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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH DECEMBER 1895.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1895.

No. 1787.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. A. Roe, of the Indian Civil Service, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to be the Chief Judge of that Court.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1895.

No. 448.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	16th October 1895.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Higham, T. ...	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	2nd November 1895.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	9th November 1895.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PLEASE substitute for corresponding pages of Part II of *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated 9th January 1896.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS:
The 16th January 1896.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

PART II
Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 28TH DECEMBER 1895.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1895.

No. 448.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •
Oliver, E. E. ...	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	...	2nd November 1895.
• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 4TH JANUARY 1895.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 3rd January 1896.

No. 1.—The services of Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, of the I. M. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, on return from furlough, with effect from the 8th November 1895.

J. P. HEWETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1896.

No. 1-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

DENZIL CHARLES JELF IBBETSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, and Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

* * * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st January 1896.

No. 1-*I. E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

Rána DALIP SINGH, Chief of Baghat, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

RICHARD MORRIS DANE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel SAMUEL HASLETT BROWNE, M. D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Medicine, Lahore Medical College.

* * * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,
W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st January 1896.

No. 6-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Dewán Rám Náth, late District Judge in the Punjab.

Rái Bahádur Sodhi Hukm Singh, Vice-President of the Regency Council of the Bikaner State in Rájpútána.

No. 8-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Saiyid Amír Ali, retired Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

No. 10-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rái Bahádur as a personal distinction upon—

Lála Sagar Chand, Inspector of Schools in the Punjab.

Lála Karm Chand, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar in the Punjab.

Lála Madan Gopál, Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

* * * * * * * *

No. 12-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khán Sáhib as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * * *

Makhdum Karm Husain, Honorary Magistrate, Muzaffargarh District, in the Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st January 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

* * * * * * * *

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain (Honorary Major) Adam Clark.
Captain Henry Masters Cardew.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 31st December 1895.

No. 457.—Mr. F. W. Schonemann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Assam, is transferred to Punjab.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11TH JANUARY 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1896.

No. 14.—The Reverend Alfred Howard has been appointed to be a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 6th January 1896.

No. 67 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of the Delhi Division, for the time being, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent, under Chapters IV and V of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, for the Sirmur State, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th January 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 32.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September 1895.

* * * * * * * *

John O'Neill, M. D.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th January 1896.

No. 26.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd Grade, on probation, and are posted as follows :—

(1) Pandit Gangaráma Kaula to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

* * * * * * * *

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 18TH JANUARY 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Calcutta, the 15th January 1896.

No. 20.—The Reverend H. J. Spence Gray, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 31st December 1895.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th January 1896.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 223 *P.*—For the words "Accountant-General in the Presidency to which he belongs" in line 6 of Rule 13 of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations, substitute the words "Comptroller, India Treasuries at Calcutta."

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 17th January 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 64.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Royal Engineers, to be Major, *vice* Maude, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 68.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Quartermaster Edward L'estrange Corbet is granted the honorary rank of Captain, with effect from the 1st December 1895.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th January 1896.

No. 32.—*Erratum.*—*For* Pandit Gangaráma Kanla *in Notification No.* 26, *dated the 9th January* 1896, *read* Pandit Gangaráma Kaula.

The 16th January 1896.

No. 38.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank,* Punjab, reverted to the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 2nd November 1895.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 25TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 24th January 1896.

No. 43.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Police Act (III of 1888), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 894, dated the 10th December 1890, and No. 428, dated the 18th July 1891, as amended by the Notification No. 28, dated the 13th January 1894, to create a general police district embracing all the lands, situate within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and the Native States referred to in the list appended hereto, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the railways enumerated in that list, inclusive of all lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes, and to direct the enrolment, under Act V of 1861, of a police force for service therein.

2. The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to appoint the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh to discharge, within the general police district hereby created, the functions of the Local Government under Act V of 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and any other enactment relating to police for the time being in force in the lands abovementioned or in any part thereof.

List of Railways.

1. The Bengal and North-Western Railway.
2. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
3. The Bareilly-Rámpur-Moradabad Railway, including the lands lying within the Rámpur State.
4. The Rohilkhand-Kumáon Railway.
5. The East Indian Railway.

6. The Indian Midland Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States in the Central India Agency and in the Dholpur State in Rájpútána.

7. The Cawnpore-Achnera Railway, including the lands lying within the Bhurtpore State in Rájpútána.

8. The Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway, including the lands lying within the Native States of Kalsia and Patiála.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 24th January 1896.

No. 39.—The Reverend H. W. T. Plowman, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 2nd December 1895.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 21st January 1896.

No. 4-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

COLONEL GEORGE FLETCHER OTTLEY BOUGHEY, R.E., Manager, North-Western Railway.

MAJOR HAROLD ARTHUR DEANE, Indian Staff Corps, Political Officer for Dir and Swat and late Chief Political Officer, Chitrál Relief Force.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1896.

No. 45.—Mr. A. Grant, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, ***temporary rank***, Punjab, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd December 1895.

The 21st January 1896.

No. 50.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A. E., dated the 9th February 1893, published in Notification No. 55 of the 9th idem, two vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

W. S. S. BISSET, ***Colonel, R. E.,***

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st January 1896.

REWARDS.

No. 74.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to grant to Colonel His Highness Mahárája Sir PARTAB SINGH Indar Mahindar Bahádur Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I., of Jammu and Kashmir, the honorary rank of Major-General in the Army.

No. 75. * * * * * * *

THE QUEEN has further been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations undertaken by the Chitrál Relief Force :—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.—

* * * * * * * *

Major HERBERT EDWARD STACY ABBOTT, Royal Engineers.

* * * * * * * *

The 24th January 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 82.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

* * * * * * * *

"*London Gazette*," *dated* 1*st January* 1896, *page* 1.

* * * * * * * *

India Office, 1*st January* 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :—

* * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel*,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JANUARY 18TH, 1896.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Agra, the 14th January 1896.

No. 196.—The following transfers of Superintendents are ordered :—

Mr. P. Dwyer, from the Mandi Mines to the Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. C. H. Orchard, from the Gorakhpur Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, to the Mandi Mines.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 1ST, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th January 1896.

No. 58.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners, 3rd Grade, on probation, are confirmed in the Accounts Branch and promoted to Assistant Examiners, 2nd Grade, with effect from the dates noted opposite their names :—

(1) Messrs. P. T. R. Kellner and * * —from the 1st December 1895; and

* * * * * * * *

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 6th February 1895.

No. 86.—163-26 *F.*—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators of the 2nd Grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below :—

Mr. W. Mayes, Punjab, 18th November 1895.

Mr. C. M. McCrie, Central Provinces, 18th November 1895.

Mr. S. L. Kenny, Central Provinces, 18th November 1895.

* * * * * * * *

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 6th February 1896.

No. 516-*I.*—The following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council is republished from the *London Gazette* of the 26th November 1895, for general information.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1895.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

LORD PRESIDENT,

LORD PRIVY SEAL,

MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE.

Whereas by section 18 of the Extradition Act, 1870, it is among other things enacted, that, if by any law made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such Possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, direct that such law or any part thereof shall have effect in such British Possession, with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of the Act ;

And whereas by an Act of the Governor-General of India in Council entitled "the Extradition (India) Act, 1895," it is provided that "all powers vested in, and acts authorized or required to be done by, a Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of fugitive criminals in the United Kingdom under the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, are hereby vested in, and may in British India be exercised and done by, any Presidency Magistrate or District Magistrate in relation to the surrender of fugitive criminals under the said Acts ;"

And whereas it is further provided by the said Extradition (India) Act, 1895, that the said Act shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint in this behalf, provided that no such date shall be appointed until Her Majesty shall have been pleased by Order in Council to direct that the said Act shall have effect in British India as if it were part of the Extradition Act, 1870, and such Order shall have been published in the *Gazette of India*.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Acts contained, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Extradition (India) Act, 1895, shall have effect in British India without modification or alteration as if it were part of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873.

And the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

No. 517-*I.*—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 516-I, dated the 6th February 1896, and in exercise of the power conferred by section I, sub-section ( ), of the Extradition (India) Act (IX of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the fifteenth day of February 1896 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 7th February 1895.

RETIREMENT.

No. 148.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John O'Neill, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment, Civil Surgeon, Gurdaspur, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th April 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 8TH, 1896.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFER.

Agra, the 18th January 1896.

No. 198.—The following transfers of officers in the Punjab Mines Division ordered:—

Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, from the Nurpur to the Khushalgarh Beat.

Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Assistant Superintendent, from the Khushalgarh to the Kalabagh Beat.

Mr. W. Mathews, Superintendent, from the Kalabagh to the Nurpur Beat.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 15TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 14th February 1896.

No. 278.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to add the following to Rule 5 of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887, namely:—

III.—No explosive belonging to class 3 (nitro-compound class) or to class 5 (Fulminate class) shall be carried otherwise than by rail over any public bridge over which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail exist and are afforded by the Railway Administration.

A public notice shall be posted at each bridge where this prohibition applies, intimating to the public that the carriage otherwise than by rail over this bridge of explosives falling under the classes mentioned above is forbidden.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th February 1896.

No. 113.—Mr. T. Troward is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st March 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th February 1896.

No. 63.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon is published for general information :—

Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
Calcutta	....	Wednesday, March 4th.	
Lahore	Friday, March 6th ...	Thursday, „ 12th.	
Amritsar	Thursday, „ 12th ...	Tuesday, „ 17th.	
Ráwalpindi	Wednesday, „ 18th ...	Tuesday, „ 24th.	
Jubbulpore	Thursday, „ 26th ...	Monday, „ 30th.	
Calcutta	Tuesday, „ 31st ...	....	

Letters may be forwarded to any of the above stations. Matters of routine requiring immediate attention should be forwarded to the Bishop's Commissary, the Reverend W. H. Bray, St. John's Church, Calcutta.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 8th February 1896.

No. 198—11-4.— The services of Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th February 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 169.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

* * * * * * * *

"*London Gazette," dated 21st January*, 1896, *pages* 358, 359, 362.

* * * * * * * *

War Office, 21st January 1896.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations of the Chitrál Relief Force :—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, *viz.* :—

* * * * * * * *

Major Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Royal Engineers.

* * * * * * * *

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Dated 22nd January 1896.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen has further been pleased to approve of the honorary rank of Major-General in the Army being conferred upon Honorary Colonel His Highness Maharaja Partab Singh, Indar, Mahindar, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Sipar-i-Saltanat, of Jammu and Kashmír, on account of valuable services performed by the officers and me of that State during the recent operations in Chitral. Dated 22nd January 1896.

India Office, 21st January 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

* * * * * * * *

Major Harold Arthur Deane, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Companions of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, COLONEL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th February 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. [illegible].—The following extracts are published for general information:—

* * * * * * * *

"*London Gazette," dated the 14th January 1896, Nos.* [illegible] 26,698.

* * * * * * * *

War Office, 14th January 1896.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force:—

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

* * * * * * * *

Major Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott, Royal Engineers.

* * * * * * * *

Brevet.

To be Major.

Dated 1st January 1896.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen has further been pleased to approve of the honorary rank of Major-General in the Army being conferred upon Honorary Colonel His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, in recognition of valuable services performed by the soldiers and troops of that State during the recent operations in Chitral. Dated 2nd January 1896.

India Office, 31st January 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment:—

* * * * * * * *

Major Hugh Arthur Deane, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

* * * * * * * *

[illegible], Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 15TH, 1896.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

APPOINTMENT.

Agra, the 1st February 1896.

No. 206.—Mr. D. Durham, Inspector, Khewra Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed temporarily an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Leiah Beat in the same Division, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. A. W. Emmett, Superintendent.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 22ND, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st February 1896.

No. 63.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	English Composition (Essay writing and Drafting). 100	Précis-writing. 100	History (English and Indian). 50	Geography. 50	Elementary Mathematics. 50	TOTAL. 350	Government under which the candidate is eligible.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
1	Jyoti Prasad Ghosh	15th February 1874.	66	50	25	17	39	197	Government of India.	Military or Home Department.
2	Nawjadik Lál ...	20th January 1875.	52	44	27	30	40	193	Ditto ...	Home Department or any other office.
3	Rakhal Chandra Dás	1st December 1874.	50	58	27	22	34	191	Ditto ...	Finance and Commerce Department.
4	Kalachand Maulik...	7th January 1877.	51	40	28	24	41	184	Ditto ...	Office of the Director-General of Ordnance, Home Department or Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
5	Khetra Pada Banerjee	7th January 1873.	54	54	25	17	32	182	Ditto ...	Home Department.
6	Tara Pada Banerjee	16th May 1874	58	40	29	17	36	180	Ditto ...	Any Secretariat Office.
7	I. E. G. Kirk ...	26th November 1876.	57	42	29	16	33	177	Ditto ...	Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
8	Atul Krishna Biswas	22nd November 1872.	46	43	29	21	34	173	Ditto ...	Home or Military Department.
8	Bepin Behari Chatterjee.	17th July 1872	49	63	23	13	25	173	Ditto ...	Home, Military or Finance and Commerce Department.
10	Amulya Charan Ghosh.	19th May 1873	61	37	15	18	41	172	Ditto ...	Bengal Secretariat or Board of Revenue.
11	Hari Shanker ...	30th August 1876.	52	50	20	14	34	170	Ditto ...	Home Department.
11	Rajendra Náth Chatterjee.	1st September 1873.	46	60	14	13	37	170	Government of Bengal.	Bengal Secretariat.
13	Jatindra Mohan Roy Chaudhari.	20th November 1874.	55	25	28	26	33	167	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat Offices.

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	English Composition (Essay writing and Drafting).	Précis-writing.	History (English and Indian)	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	TOTAL.	Government under which the candidate is eligible.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50	350		
14	Raj Kumar Lál ...	16th November 1874.	55	35	17	25	33	165	Government of India.	Finance and Commerce or Home Department.
15	Sirish Chandra Banerjee.	28th December 1871.	53	55	10	10	36	164	Ditto ...	...
16	Nibaran Chandra De	1st August 1873.	57	40	18	16	32	163	Government of Bengal.	...
17	Nand Lál ...	20th October 1872.	43	41	18	18	39	159	Government of India.	Ordnance Department or any of the Secretariat Offices.
	Purna Chandra De...	4th October 1873.	49	34	21	19	36	159	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
	Shib Krishna Banerjee.	20th February 1874.	42	51	23	10	33	159	Government of India.	Office of the Director-General of the Post Office of India.
	Upendra Náth Basu	27th December 1872.	47	32	19	20	41	159	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
21	Ramesh Chandra Sen	3rd January 1873.	43	51	20	12	32	158	Ditto ...	Home or Military Department.
22	Nalini Kanta Roy ...	1st January 1872.	44	47	15	21	28	155	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
23	Saroji Kanta Chattopadhaya.	16th September 1873.	48	25	20	24	37	154	Ditto ...	...
24	Jagannath ...	29th December 1872.	48	33	23	17	29	150	Government of India.	Military, Foreign or Legislative Department.
	Rajani Kanta Biswas	1st February 1873.	41	31	21	26	31	150	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
	Surendra Náth Mukerjee.	5th December 1873.	46	42	20	15	27	150	Ditto ...	...
27	Janki Prasad ...	14th September 1873.	58	48	11	...	32	149	Government of India.	Public Works Department or any of the offices of the Commissaries-General of Circles.
28	Hari Shanker Kaisth	1st October 1873.	55	29	14	15	25	138	Ditto ...	Home Department.
	D. E. Tresham ...	18th May 1874.	41	53	14	20	10	138	Ditto ...	Any of the Secretariat Offices.
30	Mohamed Hosain Khán.	10th November 1875.	54	35	16	...	29	134	Ditto ...	...

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1876.

PART II.

Republications from the Gazette of India.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, ... FEBRUARY 1876.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. ... Mr. S. Carter, Superintendent, from the ... Salt Range Mines Division, to the ...

L. S. REVELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Babu Lachmi Singh, ... Assistant ... Section, ... Division, ... Mines Division.

LAHORE : Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 22ND, 1896.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS.

Agra, the 14th February 1896.

No. 211.—The following transfers of officers are ordered:—

Mr. A. M. S. Carter, Superintendent, from the Khushálgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, to the Jhapag Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division.

Bhai Lakhmír Singh, M. A., Assistant Superintendent, from the Jhapag Manufacture Section, Sambhar Division, to the Khushálgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

COTTON DUTIES.

The 21st February 1896.

No. 864 *S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules under the said Act and to direct that they shall be enforced throughout British India in supersession of the rules made under Act XVII of 1894 and published with the under-mentioned Notifications :—

Finance and Commence Department, No. 2061 S R., dated the 3rd May 1895.

Ditto ditto No. 4722 S. R., dated the 3rd October 1895.

Foreign Department, No. 3280 I., dated the 4th October 1895.

Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5432 S. R., dated the 15th November 1895.

Ditto ditto No. 5434 S. R., ditto ditto.

RULES.

RETURN AND NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

1. The return required by Section 8 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, from the owner of every mill in which cotton goods are produced shall be in Form A appended to these Rules, and shall contain the particulars indicated therein, shown separately for each description of goods and for goods of the same description, but of different dimensions.

The declaration of the truth of such return shall be subscribed in the terms set forth at the foot of the said form.

2. Every mill-owner who has entered any cotton goods in column 5 of the return shall also deliver to the Collector, within 20 days after the date on which such return is due for delivery, the certificate required by Section 18 of the Act.

3. When the return, duly completed, has been delivered to the Collector as provided in the Act, the Collector shall check the same in any manner that may appear to him desirable, and may, for such purpose, examine and compare, or cause to be examined and compared, the records and accounts of the mill. He shall ascertain that the quantities shown in column 5 of the return agree with those shown in the certificates issued, and shall also satisfy himself that the quantities shown as warehoused have been actually so dealt with.

4. The Collector, when satisfied that the return is correct, shall send to the mill-owner a statement in Form B appended to these Rules showing as due for the period to which the return relates the total duty assessed by him.

5. If the amount of the duty assessed is not immediately tendered, a notice may be served on the mill-owner under Section 9, sub section (1) of the Act, which shall be in Form C appended to these Rules.

FREE EXPORT AND DRAWBACK.

6. Every mill-owner exporting goods direct from the mill shall, at the time of delivering the return referred to in Rule 1 of these Rules, furnish the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment with a return in Form D, and, at the time of putting in the shipping bills, with the particulars indicated in Form E appended to these Rules.

7. (1) Every mill-owner selling goods for future export shall, unless it is otherwise provided by the contract, be bound to furnish the purchaser on request with the particulars indicated in Form E, and to fill in the certificate of sale at the foot of the form.

(2) If the exporter of the goods desires to claim certificate or drawback in respect of such goods, he shall supply to the Collector the particulars indicated in Form E at the time of putting in the shipping bills.

8. The Collector of Customs at the port of shipment may then take such steps as may be necessary to satisfy himself that the goods brought for export correspond with the description given in Form E and that their contents are as therein stated. When satisfied on these points, and after the goods have been exported, the Collector shall—

(1) if the goods have not been assessed in any return received before the application for export is made—

issue a certificate in Form F ;

(2) if the goods have been so assessed—

grant drawback on proof of payment of duty on the goods in respect of which the claim for drawback is made.

9. The certificate issued in Form F may be made over to the exporter of the goods, if the mill-owner has given authority for that purpose.

10. A record shall be maintained in the office of the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment of all certificates so issued.

11. All certificates delivered in accordance with Rule 2 of these shall be filed in the Collector's office.

12. If goods on which duty has been paid are exported by the owner of the mill in which they were produced, the Collector may credit the amount of drawback allowed thereon against the next demand for duty, in the event of such duty being payable to him.

MILL REGISTERS AND RECORDS.

13. Every bale of goods made up at a mill shall be stamped with a consecutive number, which shall be entered at the time of baling in a register to be called the Bale Register. It shall further be marked before it is issued out of the premises of the mill with the date of issue.

14. The Bale Register shall show—

(1) the consecutive number of the bale;

(2) the description of goods contained in the bale;

(3) the "real value" of the goods;

(4) the number of pieces of piece-goods;

(5) the dimensions and weight of the goods; and

(6) the date on which the bale is issued out of the premises of the mill.

15. All other goods not baled and marked in accordance with Rule 13 shall be entered in a register of goods issued out of the premises of the mill, in which shall be entered the description, weight and real value of all such goods.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR BLEACHED OR DYED GOODS.

16. The exporter of goods which have been bleached or dyed after having been issued out of the premises of a mill shall, in addition to the information required by Rule 7 (2), furnish the Collector of Customs with a statement from the owner of the works in which such goods were bleached or dyed, showing for the same—

(1) the numbers and marks on the bales of bleached or dyed goods for export;

(2) the numbers and marks on the bales of grey goods from which the bales of bleached or dyed goods have been made up;

(3) the weight of the bales for export;

(4) the date of putting the goods into process;

(5) the date of baling the finished goods; and

(6) the name of the owner of the works at which such goods were bleached or dyed.

17. The Collector shall satisfy himself, by reference to the books and records of the works at which such goods were bleached or dyed, or otherwise as he may think fit, of the identity of the same with the grey goods shown in Form E.

SPECIAL RULE FOR ALL MILLS IN WHICH YARN IS SPUN.

18. The owner of every mill in which yarn is spun shall prepare and deliver to the Collector, on or before the 15th of each month, a return in Form G of all yarn spun in the mill during the preceding month.

The forms to which reference is made in the foregoing Rules.

FORM A.

Particulars of all Cotton Goods produced at __________ Mill during the period beginning at __________ and ending __________ 189 .

PART I.—GREY GOODS.

1	2		3	4	5	6
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS. (1)	ISSUED OUT OF THE PREMISES.		Real Value.	Deduction claimed under Section 15 on account of quantity warehoused in lbs.	Deduction claimed under Section 19 on account of quantity exported in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable.
	Weight, lbs.	Length, yards.				
Chadars						
Dhutis						
Drills and jeans ...						
Jacconets... ...						
Madapollams ..						
Mulls						
Printers						
Shirtings and Long-cloths.						
T-cloths, Domestics, and Sheetings.						
Other grey goods—						
(To be specified by kind)						
TOTAL ...						

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of __________ 189 .

(Signed) ________________

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

Part II—Fancy Goods, Part III—Hosiery, and Part IV—Other descriptions of goods, will be in the same form, and with the same verification and subscription.

FORM B.

Statement of Cotton Goods assessed to duty, with amount payable thereon.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Weight in lbs.	Real Value.	Total Real Value.	Rate of Duty payable.	TOTAL DUTY PAYABLE.
Part I.—Grey Goods					
Part II.—Fancy Goods					
Part III.—Hosiery					
Part IV.—Goods of other descriptions ...					
TOTAL ...					

Signed ______________________

Collector.

Dated this ______________ day of ______________ 189 .

FORM C.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 9 (1) *of Act II of* 1896.

No.________

Collector's Office,

________ 189 .

Name of Mill________

Owner________

For the month of
________189 .

Amount Rupees________

____

Collecotr.

FORM C.

Notice of Demand of Payment of Excise Duty under Section 9 (1) *of Act II of* 1896.

No.________

Collector's Office,

________189

To________

Take notice that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you of the sum of Rupees ________ now due and unpaid on account of Excise Duty for the month of________189 , and that if the above amount be not paid into this office within ten days after the date of service hereof on you, I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same according to the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act (II of 1896).

____

Collector.

N. B.—No payment should be tendered on Sunday nor after 2-30 P. M. on any day nor after 12-30 P. M. on Saturdays.

FORM D.

Goods for Export to Foreign Ports only.

1	2	3	4	5
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	No. of Bales made up.	Nos. on Bales made up.	Real Value.	Weight of Bale.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this ———— day of ———— 189 .

(Signed) ————

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

FORM E.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF ____________________

Please allow Certificate or Drawback in the case of the following Exports per S.S. ______________ on ______________ 189 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of Bales and Marks.	No. of Bales.	Weight of Bale.	Name of Producing Mill.	Details of Contents	Dates of issue out of the Mill Premises.	Name of Exporter.	Real value of 4.	Duty levied. (To be filled in only if duty has been paid).	No. of pieces in each Bale.

Dated this ____________ day of ______________ 189 .

(Signed) ______________

Certified that the Bales shown above were sold to ______________ on ______________ 189 .

(Signed) ______________

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

Shipping Bill No. ______________, dated ______________ 189 .

FORM F.

CERTIFIED that the COTTON GOODS shown below were exported to ____________

on ______________________ 189 , and that the ______________________

MILL is entitled to deduct the same from the statements of Cotton Goods produced during the month of ______________ 189 .

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Numbers on Bales or Packages.	Weight of Bale or Package.

(Signed) ____________
Collector.

Date ______________ 189 .

FORM G.

Return under Section 31 *of the Cotton Duties Act* (*II of* 1896).

RETURN made for the ____________ Mill showing weight of all yarn spun during the month ending ____________ 189 .

Count of yarn.	Weight in lbs. of each count.

Date ____________ 189 . (Signed) ____________

[To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other Principal Officer of the Mill.]

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 29TH FEBRUARY 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1896.

No. 297.—Major R. C. S. Macausland, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Rávalpindi, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1896.

No. 103.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Higham, T.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent	8th January 1896.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *
Wallis, B. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	18th January 1896.
* *	* *	* *	* *	* *

The 28th February 1896.

No. III.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officaite, with the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary*, as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. J. S. Beresford, on furlough, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED FEBRUARY 29TH, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON EXHIBITION, 1896.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—No. $\frac{6}{2-12}$, dated 26th February 1896.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following :—

Prospectus of the Empire of India and Ceylon Exhibition to be held in London in 1896.

EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON EXHIBITION, 1896,

INCLUDING OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

Director General:

IMRE KIRALFY.

Honorary Committee.

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.
The Earl of Warwick and Brooke.
Colonel The Earl of Dundonald.
The Earl of Cranbrook, G.C S.I.
The Viscount Sidmouth.
The Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C S.I.
The Lord Auckland.
The Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.
His Excellency The Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E.
The Lord Wolverton.
The Lord Greville.
The Lord Tennyson.
The Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.
The Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E.
Field-Marshal the Lord Roberts of Kandahar, G C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.
The Lord Burton.
The Lord Cromer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Right Honourable The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
Captain The Honourable Alwyne H. Fulke Greville.
The Honourable W. F. Massey-Mainwaring.
The Right Honourable Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
His Excellency Colonel The Right Honourable Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C B, K.C S.I. (Governor of Ceylon).
His Excellency Sir James S Hay, K.C M G.
Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir George Pigot, Bart.
Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E.
Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Frederick Seager Hunt, Bart., M. P.
Sir John Muir, Bart.
Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart.
Sir George Tyler, Bart.
General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C B., C.S I.
General Sir Samuel J. Browne, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C.
Lieutenant-General Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G, C B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G C.M.G., C.B, C.I.E, R.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B, V C.
Sir Cecil Clement Smith, G C.M G.
Sir Richard Webster, G.C.M.G., M.P.
Major-General Sir John Carstairs McNeill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.C.
Colonel Sir Charles Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, K C.B.
Sir Henry Calcraft, K C.B.
Major-General Sir William H. R. Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir H. B. Lumsden, K.C.S.I., C.B.
Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., F.R S.
Sir Joseph R. D. Hooker, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D.
Sir S. Colvin Bayley, K C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir C U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
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Sir John H. Morris, K.C S.I.
Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.
Major-General Sir William G. Davies, K.C.S.I.
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Lieutenant-General Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G.
Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Surgeon General Sir William Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G.
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick D. Middleton, K.C.M.G.
Sir Augustus Adderley, K C.M.G.
Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G.
Sir Clement L. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Sir Henry G. Bergne, K C.M.G.
Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
Sir George W. R. Campbell, K.C.M.G.
Sir Arthur Hodgson, K C.M.G.
Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sir Charles M. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Sir M. Monier Williams, K.C.I.E., D.C.L.
Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sir Guildford Molesworth, K.C.I.E.
Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
Sir James B. Richey, K C.I E., C.S.I.
Sir Charles B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Brereton Hudson, K.C.I.E.
General Sir Henry E. L. Thuillier, C.S.I., R.A., F.R.S.
Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E.
Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I.
Sir Henry Trueman Wood.
Sir John Blundell Maple, M.P.
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Lieutenant-General George G. Pearse, C.B.
Major-General Charles E. Webber, C.B.
Major-General T. Robert Nimmo, C.B.
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General R.H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C.
Lewin B. Bowring, Esq., C.S I.
Major-General Frederick C. Cotton C.S.I., R.E.
Major-General A. T. Etheridge, C.S.I.
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William Digby, Esq, C.I.E.
Surgeon-General W. Robert Cornish, C.I.E.
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Vincent Robinson, Esq., C.I.E., F.S.A.
F. C. Daukes, Esq, C.I.E.
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Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Reilly Richardson, C.I.E.
W. B. Oldham, Esq., C.I.E.
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Major-General Henry Miller.
Rear-Admiral Albert Hastings Markham, R.N., F.R.G.S.
Colonel F. H. Rich, R.E.
Colonel Robert Edis, V.D., F.S.A.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Plunkett (late R.E.).
Major Lewis H. Isaacs.
Captain M. Villiers-Sankey.
F. Travers Birdwood, Esq.
David F. Carmichael, Esq.
Samuel Digby, Esq.
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21, Lombard Street, E. C.

Registered Offices: Exhibition Buildings, Earl's Court, London, S. W.

EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON EXHIBITION, 1896,

INCLUDING OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

Director-General:

IMRE KIRALFY.

The great success attending the Empire of India Exhibition of 1895 has induced the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, to hold another even larger and far more elaborate Exhibition of the economic wealth of our great Eastern Dependencies during the season of 1896.

At the forthcoming Exhibition every endeavour will be made to present in a most complete manner the Products and Manufactures, Arts and Industries of the different parts of India, as well as those of Ceylon, Burma, and other Asiatic Dependencies.

The Director General, Mr. Imre Kiralfy, who designed the Empire of India Exhibition of 1895, has much enlarged and embellished his plans and designs of the Exhibition for the season of 1896 by numerous architectural and other attractive additions.

The Exhibition of 1896 will be opened early in May next, for a period of about five months, and will be held at the Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of over 22 acres.

The railway facilities and other traffic advantages of this site are unrivalled, there being no less than four railway stations situated at the principal entrances to the Exhibition, through which nearly 800 trains pass daily. These give communication with all parts of London, and are in direct connection with the leading Railway Companies' lines, thus affording every facility for provincial visitors to visit the Exhibition.

The three main Exhibition Buildings enumerated below, are fine examples of Indian architecture, and are surrounded by beautifully designed Gardens, with a lake on which Electric Launches carry visitors to and fro. The best Military Bands will perform throughout the day, and at night thousands of electric and other lights lend enchantment and brilliancy to the scene. Restaurants and Buffets are plentifully provided in convenient places. In brief, the excellent arrangements which tended to make the Exhibition of 1895 one of the most attractive public resorts in the Metropolis, will be maintained and augmented for 1896.

1.—**The Ducal Hall**, a large Exhibition Building, adjacent to the Warwick Road entrance, and opposite the Earl's Court District Railway Station, forms one of the principal approaches to the Exhibition, having an area of 19,060 square feet. The main avenues of this building will be devoted to Indian Industries and Manufactures, and the two large wings set apart for Loan Exhibits from our Eastern Empire.

2.—**The Queen's Palace**, a splendid building, 432 feet long by 70 feet wide, and having an area of over 32,000 square feet, will be used for Industrial, Commercial and Art Exhibits from Ceylon and other Eastern Crown Dependencies, together with representative Exhibits of British made goods adapted for Eastern markets.

3.—**The Imperial Court and Colonnades**, having an area of 25,380 square feet, will be devoted to miscellaneous Exhibits from India, Burma, Ceylon, etc.

Diplomas will be awarded for excellence of exhibits.

Few Exhibitions ever held in London have offered greater advantages to exhibitors, and it is intended to make this series of Exhibitions unequalled in this respect, in proof of which it may be stated that though the Exhibition of 1895 did not open until the 30th May, it was visited in less than five months by 2,141,926 persons.

OUR EASTERN TRADE.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS FOR BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

OF all our Colonies and possessions, India has ever been the largest and best market for British goods, and the very marked decline in recent years of this important trade is a matter of serious moment to the country at large.

The following statistics, condensed from the Board of Trade Returns, only too painfully prove how steadily our manufactures are being ousted by those of our Continental competitors.

The total import and export trade of India has increased in the ten years 1884—1894 from Rs. 14,07,96,425 to Rs. 18,03,29,092, or by nearly 30 per cent.; while the trade of the United Kingdom with that country has actually fallen from Rs. 6,65,10,241 to Rs. 5,77,63,800, or by no less than 15 per cent. in the same period.

If we now turn to India's Continental trade, we find that Belgium in 1884 did a business of Rs. 35,79,589 with her, and that this had increased last year to Rs. 77,80,247, or by 115 per cent.; and it should be noted that much of this great increase has been in goods hitherto supplied by Great Britain.

In 1885 we sent 3,686,925 cwts. of iron and steel to India. This has fallen in 1895 to 2,326,474 cwts. On the other hand, Belgium has increased her exports of iron and steel for the same period from 189 775 cwts to 1,624 290 cwts.

Ten years ago Germany had only the comparatively small trade of Rs. 7,38,159 with India; to-day she has a trade of over Rs. 95,00,000, or an increase of more than one thousand per cent.!

The other countries of the Continent also show an increased trade with India in the period (1884—1894) under review; but it is not necessary to multiply examples, or give further proofs of the unfortunate fact, that our trade with British Eastern possessions is gradually declining.

The above statements should go far to convince Manufacturers and others that it is absolutely necessary, if they are anxious to retain or increase the demand for their various manufactures, that they should more largely avail themselves of every suitable opportunity of advertising their wares.

Much of the recent large success of our Continental competitors can be directly traced to the fact that they have been far more alive than ourselves to the manifold advantages and value of important Exhibitions as a means of bringing their goods into prominence and more extended consumption.

Forms of Application for Space, Plans, and all information, can be obtained on application to THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, EARL'S COURT LONDON, S. W.; or the Company's Agent in India, MR. R. A. WILLIS, SIRDAR MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF OTHER FEATURES
OF THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON EXHIBITION.

THE IMPERIAL COURT.

In this portion of the Exhibition will be found a wealth of floral decorations and brilliant illuminations. A post and telegraph office is provided for the convenience of the public. Military bands perform daily, and refreshment places on either side of the Court admit of *al fresco* service in the gardens.

THE INDIAN AND SINGALESE CITY.

Will be an important feature of the Exhibition. The Indian City, which during the season of 1895 proved so attractive to its visitors, was by no means all that its designer contemplated. The climatic influence of the winter of 1894-95 delayed operations, so that it was found necessary to simplify the plans. Now, however, the original scheme will not only be carried out, but embellished. A considerable number of native craftsmen, &c., will be brought from India and Ceylon, and will occupy the city, and carry on their several crafts as in their native land.

ELYSIA.

The experience of 1895 shows this portion of the Exhibition to be one of the very best sites for out-door exhibits or side-shows. For the season of 1896, this section, which surrounds the Great Wheel, has been laid out in a way to suit exhibitors and show-men who desire to erect their own buildings. Full particulars of these sites may be obtained from the Agent of the Exhibition.

THE GREAT WHEEL.

Among the attractions of the Exhibition of 1895, this marvellous specimen of engineering skill merits a prominent place. The wheel, 300 feet in diameter, is supported on eight legs, each 150 feet in height. Each revolution occupied 25 minutes, and during the four months it was opened to the public, 430,000 persons patronised it, and paid the sum of £23,491. The motion was pleasant and almost imperceptible. On a bright day it was possible to see the towers of Windsor Castle on one side and the well-known Crystal Palace on the other.

THE OLD WELCOME CLUB.

This Club numbers among its members many of the most distinguished men in the Military, Naval, and Civil Services of the country, and in the Literary, Scientific, Artistic, and Mercantile world The Club has a membership of over 1,000, and it has proved of much benefit in promoting social intercourse and friendly feeling; it is also believed to have been of considerable benefit in many ways to its numerous commercial members in extending business connections, and as the Club is a permanent institution, these advantages are likely to greatly increase in value.

THE WESTERN GARDENS.

These ever-popular Gardens, unrivalled in London for their extent, beauty, and lavish illuminations, and where the finest Military Bands perform daily, always attract a vast attendance. Space has been reserved on the south-western side of the Gardens for the erection of Exhibition Pavilions and Buildings also to be used for side-show purposes, or for special exhibits from any province, or for manufacturers who may desire to show their wares in process of manufacture, while most of the old popular features will be retained.

THE EMPRESS THEATRE

Is the largest Building ever erected solely for theatrical purposes. It is built of iron and brick, and is 315 feet in length and 220 feet in width. The roof-span is the largest in the kingdom, except that of the St. Pancras Station of the Midland Railway. The height from ground to lantern is 117 feet. The proscenium has an opening of 184 feet; and from any seat in the huge house the spectator enjoys an uninterrupted view of the stage. There are other novelties which go towards making the theatre the most complete thing of the kind ever built. The stage is arranged so that its actual form can be altered to suit the needs of any particular scene. Its main portion is 315 feet wide by 100 feet in depth. The orchestra is suspended high in the air behind a trellis-work above the stage. Electric lights are everywhere, over 3,000 incandescent burners being used. The seating accommodation, which is 5,000, was taxed twice a day to its fullest capacity during the run of Mr. Imre Kiralfy's spectacular play "India."

THE GRAND SPECTACLE.

In the magnificent Empress Theatre a second edition of Mr. Imre Kiralfy's spectacle "India" will be produced. The former production was conceded by the press and public to be the finest and most complete ever presented. It called for the services of nearly 2,000 persons, 150 horses, besides a number of camels and elephants. It consisted of eight scenes, depicting the principal events in the history of India from the Fall of Somnath to the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. Each of these scenes was of dazzling beauty and magnificence; one of which—the departure of a troopship from Portsmouth for India—has never before been attempted on any stage. Two regiments of soldiers were conveyed by boats, in full view of the audience, to the ship (310 feet in length)—when with steam up the paddle-wheels revolved, and amid the enthusiasm of the populace she departed on her mission. The final apotheosis—the glorification of the Empress Queen with a procession of the makers of India, Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, etc., etc., and a cortege representing the different British Colonies paying homage to the Queen was the greatest masterpiece of stage production ever attempted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the local Gazette.

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.
" " " " Bombay.
" " " " Bengal.
" " " " N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " " " Punjab.
To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
" " Ajmere.
To the Resident, Hyderabad.

(True extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NATIONAL HUNGARIAN MILLENNIUM EXHIBITION OF 1896.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{7}{1-4}$, dated the 26th February 1896.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITION.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following—

Prospectus of the National Hungarian Millennial Exhibition of 1896.

THE MILLENNIAL FESTIVAL OF HUNGARY.

THE STATE OF HUNGARY

will under the august protectorate of

HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL APOSTOLIC MAJESTY FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

celebrate in the year 1896

THE MILLENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDATION.

The whole civilized world takes an interest in this rare historical festivity, fully appreciating its high importance.

The chosen representatives of the Nation have decided to organize a series of festivities in order to give foreign guests and other visitors a clear and correct idea of the importance this State has proved itself to be in the historical events of the last ten centuries, and of its present position amongst civilized nations.

Solemn Political Acts,

Festivities

in Commemoration of National Heroes;

an Historical Exhibition,

showing relics of great value and treasures of Art and Industry methodically classified;

an Historical Pageant,

arranged with extraordinary splendour by the higher classes of Society, as well as numerous other symbolic acts and performances shall recall to the visitor's mind the foundation and the vicissitudes of this State, revive the weary struggles for national independence and Christian civilization, and give testimony of its steady and unswerving contests for progress and liberty, thus to render evident the great

historical, political and cultural Mission of the Hungarian Nation.

The General National Exhibition

is meant to set forth all the moral and intellectual power of the Hungarian People; it is to comprise not only the agricultural and industrial products of the country, but also to show the national character and faculties that reveal themselves in popular life, the progress made in every line of public instruction, as well as the means produced and developed by the country in view of taking its share in the economical competition of all the progressive Nations of the World.

The Millennial Festivities will give occasion to the inauguration of newly erected public institutions as well as to the convocation of International and National Congress, which are to be held by nearly a hundred different social groups, classes and avocations, in view of discussing the result attained in the past as well as the aspirations of the future. All the constitutive elements of the National Power will unite to illustrate, from every point of view, the importance of the Hungarian Nation as an element of political, intellectual and economical power in modern civilization.

It is unnecessary to enumerate here, at greater length, all the instructive details which will be afforded by the Millennial Exhibition to Scholars, Politicians, Literary Men, Artists, Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Merchants and even to simple Workmen. We want only to point out such details as are likely to arouse the interest of the Public at large.

Festivities Monuments.

The Millennial Festivities shall

commence on the 2nd May 1896.

On this day

the Millennial Exhibition will be

inaugurated by

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty

Francis Joseph I,

in the presence of the Princely Guests, the Members of the Dynasty, the Ambassadors accredited to the Imperial and Royal Court in representation of all the civilized nations of the World; the Members of both Houses of the Hungarian Legislature, the Hungarian Government and the common Ministers of the Monarchy, the Members of the Austrian Legislature and the Austrian Government, the Deputations of the Residential City of Budapest and of all the Departments and Municipal Bodies of the country, and the representatives of all its Scientific and Literary Societies and Institutions of Fine-Arts.

On the following days

Thanksgiving Services

will be held in all the Churches of the country; all the Municipal Bodies, Institutions and Societies will assemble at

Special Meeting;

Gala Performances

will be given in all the Theatres, the programmes of which will consist of Dramatical Plays and Operas which have been awarded first prizes;

Gymnastic and various Sporting Clubs

will arrange races, regattas and shooting-matches with valuable prizes. At the same time an almost uninterrupted series of

International Congresses

and other Meetings will be held accompanied by Inaugurations of public buildings; while in various provincial towns and counties numerous

Millennial Art-objects

(memorials and historical paintings) will be exhibited and charitable and other foundations created for the occasion will be inaugurated. The Government will establish 500 primary and technical schools in different parts of the country. In short, public life will present a varied and vivid picture, not surpassed even by Nations of the highest culture. All these festivities will culminate in the

Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

As early as June the 5th the Royal Insignia, *viz.*

the Holy Crown, the Purple Mantle, the Sword and Sceptre,

will be conveyed to the Coronation Chapel, there to remain on public show for three days. On June the 8th the High Dignitaries of the Realm shall proceed in procession with the Royal Insignia to the Royal Castle, there to pay homage, in the name of the Nation, to the

Bearer of the Crown of Saint Stephen. This procession will be headed by cavalcades arranged by the Nobility of the country and by gala carriages occupied by the Members of Parliament. The procession shall defile before the King and then proceed to the new

Parliament House.

This monumental Structure

has been erected at a cost of nearly 16,000,000 Fls., for the Nation wanted it to be worthy of her constitution, laid down a thousand years ago. Its inauguration will be solemnized by

a Millennial Meeting of Parliament,

the first that has ever been held before.

After this meeting the members of both Houses will once more proceed to the Royal Castle, there to renew to the King the oath of reciprocal fidelity, sworn to by their ancestors 1,000 years ago at Pusztaszer.

As a continuation of this solemn act the

Arpád Memorials

will be erected at those seven points of the Hungarian frontier (Dévény, Zimony, Munkács, etc.), which were occupied by Prince Arpád ten centuries ago on entering this country with his horsemen.

The official Millennary Festivities will, on the 27th of September, be closed by an act of international importance. His Majesty the King will on that day open, for international traffic, the new waterway called the

"Iron Gate"

which colossal work was commenced by Count Széchényi and accomplished by Hungarian Engineering art and capital.

Finally the last generation of the first Millennium will erect as a token and memorial for generations to come

a Pantheon-like Triumphal Arc

to hold the statues of all those great men, who by their genius and bravery have so often led up Hungary to the heights of Prosperity and Power.

The series of official festivities will be diversified by such of a social and popular character. These will be the

Interparliamentary Conference for International Courts of Arbitration;

the Congress of Journalists

with the view to constitute an International Journalistic Union; International Congresses of Art-Historians, of Actors, Tourists, Athletes, Mountanists, etc.; numerous National Congresses embracing every intellectual and material interest of the country, in which the leading personages of all groups and branches of national production, the highest authorities in the field of commerce, industry, communication, etc., as well as those who are in the forefronts of the literary, spiritual and philanthropic movements of the country will convene, in order to demonstrate their faculties and aspirations at this most solemn moment of the History of the Nation.

There is a movement in all classes of Hungarian Society with a view to carry out the ingenious project of the Artist Paul Vágó, the great

Historical Pageant.

Several Municipal Bodies have already promised their concurrence, while scores of noble men and women, bearers of historical names, have declared their readiness to take part at their own costs. All the costumes and fashions of all the races and social classes who have inhabited this country, during ten centuries, shall pass before our eyes in this beautiful Cortége. The genius of the artist will call into life in their now living descendants all the belligerent ancestors, who have conquered Pannonia under Arpád and, during the reign of Louis the Great, annexed to this Realm all the neighbouring countries; all the High Dignitaries both Civil and Ecclesiastical who, under Stephen the Saint, King Kálman and Mathias Corvinus have spread Christianity, Enlightenment, Liberty and Wealth till the extreme confines of this part of Europe; all the Crusaders of Joannes

Hunyady who have driven back the Crescent for a century and thus defended western civilization against eastern barbarism; all the Kings, Princes, Noblemen and Poets of modern times who have led on the Nation in her struggle for modern ideas. All these historical figures will be followed by their retinues or surrounded by the popular types of the respective epoch. To judge by the sketches of the artist, this Pageant promises, with its glamour, the picturesqueness of its groups and the symbolic significance of its details, far to surpass everything that has hitherto been offered on similar occasions.

The Millennial Exhibition.

All these festivals will move, as it were, within the fixed frame of the

Millennial National Exhibition,

which will cover an area of 500,000 square metres and consist of 169 constructions and pavilions erected at a total cost (including private expenses) of 10,000,000 Fls. This Exhibition is divided into two sections, *viz.* :

I. The Historical Section

containing, as above mentioned, Art-Treasures, Relics, Memorabilia and antiquities of the past, which shall illustrate the Political, Religious, Military and Private life of each principal period in the History of the Nation.

His Majesty Francis Joseph I.

will figure as chief exhibitor, upon whose command the Archives and Treasuries of the Dynasty will exhibit a collection of priceless value ;

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan

will send the precious relics of those of His illustrious Predecessors on the Ottoman Throne who, in the past, have materially influenced the destinies of Hungary. Italian German, Polish and Russian Museums and Collections have also promised to send valuable objects relating to Hungary; while the Hungarian Clergy, the Aristocracy and the Municipal Bodies have voluntarily offered for exhibition all the relics and art-treasures in their possession. Graphical sketches, paintings historical charts, battle-pieces, imitations and similar means and objects shall fill up any void that might be left in the picture of an epoch.

These collections will be accommodated in a group of buildings the architectural details of which are a reproduction of all the conspicuous parts of the monumental buildings of the country, thus presenting a general review of the History of Hungarian architecture These groups of buildings, though of a temporary character, have, nevertheless, required an outlay of 600,000 Fls.

II. The Section of Modern Times.

This section will contain everything offered by similar exhibitions. Nevertheless, the visitor's mind will, here too, be impressed with the solemnity of the Millennium and the enthusiasm inspiring the Nation at this momentous period of her History. The buildings show the luxury of solemn festivities and the programme embraces the national life in all its manifestations. And not only shall the present condition of Hungary be laid open to general view, but the world shall also be impressed with the fact of the great progress Hungary has made during the re-establishment of her Constitution, in 1867, obliterating, in this comparatively short time, the misfortunes and neglects of many centuries.

In order that none of the social or economical classes of the Country should remain excluded from the Millennial Exhibition, there will be represented besides exhibiting producers also those elements of the People which are not usually represented in exhibitions, *viz.*, the Army and Navy, whose colossal mechanism shall be explained in all its details, the Public Health Institution with all their various apparatuses, Commerce with its complicated organisation, its far-reaching, almost invisible, threads, and finally the village and country people with their manners of life, their customs and in their picturesque costumes, placed in a natural frame in the shape of some 30 dwelling houses copied from nature and used by the different nationalities and tribes of this country.

These brief indications will perhaps suffice to arouse the sympathies of all civilized people and direct the interest of the public at large of all countries toward the Millennial Festivities of the State of Hungary.

ORDER.—Ordered the foregoing be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* in continuation of Resolution No. $\frac{336\text{[illegible]}}{62}$, dated the 12th December 1895, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for publication in their official Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 7TH, 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1896.

No. 7318-*M*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 27th March 1896, and visit Allahabad, Bareilly, Hurdwar, Saharanpore and Dehra Dún.

His Excellency will arrive at Simla on Thursday, the 9th April 1896.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1896.

No. 197.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Brij Lál Ghose, Rái Bahádur, Lecturer on Surgery to the Hindustáni Class, Lahore Medical College, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's Personal Staff.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th March 1896.

No. 83.—The Reverend S. L. G. Sandberg, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st March 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1896.

No. 629—75-3.—Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, I. C. S., C. S. I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave from the 10th to the 29th March 1896, inclusive.

* * * * * * * *

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 6th March 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 278.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Sidney Kilner Levett Yeats, Gentleman, to be Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster, *vice* Max Minck, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 3rd March 1896.

No. 116.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 85, and Notification No. 50, dated the 21st January 1896, it is hereby notified that the entrance examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year on the 23rd November and four following days.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 14TH, 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 12th March 1896.

No. 7471-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Friday, the 27th March 1896, at 6 P. M. (*Calcutta time*). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be *private*.

His Excellency will visit *en route* Allahabad, Bareilly, Hurdwár, Saharanpur and Dehra Dún and will arrive at Simla on Thursday, the 9th April 1896, at 4 P. M. His Excellency's visit to the places named will be *private*, and His Excellency's arrival at Simla will also be *private*.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp," without the addition of any Post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

1. Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.
2. Lady Elizabeth Bruce.
3. H. Babington Smith, Esquire, Private Secretary to the Viceroy—*As far as Bareilly.*
4. Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
5. Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, Surgeon to the Viceroy.
6. Captain S. H. Pollen, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
7. Captain E. FitzClarence, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy—*As far as Bareilly.*
8. F. W. Latimer, Esquire, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy—*Will join at Bareilly and accompany His Excellency through the rest of the tour.*

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,
A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 13th March 1896.

No. 144.—In continuation of the Notification of the Home Department, No. 465, dated the 29th November 1895, the following further issue of the Regulations * respecting the next examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India is published for general information :—

* Excluding Form of Application and Syllabus, which are the same as those published in November 1895.

Copies of these Regulations may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

An open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 3rd August 1896.

Sixty-one Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified, at this Examination, *viz.* :—For the Lower Provinces of Bengal (including Assam) 19, for the Upper Provinces of Bengal (North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces) 24, for Burma 4, for Madras 7, for Bombay 7.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 1st June 1896 *an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.*

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 21*st July* 1896, *to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£ 6) is to be paid.*

Civil Service Commission,

January 1896.

REGULATIONS.

****The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year.*

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners :—

(i) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

(ii) That his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years on the first day of the year in which the Examination is to be held.

[*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(iii) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.

(iv) That he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primá facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate, on payment of the prescribed fee, will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge :—

		Marks.
English Composition ...		500
Sanskrit Language and Literature ...		500
Arabic Language and Literature ...		500
Greek Language and Literature ...		750
Latin Language and Literature ...		750
English Language and Literature (including special period named by the Commissioners) (*a*) ...		500
French Language and Literature ...		500
German Language and Literature ...		500
Mathematics (pure and applied) ...		900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (pure and applied) ...		900
Natural Science, *i.e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects :—		
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics ... (N. B.—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics)	600	1,800
Higher Chemistry ...	600	
Higher Physics ...	600	
Geology ...	600	
Botany ...	600	
Zoology ...	600	
Animal Physiology ...	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...		400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution) ...		400
English History ...		500
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) (*a*) ...		500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ...		400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern) ...		400
Political Economy and Economic History ...		500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation) ...		500
Roman Law ...		500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, *viz.* ;—(1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four ...		500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*b*). No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

Note.—No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivá voce,* as may be deemed necessary.

(*a*) In the syllabus referred to in Note (*b*).

(*a*) See Note (*b*).

(*b*) A Syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*c*) :—

Compulsory—

		Marks.
1.	Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code • ...	500
2.	The principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3.	The Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act ...	500

Optional. [Not more than two of the following subjects, of which one must be either the Code of Civil Procedure or Hindu and Muhammadan Law]—

		Marks.
1.	The Code of Civil Procedure	400
2.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450
*3	Sanskrit	400
*4.	Arabic	400
5.	Persian	400
6.	History of British India	350
7.	Chinese (for candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only)...	400

In this Examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

10. The selected candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :—

(1) Shortly after the result of the Open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback shall receive a certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 or 100 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate, but who gain a certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding will be liable to have his name removed from the list of Selected Candidates.

(*c*) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on Forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S.W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 31st May (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State,* viz., *the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's and Aberdeen; Victoria University, Manchester; University College, London; and King's College, London; provided such candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of Selected Candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*

(iii) *The allowance of £ 100 will not be paid to any Selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the Selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

JUDICIAL.

The 31th March 1896.

No. 373.—Captain T. H. Bairnsfather, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, has been granted an extension of leave for six months, on private affairs, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No 1145 P.

RESOLUTION.

The 13th March 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that if any officer or servant of Government, being a volunteer, is called out on actual military service under the provisions of Act X of 1896, he shall, while on such actual military service, be entitled to receive—

(a) if at the time of being called out he was on duty, or on leave on full pay—the same salary and allowances as if he had remained on duty or on such leave, *or* the military pay and allowances of his rank, whichever is greater;

(*b*) if at the time of being called out he was on leave on less than full pay—his leave allowances, *and* the military pay and allowances of his rank, as provided by the rules under the Act;

and for all purposes of counting service he shall be reckoned as if he had remained on duty or on leave, as the case may be.

2. If any such officer or servant of Government is wounded or killed in such actual military service, and he or his family are, in consequence thereof, entitled, by the rules of the service to which he belongs, to a higher pension, allowance, or gratuity than is provided by the rules under Act X of 1896, then he or his family shall receive such higher pension, allowance, or gratuity in lieu of that provided by the said rules.

3. Provided, in every case, that he has given to the head of his office if he is a member of an office establishment, or to his superior officer in other cases, notice of his having been called out under the Act.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th March 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 300.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 28 of the Indian Volunteers' Act (XX of 1869), as amended by the Indian Volunteers' Act Amendment Act (X of 1896), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the concessions admissible to volunteers called out for military service:—

When a volunteer corps is called out for actual military service, the following rules shall take effect, namely:—

(*a*) There shall be issued to the commanding officer a sum of thirty-two rupees for the use of every officer, non-commissioned officer and volunteer belonging to, and assembling with, the corps (except such of them as do not desire to receive the benefit thereof); and each such sum, or so much thereof as the commanding officer of the corps thinks fit, shall be laid out, under the direction of the commanding officer, in providing necessaries for such officer, non-commissioned officer and volunteer; and, within one month after issue thereof, an account shall be settled with each such officer, non-commissioned officer and volunteer respecting the application thereof, and any unapplied residue thereof shall be paid to him.

(*b*) Such officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers shall, while on, or proceeding to, or returning from, actual military service, be entitled to receive pay, allowances and rations as under:—

pay and allowances admissible to the different ranks in the British Army corresponding with those held by them in the volunteers, and

rations in the same manner and on the same scale as authorized for British troops serving in the military district in which the volunteers are serving.

(*c*) On the release of the corps from actual military service, each officer, non-commissioned officer and volunteer present with the corps at the time of such release shall be paid sixteen rupees (except such of them as do not desire to receive the same) in addition to his pay and allowances.

(*d*) A commissioned officer of the volunteers, who, when on actual military service, shall be wounded in action, or shall have received an injury when in the execution of military duty otherwise than in action, shall be entitled to the same pension or gratuity as an officer of similar rank in the British Army would be entitled to under the Royal Warrant in force at the time being.

(*e*) A commissioned officer of volunteers, who, when on actual military service, shall be so wounded in action or injured when in the execution of military duty otherwise than in action as to be rendered permanently incapable of resuming similar employment to that in which he was engaged at the time when called out for actual military service, shall have the option of being placed for life upon the half pay of an officer of corresponding rank in the British service, as laid down in the Royal Warrant in force at the time being, instead of receiving any pension or gratuity to which he might be entitled under rule (*d*).

(*f*) The widow, children, mother or sisters of a commissioned volunteer officer, who, when on actual military service, has been killed in action or has died of wounds received in action within twelve months after having been wounded, or has died from illness which can be directly traced to fatigue, privation or exposure, incident to active operations in the field, within twelve months after being first removed from duty on account of such illness, provided that the illness be certified to have commenced during such active operations, shall be entitled to such pension or gratuity or compassionate allowances as the widow, children, mother or sisters of an officer of like rank in the British Army would be entitled to under the Royal Warrant in force at the time being.

(*g*) A volunteer non-commissioned officer or man who, by reason of wounds or injuries received in action or in the actual discharge of any military duty when on actual military service, shall be rendered partially or totally incapable of earning a livelihood, or in the same manner shall be rendered temporarily incapable of earning a livelihood, shall be entitled to such pension or gratuity as a non-commissioned officer or man of similar rank in the British Army would be entitled to under the Royal Warrant in force at the time being.

(*h*) If a married volunteer non-commissioned officer or man, when on actual military service, be killed in action or die of his wounds within twelve months after having been wounded, and leave a widow, she shall be entitled to a gratuity of one year's pay of his military rank at the rate which the volunteer was in receipt of at the time of his death or of his being discharged from actual military service. A gratuity of one-third of a year's pay of the military rank of the father at the time of his death shall be issued under similar conditions to each orphan child under sixteen years of age, whose mother is dead.

(*i*) Nothing in these rules shall be held to interfere with any rights or privileges as to pensions or gratuities to which members of the volunteer force or their families may be already entitled under the regulations now in force.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th March 1896.

No. 136.—Mr. S. K. L. Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Punjab Railway, in succession to Mr. Marshall.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

PART II.

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FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 14TH, 1896.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 3rd March 1896.

No. 226.—The following promotions of Superintendents are ordered with effect from the 1st March 1896:—

Mr. G. T. Scully, Northern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch, at present on deputation in the Sambhar Division, from the old 2nd to the old 1st Grade.

* * * * * * *

No. 227.—The following promotions of Assistant Superintendents from the 2nd to the 1st Grade are ordered with effect from the 1st March 1896:—

Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Punjab Mines Division.

* * * * * * *

Bhái Lakhmír Singh, M. A., Punjab Mines Division.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 223.—Mr. G. W. C. Lisle, candidate, is appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Sardi Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

* * * * * * *

TRANSFERS.

No. 228.—The following transfers of officers are ordered:—

Mr. F. G. Hickie, Superintendent, Sambhar Weighments, Sambhar Division, to the Nurpur Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

Mr. P. H. Vere, Superintendent, Gudha Weighments, Sambhar Division, to the Leiah Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr., Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 21ST, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 17th March 1896.

No. 394.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. O. Clark, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Roe, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

The 19th March 1896.

No. 1236-*A*.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1896-97 has been fixed by the Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury at 1*s.* 1½*d.* the rupee.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 28TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1896.

No. 664.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th March 1896.

No. 450.—The services of Captain G. H. Watson are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 452.—The services of Major C. J. Roberts are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th March 1896.

No. 171.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
*	* *	* *	*	*
Hilton, J. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary ...	2nd February 1896
*	* *	* *	*	*
Dempster, J. I. R. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	2nd February 1896.
*	* *	* *	*	*

The 27th March 1896.

No. 175.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer 3rd Class, *temporary* rank, with effect from the 4th March 1895.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED MARCH 28TH, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

Brussels International Exhibition, 1897.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—Commercial Exhibitions, No. $\frac{11}{3\text{-}3}$, dated Calcutta, the 19th March 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following :—

Notice regarding the International Brussels Exhibition to be held during 1897.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Chief Commissioner of the Government.

No. 26—12 B., dated the 17th February 1896.

For the Government of British India.

The International Exhibition at Brussels in 1897 is under the distinguished patronage of the King and of the Royal Family, and has the financial support of the Government of the town of Brussels, and of the province of Brabant.

A joint stock company "Brussels Exhibition" has undertaken the management of the affair, and it will be responsible for the undertaking financially.

The "Moniteur Belge" of the 20th December 1895 has published the Royal Decrees appointing the Government Commissioners and the Members of the Committee of Organization. The object of the Exhibition is to gather together all industrial progress, to invite producers to various competitions, and to reward the winners. The principal branches of human activity will form the subject of special study, and questions or desiderata will be put by special Committees, who have been instructed to draw up the programme of each section.

There will be 14 sections, *viz.*—

1. Fine Arts.
2. Social Economy.
3. Hygiene.
4. Preservation of life and property from fire and shipwreck (sauvetage).
5. Industrial and decorative arts.
6. Lighting, heating and their appliance.
7. Electricity—Traction.
8. Warfare.
9. Industrial manufactures, plant processes and products.
10. Sporting material.
11. Drill, popular games.
12. Agricultural and Horticultural competitions limited to certain periods.
13. Practical education, female industries and handwork.
14. Commerce—Colonies.

The divisions of the international competitions will offer a series of particular exhibitions, each one of which will be confined to subjects of the same category. In each of these sub-divisions a competition will be held having for its object the solution of that problem which constitutes a desideratum in respect to the group which has entered into the competition. Rewards in kind will be given for the solution of the problems.

In addition to these competitions, by the constitution of the foreign sections, there will be an exhibition in which the different countries will be able to freely exhibit their products. The Government allows the use of the "Cinquantenaire" Park with its museums and offices for the exhibition.

The King desirous of showing his kindly interest in the undertaking, places the Royal domain at Tervueren at the disposal of the exhibition. There will be gathered together the produce of the independent state of the Congo, the games referred to in Section 11, as well as various amusements.

The Cinquantenaire Park will be connected with the Royal chateau at Tervueren by an electric tramway traversing a new avenue which will be, on account of its great size and picturesque scenery, one of the finest arteries of the capital.

The different Committees will meet at a very early date to decide on their programmes as well as about the general classification. These papers, together with the invitation to producers and various information regarding the exhibition, will be issued in continuation of this note.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for publication in the local Gazette.

(True extract.)

F. G. SLY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 4TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1896.

No. 664.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd April 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 357.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1896.

* * * * * * * *

Bernard Doyle.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st April 1896.

* * * * * * * *

Harold Hendley.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 11TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th April 1896.

No. 284.—Mr. G. M. Ogilvie has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st January 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th April 1896.

No. 505.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Frizelle, of the Indian Civil Service, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Roe.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th April 1896.

No 1632-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt water tanks from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company as defined in No. 93 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the said Act.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th April 1896.

SPECIAL.

No. 384.—In connection with G. G. O. No. 981 of 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in supersession of previous notifications, the following military officers will be granted the privilege of the Private Entrée at Government House:

All officers in the highest or non-classified list of the Precedence Table.

Generals (Lieutenant, Major, or Brigadier).

The Adjutant-General in India.

The Quartermaster-General in India.

The Surveyor-General of India.

The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.

The Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

Surgeons-General.

The Director-General of Ordnance in India.

The Director-General, Military Works.

The Commissary-General-in-Chief.

The Accountant-General, Military Department.

The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops in India.

The Officer Commanding Presidency District.

The Judge Advocate-General in India.

The Director, Army Remount Department in India.

The Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

The Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department.

Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Honorary Surgeons to the Viceroy.

Officers of the Viceroy's Body-Guard.

Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Punjab, and North-Western Provinces.

Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 388.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Harry Young Spencer, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th January 1896, *vice* Wilson, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Colonel*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th April 1896.

No. 184.—Mr. R. Douglass, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch in Public Works Department Notification No. 356, dated the 8th October 1895, is confirmed in that Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), with effect from 1st April 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 11TH, 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 1401-A.

Simla, the 10th April 1896.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the Rules laid down in the Notification in this Department, No. 6318-A., dated the 28th December 1894, regarding the registration of Government Promissory Notes in Book Debt Account :—

(1) In paragraph 11 of the Notification, substitute the words "each non-transferable certificate issued under paragraph 10" for the words "each such certificate issued."

(2) In Rule 10 of the Rules on the form of Stock Certificate, substitute the words "each non-transferable certificate issued for transmission to the Bank of England" for the words "each such certificate issued."

2. The paragraph and the rule as now corrected will run as follows :—

(1) *Paragraph* 11.—No enfacement or renewal fees will be levied in respect of the issue of Stock Certificates; but *each non-transferable certificate issued under paragraph 10* by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay will be chargeable at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000 or part of Rs. 5,000.

(2) *Rule* 10.—No enfacement or renewal fees charged for issue of Stock Certificates; but *each non-transferable certificate issued for transmission to the Bank of England* by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay to be charged at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000 or part of Rs. 5,000.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 18TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 14th April 1896.

No. 308.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. R. Adie, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 310.—The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Y. C. Hunter, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

The 17th April 1896.

No. 328.—Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

No. 330.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D.. M.CH., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 17th April 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th April 1896.

No. 510.—The services of Captain J. H. Parsons, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

The 17th April 1896.

No. 529.—Major C. J. Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Peshâwar, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs out of India, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th April 1896.

No. 625-*G.*—With reference to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1595-G., dated the 30th August 1895, it is hereby notified that Mr. C. L. Tupper, Indian Civil Service, was on furlough in India from the 1st July to the 31st August 1895, both days inclusive.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th April 1896.

No. 16.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon W. Mason are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED APRIL 25TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 24th April 1896.

No. 760.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Wednesday, the 20th May 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th April 1896.

No. 580.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. T. Rivaz, or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 22nd April 1896.

No. 1793 *S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) as defined in the said number which is intended for the manufacture of paint and composition for application to leather, wood and metals.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April 1896.

No. 104.—Mr. R. Bradley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April 1896, under Article 485, Civil Service Regulations.

The 23rd April 1896.

No. 202.—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 16th April 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., on furlough.

The 24th April 1896.

No. 203.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as Apprentice Engineers, and are posted as follows :—

* * * * * * * *

To Punjab.

Mr. Gilbert White Causley.

* * * * * * * *

No. 205.—Mr. A. B. Phelan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th April 1896, *vice* Colonel S. L. Jacob, R. E., on furlough or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 2ND MAY 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th April 1896.

No. 7922-*M.*—HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Wednesday, the 20th May 1896.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas, are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering Viceregal Lodge, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Monday, the 11th May 1896; and, when attending the Levée, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them also written on their cards.

Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st May 1896.

No. 801.—The following letter from Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, published in the second Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated the 16th February 1896, is republished for general information:—

Whitehall, February 15th, 1896.

The following Letter from the Queen has been received by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

Osborne, February 14th, 1896.

I have, alas! once more to thank My loyal subjects for their warm sympathy in a fresh grievous affliction which has befallen Me and My beloved Daughter, Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

This new sorrow is overwhelming, and to Me is a double one, for I lose a dearly loved and helpful son, whose presence was like a bright sunbeam in My Home, and My dear Daughter loses a noble devoted Husband, to whom she was united by the closest affection.

To witness the blighted happiness of the Daughter who has never left Me and has comforted and helped Me, is hard to bear. But the feeling of universal sympathy so touchingly shown by all classes of My subjects has deeply moved My Child and Myself, and has helped and soothed us greatly. I wish from My heart to thank My People for this, as well as for the appreciation manifested of the dear and gallant Prince who laid down his life in the service of his adopted Country.

My beloved Child is an example to all, in her courage, resignation, and submission to the will of God.

VICTORIA, R.I.

No. 802.—The following amendment in the rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India, promulgated with Home Department Notification No. 1812, dated the 11th October 1889, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted, is published for general information :—

No. 1790, dated 30th October 1891.
No. 964, datd 13th July 1893.

In note 1 of the preamble *add* the words "a Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces" *after* the words "the Commander-in-Chief in India."

MEDICAL.

The 1st May 1896.

No. 350.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 351.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College in addition to his own duties, during the absence on special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th April 1896.

No. 136.—The services of the Reverend D. Trewby, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st May 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 499.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer long service medal, under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895 :—

* * * * * *

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain W. E. Browne.

Quartermaster-Sergeant E. P. Ross.

Color-Sergeant R. W. Gray.

Corporal R. T. Spier.

Volunteer T. P. Corrigan.

Volunteer R. Gereson.

Volunteer F. A. Jackson.

Volunteer J. Jackson.

Volunteer H. D. Watson.

* * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April 1896.

No. 206.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, orders quoted in the margin, it is hereby notified that an examination for the appointment of Probationers to the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways will be held this year on the 23rd November and four following days, when three vacancies will be offered for competition to nominated candidates.

Public Works Department Circular No. 2, Railway, dated 10th October 1888, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 27th October 1888, pages 489 to 491.

Public Works Department Circular No. 2, Railway, dated 21st March 1893, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 1st April 1893, pages 523 and 524.

The 1st May 1896.

No. 2-3.—Mr. J. Benton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1896, during the absence of Mr. S. Preston on privilege leave, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 9TH MAY 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla the 7th May 1896.

No. 652.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrates:—

Captain C. W. O'Bryen, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant C. C. Cook, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th May 1896.

No. 1509 *I.*—Whereas His Highness the Mir of Khairpur has ceded to the British Government the civil and criminal jurisdiction exercised by him within the lands which lie within his State and which are occupied, or may hereafter be occupied, by the Kotri-Rohri Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and whereas the Governor-General in Council now possesses full jurisdiction within those lands:

In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council in pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid lands :—

(1) All laws in force in the Shikarpur District of the Province of Sind and Presidency of Bombay shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers of Government subordinate to the Government of Bombay exercising executive authority (other than the administration of the police) in the Shikarpur District shall have within the said lands the same executive powers as they may respectively exercise within the British territory subject to their administration.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Shikarpur District shall exercise the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

(4) The administration of the police within the said lands shall be vested in the Assistant Inspector-General of the Railway Police, Punjab, who shall exercise within such lands the same police powers as he may for the time being exercise on the portion of the North-Western Railway which lies in the Shikarpur District, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be, for the time being, subordinate when exercising those powers on that portion of that railway.

(5) The said lands shall be deemed to be included for the purpose of clauses 2 and 3 of this Notification within such taluka or other sub-division of the Shikarpur District as the Governor of Bombay in Council shall from time to time direct by Notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

SAVINGS BANKS.

No. 1968-A.

Simla, the 4th May 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2270 A., dated the 18th May 1895, prescribing revised rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following alteration in the rules :—

For rule 42, clause (*a*), the following shall be substituted :—

"(*a*) Government servants, servants of local authorities and of Courts of Wards who are required by their employers to deposit security, and contractors who are required by Government or local authorities to deposit security, may be allowed separate accounts for the security deposits only."

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with reference to his letter No. 1060, dated the 11th March 1896; to the Director-General of the Post Office of India; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the Comptroller, Post Office.

Ordered also, that copy of the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th May 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 539.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain G. H. List resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th April 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th May 1896.

No. 230.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 175, dated the 27th March 1896, for *4th March 1896*, substitute *28th February 1896*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 16TH MAY 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May 1896.

No. 1248 *F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders in respect of criminal proceedings within the district of Southern Wazíristán, including the Bhittanni country and the Gomal Pass, against British subjects other than (*a*) European British subjects, and (*b*) persons jointly charged with European British subjects:

(1) The Political Officer, Wano for the time being shall exercise within the limits of the above-named district the powers of a District Magistrate and a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) The Commissioner of the Deraját for the time time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the Political Officer, Wano, provided that the Political Officer, Wano, shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Commissioner acting as a Court of Session

(3) The Commissioner of the Deraját for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences under which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Political Officer, Wano, except that when an accused person is sentenced to dea h, the said powers of a High Court as a court of appeal, reference and revision shall be exercised not by the Commissioner of

the Deraját, but by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, and no sentence of death passed by the Political Officer, Wano, shall be carried out till it has been confirmed by the said Lieutenant-Governor.

(4) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by this notification, the Political Officer, Wano, may take cognizance of an offence as a court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th May 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 551.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonments of Jullundur and Ferozepore, respectively, the provisions of section 70 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) for the punishment of evasion of payment of octroi, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the expressions "municipality" and "committee" in the said section so extended shall be deemed to refer to the Cantonment and the Cantonment Committee of Jullundur or Ferozepore as the case may be.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 553.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 9th May 1896.

* * * * * * *

Philip Sykes Murphy Burlton.

* * * * * * *

Charles Brooke Rawlinson.

* * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 582.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Supernumerary Captain Henry Parnham Phillips to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1896, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 585.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Fitzwilliam White to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1896, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23RD MAY 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 22nd May 1896.

No. 749.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 652, dated the 7th instant, the services of Captain C. W. O'Bryen, 27th Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1896.

No. 19-*S. I.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

* * * * * * *

To be a Companion:

JAMES FAIRBAIRN FINLAY, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

For *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May 1896.

No. 23-*I.E.*

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Companions.

* * * * * * *

THOMAS HIGHAM, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Chief Engineer of the 2nd Class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

* * * * * * *

Sardar RATAN SINGH, President of the Council of Regency of the Jind State.

* * * * * * *

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

For *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1896.

No. 1665-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * *

Rab Nawaz Khan, Musazai, of the Dera Ismail Khan District in the Punjab.

Munshi Fazl Din, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Punjab.

* * * * * * *

Arbab Hussain Khan, Chief of the Mohmands.

Muhabbat Khan, of Toru, in the Peshawar District in the Punjab.

Khwaja Muhammad Khan, of Hoti, in the Peshawar District in the Punjab.

No. 1667-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

* * * * * * *

Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukarji, Professor in the Government College in Lahore.

Rai Sahib Hari Chand, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Mooltan in the Punjab.

* * * * * * *

No. 1668-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Sandhi Khan, Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

* * * * * * *

No. 1670-*I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Bhagwan Das, Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.

* * * * * * *

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 597.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the administration of Cantonment Funds, and to direct that they shall come into force in every Cantonment in British India except Aden with effect from the 1st July 1896 :—

CANTONMENT FUND RULES.

CONTENTS.

The Cantonment Fund.

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

Establishments.

Definitions.

THE SCHEDULE.

Application of the Cantonment Fund.

1. (1) The Cantonment Fund may be applied to the following purposes within the Cantonment, namely:—

(*a*) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund;

(*b*) the maintenance of the Police force employed in the Cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of their duties therein;

(*c*) the provision and maintenance of an office for the Cantonment authority;

(*d*) the payment of the salaries of all Cantonment establishments;

(*e*) the survey of buildings and lands;

(*f*) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment authority, including—

(*i*) the construction and maintenance of roads (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds),

(*ii*) the lighting, watering and cleansing of roads, and

(*iii*) the maintenance of public parks and gardens, and the planting and tending of trees;

(*g*) the provision and maintenance or aiding of public hospitals, dispensaries and schools;

(*h*) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;

(*j*) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the Cantonment for all its inhabitants other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the Cantonment Funds, including—

(*iv*) the pay of the public conservancy establishments,

(*v*) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and

(*vi*) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(*k*) the carrying out of proper systems of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders, and generally the maintenance of the Cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(*l*) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;

(*m*) the abatement of nuisances;

(*n*) the taking of a census; and

(*o*) generally the payment of all expenses incurred—

(*vii*) under any rules made under Section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or

(*viii*) under any enactment extended to the Cantonment under Section 25 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or

(*ix*) under any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The Cantonment Fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes mentioned or referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*o*), both inclusive, of this rule, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the Cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the Fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

Estimates and sanctions.

Money not to be paid unless expenditure sanctioned.

2. No money shall be paid from the Cantonment Fund unless the expenditure is either—

(*a*) provided for in the sanctioned Budget Estimate, or by re-appropriation under Rule 5, or

(*b*) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command, and

(*c*) in the case of expenditure on Public Works unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.

Responsibility for administering funds.

3. The responsibility for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned Budget Estimate or sanctioned under Rule 2, clause (*b*), shall rest with the Cantonment authority, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command.

Submission and sanctioning of Budget Estimates.

4. (1). On the first day of June in each year or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the Cantonment authority shall submit to the Officer Commanding the district a budget estimate of the receipts (including the grant-in-aid, if any) into and expenditure from the Cantonment Fund for the ensuing financial year.

Such estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form 8 in the schedule, or in such other form as may be from time to time prescribed by the Comptroller-General with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2). The Officer Commanding the district may revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the General Officer of the Command.

(3). The General Officer of the Command may further revise such estimates, and shall submit them to the Local Government through the Accountant-General by the 20th November.

(4). The Local Government may sanction such estimates, with or without modifications.

(5). The sanction of the Local Government to such estimates shall be communicated by it—

(*a*) to the Accountant-General, and

(*b*) to the General Officer of the Command, for intimation to the Officer Commanding the district and the Cantonment authority.

Re-appropriation. 5. (1) The Cantonment authority may,—

(*a*) with the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the Budget Estimate to another, or,

(*b*) with the previous approval of the Officer Commanding the district, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the Budget Estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head:

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall by re-appropriation be varied by more than ten *per cent.* of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(2) A copy of every order made under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this rule shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command, or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, to the Accountant-General.

Payments.

Examination of and order for payment of claims. 6. (1) Every claim for payment from the Cantonment Fund must be presented—

(*a*) to the President of the Cantonment Committee, or,

(*b*) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or,

(*c*) if there is no Cantonment Committee, to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment,

and must be supported by a voucher duly receipted and, if necessary, bearing a stamp.

(2) The President, Secretary or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, must check and examine every such claim, and if it be found correct, and supported by a voucher as aforesaid, shall sign an order for payment thereof.

(3) If payment is to be made from the imprest the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (in words)" if payment is to be made by cheque, such order shall be "Pay by cheque No. , dated , rupees (in words)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is signed.

Payments how made. 7. Payment must be made,—

(*a*) if the sum does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash, and

(*b*) if the sum exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque.

Cheque. 8. (1) Money may be drawn from the Cantonment Fund only by means of cheques written in Form 4 in the schedule.

(2) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn.

After the expiration of that period payment will be refused at the treasury, and the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn will therefore have to bring it back to be re-dated. No fresh cheque will be issued; the lapsed cheque will simply be re-dated, and the alteration initialled by the official whose duty it would be to sign the cheque under rule. A note of the fact of re-dating shall be entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

(3) All cheques must be signed,—

(*a*) if there is a Cantonment Committee,—

(i) where the sum does not exceed one hundred rupees, by the Secretary, or,

(ii) where the sum exceeds one hundred rupees, by the President, and

(*b*) if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

(4) Cheques drawn in favour of a Government officer must be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favour of any other person must be made payable to bearer.

(5) All cheque forms must be bound in books with counterfoils.

(6). Every such book must bear a number; and each officer authorized by clause (3) of this rule to sign cheques must notify to the treasury the number of the book which he from time to time brings into use.

(7) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the book in which the form is contained and a consecutive number.

(8) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order to keep the book under lock and key in the personal custody of the officer who is authorized to use the book for the purpose of signing cheques; and when such officer is relieved, he must take a receipt for the number of cheques made over to the relieving officer and must send to the treasury a specimen of the signature of the relieving officer.

Imprest.

9. (1) The Cantonment authority shall, if it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest must be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, *plus* any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, will always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the Cantonment authority.

Overdrafts.

10. Overdrafts on the Cantonment Funds shall be allowed only if approved of by the General Officer of the Command and sanctioned by the Local Government.

Receipts.

Entry and acknowledgment of receipts.

11. (1) All money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund must be entered in a register of receipts kept in Form 1 in the schedule' and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, must be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the schedule.

(2) Such receipts must bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of each receipt must be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

Responsibility of Cantonment Authority as to receipts.

12. The Cantonment authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as will secure—

(1) that all money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund is duly brought to credit in the accounts;

(2) that all money so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, is acknowledged by receipts in Form 2; and

(3) that whenever a receipt is given, the foil and counterfoil are correctly filled up.

Account of the imprest.

Account of the imprest.

13. An account of the imprest shall be kept in Form 6 in the schedule, and the expenditure recorded in it must be entered in a register of payments kept in Form 5 in the schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by a cheque.

Bills for expenditure.

Expenditure to be entered in bills.

14. (1) All expenditure must be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely,—

(*a*) Establishment Pay Bill—for the pay of members of the Cantonment establishment;

(*b*) Travelling Allowance Bill for travelling allowances of members of the Cantonment establishment; and

(c) Contingent Bill for all charges other than pay and travelling allowances of members of the Cantonment establishment.

(2) Every Establishment Pay Bill must be prepared in Civil Account Form.

(3) Every Travelling Allowance Bill must be prepared in Civil Account Form.

(4) Every Contingent Bill must contain full details of the charges incurred.

Note.—Copies of Civil Account Code forms may be obtained on payment from the Accountant-General.

Claims by contractors or tradesmen.

15. (1) Claims for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen must be paid on bills as presented by them.

(2) When such claims are paid by cheque, the payment must be entered at once in the register of payments (Form 5), and when they are paid in cash, the payment must be entered in the imprest register (Form 6).

When the bills for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen are in the vernacular, a brief abstract should be endorsed in English, stating the amount, the name of the payee, and the nature of payment in terms of Article 9 (*b*) of the Civil Account Code.

Petty charges to be met from the imprest.

16. (1) All petty charges to be met from the imprest must be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

(2) Such bills must be supported—

(*a*) in the case of all payments for telegrams and in the case of any other payment exceeding ten rupees, by the original vouchers on which the payments were actually made; and,

(*b*) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

(3) The certificate referred to in clause (*b*) of this rule must be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

Charges incurred direct by Cantonment authority.

17. All charges incurred direct by the Cantonment authority and paid by cheque must be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

Certificate on certain bills.

18. The following certificate must be recorded at the foot of every such bill prepared in Civil Account Form, namely:

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the Cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have been really paid."

This certificate must be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or, if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

In the case of expenditure on Public Works, the usual completion certificate will be furnished.

Entry of cheques in accounts.

Entry of payments by cheque.

19. All payments made by cheque must be entered in the register of payments (Form 5), the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series.

Deduction of amount of cancelled cheques.

20. If any cheque is cancelled, its amount must be deducted from the expenditure by a *minus* entry in the appropriate columns of the register of payments (Form 5). The deduction will then pass into the Cash Book (Form 7) through the daily total of payments carried into it.

Accounts and returns.

21. The Cantonment Authority shall keep a Cash Book in Form 7 in the schedule.

Cash Book.

The Cash Book must be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it must be reconciled with that shown in the Pass Book (Form 3), as follows:

Balance as per Pass Book ... ...

Add—

Amount of imprest ... ...

Money received too late for remittance to treasury ...

Total ...

Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below:

Balance as per Cash Book ... .

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	date	Amount

Total ...

22. (*1*) In the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) the amounts sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year must be entered at the top of columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

Entry of Budget Estimates in registers of receipts and payments.

(2) If, during the year, or in any revised estimate that may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the estimates is made, it must be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with *plus* or *minus* signs, the orders for the addition or alteration being cited.

23. (*1*) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5) must be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired, and grand totals being made from the 1st April last preceding.

Totalling of registers of receipts and payments, and watching of budget grants.

(*2*) If the grand total under any head in the register of payment shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application must at once be made for orders under Rule 2, clause (*b*), or Rule 5, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

24. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the Cantonment Authority shall send to the Accountant-General, for purposes of audit—

Documents to be sent to Accountant-General.

(*a*) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in the same detail as those registers, and showing the Budget Estimates, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals;

(*b*) the foils of all receipts granted during the month ;

(*c*) all paid bills ;

(*d*) all cancelled cheques (if any) ; and

(*e*) a statement of the balances, in the following form :

Balance at end of last month	
Receipts during the month, as per accompanying schedule ...	
Total ...	
Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule...	
BALANCE AT THE END OF THE MONTH ...	

Detail of Balance—

Balance in treasury, as per Pass Book	
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury ...	
Imprest in hands of Cantonment Authority	
Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below ...	
Net Balance as above	
Cheques outstanding on—	

No.	date	Amount
	Total ...	

25. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into and payments from the Cantonment Fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

Annual consolidated account.

(*2*) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the said consolidated account, must agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st April to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant-General for the month of March last preceding.

(*3*) The said consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant-General, who will agree the figures with his own classified abstract and then forward the account to the General Officer of the Command with the following endorsement, namely,—

" Examined and found correct.

Signed ____________ Accountant-General."

Classification.

26. (*1*) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the Cantonment Fund shall be classified, in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 8 in the schedule.

Classification of receipts and expenditure.

(2) All expenditure must be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads, and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.

C. A. Code, Appendix F, Rule 20 A.

N. B.—Every permanent advance to a Cantonment Fund receiving a grant-in-aid under Rule 28 will be held outstanding in the military accounts until the Fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance will then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

The Cantonment Fund.

Sums to be credited to Cantonment Fund.

27. There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely:

XIII of 1889.

(*a*) all sums directed by the Cantonments Act, 1889, Section 21, sub-section (*1*), or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force to be placed to the credit of the Fund; and

(*b*) all grants-in-aid and other sums received by the Cantonment Authority in aid of the Fund.

Making and distribution of grants-in-aid.

28. (*1*) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall, from time to time, notify to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum, if any, which will from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in aid to the Cantonment Funds in his command.

(*2*) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said funds in such proportions as he may think fit.

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

All moneys to be remitted to treasury.

29. The Cantonment Authority shall remit to **the treasury all moneys** received for credit to the Cantonment **Fund.**

Procedure for remittances to treasury.

30. (*1*) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly as may be most convenient:

Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month must be remitted on that day.

(*2*) All remittances must be accompanied by a chalan or invoice and by a Pass Book in Form 3 in the schedule.

(*3*) Whenever a remittance is made the officer in charge of the treasury must acknowledge the receipt of the money by entries in the Pass Book, and must enter on the charge side of the Pass Book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

(*4*) The Pass Book must be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month, whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury must then close the Pass Book for the month and enter therein in words the balance in hand and sign the entry.

Supervision of Pass Book by Cantonment Authority.

31. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall examine the Pass Book from time to time, and shall immediately call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy that may appear between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in the Cantonment registers.

(*2*) The Pass Book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the Cantonment Authority or by any member of the Cantonment establishment.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

32. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget Estimates for the several Cantonment Funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government, for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of and expenditure from all such funds.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

33. All proposals made by the Cantonment Authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

Establishments.

Strength and cost of establishments.

34. In determining or altering the strength or cost, or both, of any Cantonment establishments, the Cantonment Authority must obtain the previous approval of the General Officer of the Command:

Provided that any alteration which merely involves the employment of temporary establishments for a period not exceeding three months may be made without such approval:

Provided also that every alteration shall be subject to the provisions of rules 2 and 5:

Provided also that the powers of sanction of the General Officer Commanding to the creation of appointments or to alterations in the pay of appointments are subject to the same limits as the powers of Local Governments in respect of appointments, the cost of which is Provincial.

Explanation.—The word "establishments" in this rule does not include police employed in cantonments beyond the limits of a Presidency-town, the strength and cost of such police being determined by the Local Government, with the sanction, or subject to the control, of the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of the following enactments, namely,—

the Cantonments Act, 1889, Section 12, XIII of 1889.

Act XXIV of 1859, Section 8,

Act V of 1861, Section 2,

Bengal Act VII of 1869, Section 4,

the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, Section 3, Bom. VII of 1867.

the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, Section 4. Bom. IV of 1890.

Definitions.

Definitions.

35. In these rules,—

(1) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in a Command; and "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided; and Cf. Act XII of 1894, s. 4 (16). S. 262 (t).

(2) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury or the bank or office prescribed by or under Section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the custody of the Cantonment Fund. XIII of 1889.

(3) "Accountant-General" means Civil Accountant-General or Comptroller.

THE

FORM

(See Rules

Register of Receipts into the

Date.	No. of Counterfoil receipt	From whom received.	MAJOR HEAD. Minor heads and sub-heads.	
		Budget Estimate		
		Total for the month ...		
		Add total to end of last month...		
		Total from 1st April to date...		

SCHEDULE.

I.

11, 12, 22 and 23.)

—— *Cantonment Fund.*

MAJOR HEAD.		Total of each receipt.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
Minor heads and sub-heads.			

FORM 2.

(See Rules 11, 12 and 24.)

RECEIPT.

[*To be retained in Cantonment Authority's Office.*]

No. ________

Dated ________

Received from ________

____

on account of ________

____

Rs. ________

[*To be sent to Accountant-General with the monthly extracts from the accounts.*]

No. ________ Dated ________

Received on account of ________

____

(to be classified under the head ________

________)

Rs. ________

Signed ________

[*To be given to the person from whom the money is received.*]

No. ________ Dated ________

Received from ________

____

on account of ________

____

Rs. ________

Signed ________

FORM 3.

(See Rules 30 and 31.)

PASS BOOK.

The __________ *Treasury in account current with the* __________ *Cantonment Fund.*

CHEQUE BOOK NO.__________

ADVISED __________

Date.	No. of Chalan.	Amount.			Initials of the Officer in charge of the treasury.	Date.	No. of Cheque.	Amount.			Initials of the Officer in charge of the treasury.

*Cheque Book No.*__________

*Cheque No.*__________

*Dated*__________

*To*____________________

Rs.__________

FORM 4.

(See Rule 8.)

CANTONMENT FUND CHEQUE.

ONE-ANNA STAMP

if the cheque is for an amount exceeding twenty rupees.

*Cheque Book No.*__________

*Cheque No.*__________

*Dated*____________________ *189* .

*To the Officer in charge of the Treasury at*________________

*Pay to*______________________________________

Rs.__________________________ *and charge to the*________________

Cantonment Fund.

Under Rs.

*Signed*________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee,

or

President, Cantonment Committee,

or

Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

This cheque is current for three months only.

FORM 5.

(See Rules 13, 15, 19, 20, 22 and 23.)

Register of payments from the ____________ Cantonment Fund.

Date.	No. of Voucher.	No. of cheque by which paid.	To whom paid.	MAJOR HEADS.										Total of each voucher.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
				Minor heads and sub-heads.											
			Budget Estimate												
			Total for the month ...												
			Add total to end of last month ...												
			Total from 1st April to date ...												

FORM 6.

(See Rules 13 and 15.)

Imprest Register of the ________________ *Cantonment Fund.*

AMOUNT OF IMPREST, RS. ________

Date.	No. of sub-voucher.	To whom paid.	Classification.		Amount.		
			Major head.	Minor head and sub-head.			
		Total drawn from treasury by Cheque No.—— on Voucher No.——					

FORM 7.

(See Rules 20 and 21.)

Cash Book of the ______________ Cantonment Fund.

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Date.	Amount as per Register of Receipts.				Date.	Amount as per Register of Payments.			
	Total of month ...					Total of month ...			
	Opening Balance ...					Closing Balance ...			
	GRAND TOTAL ...					GRAND TOTAL ...			

FORM

(See Rules

Budget Estimate of Receipts into and Expenditure from the

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals (previous year).	Estimate (current year). Original, as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Estimate (current year). Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I—**Land Revenue**—					
Income from land					
II—**Excise**—					
License Fees and Duties ...					
III—**Assessed Taxes**—					
Taxes on Houses (*a*) ...					
Tax on Trades and Professions (*b*)					
Chaukídári Tax ...					
Octroi					
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Houses and Carriages) ...					
IV—**Police**—					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures ...					
Unclaimed property ...					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts) ...					
V.—**Minor Departments**—					
Agriculture—					
Public Gardens					
Sanitation—					
Conservancy Tax and Fees ...					
Sales of Manure, &c. ...					
Water-supply—					
Water-rates					
Other Receipts					
VI—**Miscellaneous**—					
Sales of old Materials ...					
Contributions (*c*) — Provincial and local grants					
Contributions (*c*) — Road watering subscription					
Rents of Houses					
Sales of Fruits, Grass, &c. ...					
Other Miscellaneous Receipts (Slaughter-houses, Markets, &c.), *to be detailed in manuscript on the back of this form*					
VII—**Public Works**—					
Tolls and Ferries					
Miscellaneous					
Total receipts from local sources ...					
Grants-in-aid allotted by the General Officer of the Command, *viz.*—					
For Hospitals and Dispensaries					
For Couservancy ...					
For Sadar Bazár Establishments					
For Tree-tending and Forests...					
For ...					
Opening Balance					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

(*a*) To include, *e. g.*, compound tax.
(*b*) „ „ tax on weighmen.
(*c*) Purpose of any such contribution to be stated in Remarks column.

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S OFFICE :
Dated the 189 .

Signed——————

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

8.

4 and 26.)

______ *Cantonment Fund for the year* ________ DATED ________ 189 .

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals (previous year).	Estimate (current year). Original as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1—Refunds—					
Refunds of Taxes					
Miscellaneous Refunds					
2—Charges of Collection of Revenue—					
Collecting Establishments ...					
Contingencies					
3—General Administration—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Contributions towards Establishments in Government Offices (*a*) ...					
4—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
5—Law and Justice—Jails—					
6—Police—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds and Establishments therefor) ...					
7—Education—					
Grants-in-aid to schools ...					
8—Medical—					
Hospitals and Dispensaries—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Vaccination—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
9—Minor Departments—					
Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Cemeteries—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Conservancy—					
Establishments					
Contingenciss					
Public Fairs and Exhibitions—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Water-supply—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
10—Miscellaneous—					
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...					
Petty Establishments					
Contingencies					
11—Public Works—					
Original Works—					
Buildings					
Roads					
Other wroks...					
Maintenance and Repairs—					
Buildings					
Roads					
Other works...					
Petty Construction and Repairs ...					
12—Deposits and Advances—					
Total Expenditure					
Closing Balance					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

(*a*) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contribution towards cost of office establishments of District Superintendents of Police; and in the Lower Provinces, the Treasury rate.

Signed ____________

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A.

Detailed List of Establishments provided for in the——— Cantonment Fund

Budget Estimate for the year———

Establishments engaged in Collection of Revenue.		Establishments engaged in General Administration.		Police Establishments.		Cattle-pound Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Hospital and Dispensary Establishments.		Vaccination Establishments.		Establishments for Public Gardens, Tree-tending, and Forests.		Cemetery Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Establishments for Public Fairs and Exhibitions.		Water-supply Establishments.		Miscellaneous Petty Establishments.		
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A—CONTINUED.

CONSERVANCY ESTAELISHMENTS.

General Station.		Sadar Bazar.		Latrine.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Signed ________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ________________

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B.

Detailed List of Expenditure provided for in the ______ Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year other than that included in Appendices A, C, and D.

1	2	3			4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.			Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Refunds ...	Refunds of Taxes.						
	Miscellaneous Refunds.						
Charges of Collection of Revenue.	Contingencies						
General Administration.	Contributions towards Establishments in Government Office.						
Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	...						
Law and Justice—Jails.	...						

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—CONTINUED.

1	2	3				4	
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.	
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
Police ...	Contingencies ...						
	Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds, but not Establishments therefor).						
Education ...	Grants-in-aid to schools.						
Medical ...	*Hospitals and Dispensaries*: Contingencies ...	Fixed assignment to Cantonment Dispensary Fund.					

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—CONTINUED.

1	2	3			4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.			Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Medical ...	*Vaccination :* Contingencies.						
Minor Departments.	*Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests :* Contingencies.						
	Cemeteries : Contingencies.						

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—CONTINUED.

1	2	3				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.	
Major Head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.
Minor Departments.	*Conservancy:* Contingencies						
	Public Fairs and Exhibitions: Contingencies						
	Water-supply: Contingencies						

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—CONCLUDED.

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Miscellaneous ...	Rents, Rates, and Taxes.							
	Contingencies ...							
Deposits and Advances.	...							

Signed ____________________ *Signed* ____________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee. *President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

Note.—All expenditure should be fully detailed in column 3 thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of three Crowley carts ...	450	0	0
,, of bullocks	200	0	0
Feed of ,, ...	168	0	0
Repairs and renewals to pans and receptacles	100	0	0
Purchase of gear	50	0	0
* Miscellaneous not included in above, *but excluding any reserve*	100	0	0
	568	0	0

* This should include all petty expenditure which cannot be detailed, ***but should not include anythig of the nature of a reserve.***

MAJOR HEAD "Public Works" FORM 8.—APPENDIX C.

Details of Budget Estimate for Original Works (construction of Buildings, Roads, Latrines, etc.) in the ________________ *Cantonment for the year* __________

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimated cost of work.	* Estimate for (*current year*).	Previously expended.	Estimate for (*ensuing year*).	REMARKS.
Buildings ...						
Roads ...						
Other works ...						

Note.—Column 3 will show the entire cost of the work; column 4, the sum sanctioned for expenditure during the current year; column 5, the amount previously expended since commencement of the work; and column 6, the amount proposed for expenditure during the ensuing year. Thus, if the work is to be completed during the ensuing year, the total of columns 4, 5, and 6 will equal that in column 3; otherwise the difference will show the amount which will still be required to complete the work.

* *The totals in column 4 will agree with the allotments made in the body of the revised estimate for the current year.*

Signed ________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ________________

President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

MAJOR HEAD "**Public Works**"

FORM 8.—APPENDIX D.

Details of Budget Estimate for Maintenance and Repairs in the ______________ Cantonment for the year __________

Sub-heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimate (ensuing year).	REMARKS.
Buildings			
Roads			
Other works			
Petty Construction and Repairs			

Signed ______________
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ______________
President, Cantonment Committee, or Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 598.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 24th April 1896, pages 2455 and 2456.

INDIA OFFICE;

24th April 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 30th January 1896.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

* * * * * * * *

George Yeates Cobb Hunter.

* * * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers.

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

* * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John O'Neill, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 7th April 1896.

* * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st May 1896.

No. 240.—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer, with the *temporary rank* of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, from the afternoon of the 13th to the afternoon of the 28th April 1896.

Public Works Department Notification No. 202 of 23rd April 1896 is hereby cancelled.

No. 241.—Mr. B. G. Wallis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th April 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

The 22nd May 1896.

No. 244.—The services of Mr. J. T. Farrant, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Patiála State.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 30TH MAY 1896.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th May 1896.

No. 14.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by Section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and Section 1 of the Indian Councils Act 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C. S. I., First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 28th May 1896.

No. 406.—The services of Mr. A. Kensington, of the Indian Civil Service, Divisional Judge, Umballa, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department.

MEDICAL.

The 28th May 1896.

No. 405.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Captain D. G. Marshall, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Medicine in the Lahore Medical College during the absence on special leave on urgent private affairs for six months of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., or until further orders.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th May 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 651.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. Humfress resigns his commission with effect from the 30th April 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

"Government Gazette"

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 6TH JUNE 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 1st June 1896.

No. 171.—The services of the Reverend J. H. Mackay, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay (Ecclesiastical) Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th June 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No 677.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894):

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Honorary Captain and Paymaster Thomas Siddle.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 679.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Supernumerary Captain Frederick George Royal Dawson to be Captain, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Cardew, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Henry Parsall Burt, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Ivens, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 683.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Richard Tickner to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Wilson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Fletcher James Ivens to be Major, *vice* Tickner, promoted.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th June 1896.

No. 262.—The following is published for general information:

No. 105 I., dated Simla, the 29th May 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1894-95.

Read—

Letter No. 1661 A. I., dated 17th December 1895, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1894-95, and the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay (exclusive of contributions) incurred during and up to the end of the year is shown in the following table under the different heads of account:

——	Number of works.	During the year 1894-95.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1894-95.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35).	1	2,196	489	33	—68	2,650	120	2,770	36,36,947
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	7	24,59,759	5,16,647	67,980	—1,19,176	29,25,210	78,221	30,03,431	7,28,69,867
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	4	19,752	1,809	124	642	22,327	—551	21,776	16,56,426
Total ...	12	24,81,707	5,18,945	68,137	—1,18,602	29,50,187	77,790	30,27,977	7,81,63,240

2. The total capital outlay of Rs. 30,27,977 was less by Rs. 7,08,456 than that of the preceding year, which, however, was unusually high.

By far the greater part of the outlay was incurred on the Chenab Canal, the expenditure on which during the year was Rs. 17,54,976. Good progress is reported to have been made on all the works connected with the extension project of this canal, the first portion of which will, it is anticipated, come into operation during the year 1896-97.

On the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, Rs. 5,42,498 were expended from Imperial Funds and Rs. 1,23,526 contributed by the Patiála State, and it is stated that the works chargeable to Capital Account were practically completed by the end of the year when the construction estimate was closed.

On the other canals, the expenditure charged against their open Capital Accounts was incurred chiefly on extensions and other works of a remunerative character. The amounts so spent were as follows:

	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal (excluding Sirsa Branch) ...	2,65,184
Bári Doáb Canal	3,60,221
Sirhind Canal from Imperial Funds	39,471
Ditto from contributions	55,711
Sidhnai Canal	40,320
Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	257
Jhelum Canal	504

3. The lengths of main canals and distributaries in operation in British territory at the close of the year under review were as follows:

	Completed.	
	Miles of Canals.	Miles of Distributaries.
Major Works.		
Protective Irrigation Works	22	143
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue	1,409	6,120
Minor Works.		
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	1,879	271
Of which only Revenue Accounts are kept...	820	453
Total	4,130	6,987

These figures show an increase of 75 miles in the mileage of open canals, and of 331 miles in the aggregate length of distributaries, over the figures of last year. There was no change in the length (386 miles) of navigable canals.

The length of open canals in operation during the year in Native States was the same as in 1893-94, *viz.*, 258 miles, of which 46 miles are navigable. The aggregate length of distributaries, however, in these States increased from 2,109 miles to 2,143 miles.

4. The financial results of the canals in operation are shown in the following statement:

Canal.	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1894-95.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.*	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
35—Protective Irrigation Works in operation—									
Swat River Canal	36,36,947	2,67,814	7,208	2,75,022	82,951	7,598	90,549	1,84,473	5·07
49—Irrigation Works in operation not charged against Revenue—									
Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch	1,45,81,436	13,66,074	1,20,282	14,86,356	6,59,091	41,513	7,00,604	7,85,752	5·39
Bári Doáb ...	1,75,82,976	21,29,034	1,54,330	22,83,364	6,08,198	38,564	6,40,762	16,30,602	9·31
Sirhind ...	2,40,43,799	8,92,021	67,778	9,59,799	5,50,989	39,759	5,90,748	3,69,051	1·53
Chenab ...	1,49,25,489	5,95,920	6,452	6,02,372	4,30,975	28,721	4,59,096	1,42,676	0·96
Lower Sohág and Pára.	6,99,986	96,390	5,301	1,01,691	67,184	3,248	70,432	31,259	4·47
Sidhnai ...	10,21,940	2,56,040	898	2,56,947	86,995	4,763	91,758	1,65,189	16·16
TOTAL MAJOR WORKS, 1894-95	7,64,95,573	56,03,302	3,62,249	59,65,551	24,86,383	1,64,166	26,50,549	33,15,002	4·33
TOTAL FOR 1893-94...	7,34,89,876	50,08,882	3,42,025	53,50,907	22,86,196	1,58,864	24,45,060	29,05,847	3·95
MINOR WORKS.									
43—Works in operation of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Upper Sutlej ...	6,65,208	1,99,811	14,405	2,14,216	1,40,044	9,591	1,49,635	64,581	9·71
Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	1,10,102	3,39,368	3,13,160	6,52,528	4,39,045	13,76[illegible]	4,52,808	1,99,720	181·40
Indus Inundation	7,07,635	2,83,917	—95,982	1,87,935	2,01,288	10,642	2,11,930	—23,995	...
Shahpur Inundation	1,73,481	44,901	1,740	46,041	47,534	2,437	49,971	—3,330	...
TOTAL MINOR WORKS, 1894-95	16,56,425	8,67,997	2,33,323	11,01,320	8,27,911	36,433	8,64,344	2,36,976	14·31
TOTAL FOR 1893-94...	16,34,650	10,51,965	1,93,041	12,45,006	7,08,121	30,467	7,38,588	5,06,418	30·98
Works in operation, of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Muzaffargarh, 1894-95.	...	2,67,603	1,75,780	4,43,383	2,50,561	8,009	2,58,570	1,84,813	...
Muzaffargarh, 1893-94.	...	2,64,944	1,44,689	4,09,633	2,18,565	7,720	2,26,285	1,83,348	...
Works of which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Shahpur (Provincial) Canals, 1894-95.	...	15,950	1,664	17,614	35,309	...	35,309	—17,695	...
GRAND TOTAL, 1894-95.	7,81,51,999	67,54,852	7,73,0[illegible]6	75,27,868	36,00,164	2,08,608	38,08,772	37,19,096	4·54†
GRAND TOTAL, 1893-94.	7,51,24,526	63,25,791	6,79,755	70,05,546	32,12,882	1,97,051	34,09,933	35,95,613	4·54†

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

† These percentages of net revenue on capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh and Shahpur (Provincial Canals for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

5. Taken as a whole, and including *all* works (both major and minor) for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are maintained, the Punjab Canals showed the same net return as last year (4·54 per cent.) on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year. This is a very satisfactory result, as it shows that the expansion of revenue is keeping pace with the increase in Capital Expenditure, although this increase has been large (Rs. 30,27,473) and is for the most part as yet quite unremunerative.

Under *Major Works* (the Capital Expenditure on which stood at Rs. 7,64,95,573 at the end of the year) the *net revenue* amounted to Rs. 33,15,002, equivalent to a return on capital outlay of 4·33 per cent. as compared with 3·75 per cent. last year.

The net revenue exceeded the interest charges by Rs. 4,34,432 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 1,55,982 in the previous year, whilst at the close of the year under review the net revenue to date of all Major Works exceeded the total interest charges by nearly 247¾ lakhs of rupees.

Turning to individual canals, it will be seen that there has been considerable improvement on the *Western Jumna Canal* (including the Sirsa Branch), the return on Capital Outlay having amounted to 5·39 per cent. as against 2·92 per cent. in 1893-94 and 4·93 per cent. in 1892-93.

On the *Sirhind Canal* the returns were less favourable (1·53 per cent.), the falling-off being due to the short rabi of 1893-94 having been followed by a still shorter kharíf in 1894. The case of this canal has been dealt with at some length in the Chief Engineer's Report (paragraphs 100 and 104), and the conclusion arrived at may be accepted that though the returns of this canal must, for the reasons given, be liable to considerable fluctuations, at any rate for some time to come, still there are good grounds for believing that a succession of five such harvests as those ending with the rabi of 1894-95 is wholly exceptional, and that in the majority of years the canal will prove a remunerative as well as useful irrigation work.

On the *Bári Doáb Canal*, the net revenue was slightly in excess of that of the preceding year, the percentage on capital outlay being 9·31 per cent as compared with an average of 8·74 during the previous four years, while the accumulated surplus of revenue over interest charges on the 31st March 1895 had risen to Rs. 48,52,850.

On the *Lower Sohág and Pára Canal*, the net revenue increased to Rs. 31,259 as compared with Rs. 5,234 in the previous year.

The *Sidhnai Canal* maintained its reputation as a very remunerative project, having given a return of 16·16 per cent. on the Capital Expenditure.

The *Swat River Canal*, though classed as a Protective Work, also maintained the character it has earned as a remunerative work, as it yielded a net revenue of 5·07 per cent.

The prospects of the *Chenab Canal* are most promising. A comparison of the financial results attained during the year, with the forecast of 1891, shows that, though the Capital Outlay to the end of 1894-95 was nearly 15 lakhs less than had been anticipated, the area irrigated during the year was some 100,000 acres more than the forecast, while there was a net revenue to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 4,160, instead of an anticipated loss of Rs. 4,24,590. In other words, the revenue was Rs. 4,28,750 better than the forecast, whilst the Capital Expenditure to the same date had been about 15 lakhs below what had been anticipated.

Under *Minor Works* there was a considerable decrease, amounting to Rs. 2,69,442 in the net revenue as compared with that of 1893-94. The causes which led to this falling-off are fully explained in the Report under review, and it is pointed out by the Local Government that, notwithstanding the unfavourable conditions of the year, the return on the capital outlay amounted to 14·31 per cent., so that these canals continue to be highly remunerative.

6. The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the year from the various canals, and the corresponding assessments of water-rates :

CANAL.	AREA IRRIGATED.		ASSESSMENT, 1894-95.				Assessment, 1893-94.	RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Share of land revenue and other indirect receipts.	Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous.		1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Swat River	9,892	110,819	2,30,172	...	...	2,30,172	2,76,923	2·50	2·50
Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch.	315,437	330,807	8,38,709	3,48,329	...	11,87,038	11,47,349	3·76	3·47
Bári Doáb	534,697	540,057	19,25,826	...	1,81,007	21,06,833	21,22,839	3·94	3·93
Sirhind	279,714	275,897	9,53,646	...	...	9,53,646	9,35,095	3·41	3·39
Chenab	269,357	270,405	6,97,970	8,154	1,25,393	8,31,517	5,22,957	3·08	1·93
Lower Sohág and Pára ...	70,977	71,179	92,801	...	...	92,801	94,763	1·30	1·33
Sidhnai	144,397	151,427	2,61,559	...	...	2,61,559	*3,46,206	1·81	2·28
Upper Sutlej	196,325	174,743	39,941	...	1,93,012	2,32,953	2,39,734	1·18	1·37
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	333,206	329,163	16,923	...	3,16,672	3,33,595	3,49,133	1·00	1·06
Indus	193,255	177,922	23,944	...	1,36,240	1,60,184	†3,53,191	0·88	1·98
Shahpur	28,125	11,766	63,643	...	12,725	76,368	35,172	2·71	3·07
Muzaffargarh	304,730	313,035	...	...	2,67,658	2,67,658	264,944	0·88	0·84
Shahpur (Provincial) ...	19,551	...	32,692	...	6,822	39,514	...	2·02	...
TOTAL ...	2,781,663	2,757,220	51,77,826	3,56,483	12,39,529	67,73,838	66,88,306	2·43	2·42

* This figure includes full rabi assessments at the consolidated rate, of which two-thirds only was due to water-rates, the remaining third being creditable to land revenue.

† The amount of assessment of water-rates during 1893-94 was incorrect.

7. As explained in last year's review, the areas under the inundation canals do not include areas known as *Kharába,* on which the crops from any cause failed to come to maturity.

The total area irrigated exceeded that of the previous year by 24,448 acres.

8. The areas irrigated in the kharíf and rabi seasons were as follows:

	Kharíf.	*Rabi.*
	Acres.	Acres.
Perennial Canals	578,657	912,440
Inundation Canals	591,907	698,659
	1,170,564	1,611,099

There was a falling-off in both the kharíf and rabi irrigation on the Perennial Canals. The decrease, which is explained fully in the Report and commented on in the Local Government's Resolution, was mainly due to the copious rainfall of the year, which is said to have been very favourable for agricultural operations throughout the province. On the Inundation Canals, on the other hand, there was an increase in the areas irrigated in both seasons, and it is stated that the total area watered from these canals has only once been exceeded, *viz.,* in 1892-93.

9. The following statement compares the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last two years :

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	75,374	64,481
Rice	179,542	188,155
Jowár	134,549	105,856
Maize	101,475	132,189
Wheat	1,063,144	1,096,748
Cotton	333,479	269,934

The value of the crops irrigated in British territory alone is estimated at about 743 lakhs of rupees.

10. The "duty" obtained on the Perennial Canals, their discharges, and the minimum discharges of the rivers from which they derive their supplies, are exhibited in the following table :—

CANALS.	MINIMUM DISCHARGE OF RIVER DURING 1894-95.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL AS DESIGNED.	MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF CANAL DURING YEAR.	AVERAGE DISCHARGE AT HEAD DURING YEAR.		ACRES IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT OF AVERAGE DISCHARGE.	
				Kharif.	*Rabi.*		
	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.	Cubic feet per second.		Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Swát River	2,791	700	673	423	475	69	132
Western Jumna (including Sirsa Branch).	6,600	4,000	4,000	3,001	2,727	72	50
Bári Doáb	3,123	3,000	4,081	3,292	3,019	63	108
Sirhind	7,635	5,956	6,610	*2,192	3,284	19	72
Chenab	6,407	8,000	2,640	1,959	2,115	50	81

* Excluding Native States branches.

The rabi duties are all lower than usual owing to the good and seasonable rainfall of the year which removed any strong incentive to economy in the use of canal water. Special reasons for the low duties in both crops on the Sirhind Canal are given in paragraph 92 of the Chief Engineer's report, whilst an explanation of the low duties on the Chenab Canal is contained in paragraph 121 of the same report. It is pointed out that on this new canal the tenants at present appear to be aiming at quantity rather than quality, and that the canal is in consequence severely taxed to afford the requisite supply to a far larger area of land than it had ever been intended to irrigate. It is further suggested that it may be found desirable to restrict remissions in those cases in which tenants have recklessly attempted to irrigate more than a certain proportion of their holdings in each harvest, and it is stated that this question, which is one of great importance, is at present under consideration. Doubtless some remedy must be devised for the state of affairs described, though great care will be needed in limiting the remissions in such a manner that the restrictions may not prove to be oppressive in practice. The Government of India, however, consider that with this expression of opinion the matter may safely be left in the hands of the Government of the Punjab in the full assurance that in dealing with this matter it will safeguard the interests both of the tenants and of the State.

11. The following statement shows the results of the working of the Native States branches of the Sirhind Canal :—

State.	Capital outlay.	Gross revenue less refunds.	Working expenses.	Net revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Water-rates assessed.	Area irrigated.	Water-rates assessed per acre.	Working expenses per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Patiála	1,15,44,411	4,14,683	2,55,812	1,58,871	1·38	3,30,954	95,293	3·47	2·68
Nábha	1,254,558	47,689	46,443	1,246	0·10	38,914	11,436	3·40	4·06
Jind	10,97,224	37,158	23,303	13,855	1·26	20,392	5,608	3·63	4·15
TOTAL, 1894-95 ...	1,38,96,193	4,99,530	3,25,558	1,73,972	1·25	3,90,260	1,12,337	3·47	2·89
TOTAL, 1893-94 ...	1,38,40,482	3,96,756	3,82,563	14,193	0·10	4,26,171	1,23,927	3·44	3·08

The decrease in the area irrigated amounted to 11,590 acres as compared with last year's figures, and was entirely in the rabi irrigation. The kharif area,

on the other hand, was greater than that of the previous year and exceeded for the first time the normal proportion of the British area.

The returns shown in column 6 of the preceding table are obtained from the statements furnished by each State. In Patiála and Jind the percentage is only slightly below that obtained on the British branches, which was 1·53.

The value of the crops irrigated by the Patiála branches is stated by the Local Government to have been estimated at Rs. 28,15,425, giving an average rate of Rs. 25 per acre.

12. The working expenses of the several canals are shown in the following table :—

	Canals.	1894-95. Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	1893-94. Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MAJOR WORKS.						
PERENNIAL.	35—Protective Irrigation Works—Swat River Canal	27,989	54,269	693	7,598	90,549	95,213
PERENNIAL.	49—Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
PERENNIAL.	Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	3,53,777	2,91,615	13,699	41,513	7,00,604	6,33,099
PERENNIAL.	Bári Doáb Canal	3,21,727	2,75,460	1,011	58,564	6,46,762	5,93,835
PERENNIAL.	Sirhind Canal (British portion)	2,56,228	2,83,995	10,766	39,759	5,90,748	6,20,418
PERENNIAL.	Chenab Canal	2,21,936	2,05,147	3,890	28,721	4,59,696	3,30,725
INUNDATION.	Lower Sohág and Pára Canal	43,968	23,202	14	3,248	70,432	91,981
INUNDATION.	Sidhnai Canal	53,121	32,166	1,708	4,763	91,758	79,789
INUNDATION.	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS ...	12,88,746	11,65,856	31,781	1,64,166	26,50,549	24,45,060
INUNDATION.	Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·55	1·40
INUNDATION.	MINOR WORKS.						
INUNDATION.	43—Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
INUNDATION.	Upper Sutlej Canals	70,158	68,507	1,379	9,591	1,49,635	98,046
INUNDATION.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	3,79,434	59,235	376	13,763	4,52,808	3,85,718
INUNDATION.	Indus Canals	1,24,487	75,801	1,000	10,642	2,11,930	2,11,021
INUNDATION.	Shahpur Canals	29,782	17,407	345	2,437	49,971	43,803
INUNDATION.	Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept—						
INUNDATION.	Muzaffargarh Canal	1,91,554	58,552	455	8,009	2,58,570	2,26,285
INUNDATION.	Shahpur (Provincial) Canal ...	14,441	20,553	315	...	35,309	...
INUNDATION.	TOTAL MINOR WORKS ...	7,69,856	3,40,055	3,870	44,442	11,58,223	9,64,873
	Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	1·19	0·95

On Major Works there was an increase in the working expenses amounting to Rs. 2,05,489. On the Chénab the excess amounted to Rs. 1,28,971, and is reported to have been caused by the special repairs to the weir and to the Rakh and Mián Ali branches of the canal. On the Western Jumna Canal the excess, amounting to Rs. 67,505, is attributed to the heavy expenditure necessitated by the failure of the under-sluices during the flood season. Under Minor Works, the working expenses exceeded those of 1893-94 by Rs. 1,93,350.

The working expenses on Major and Minor Works together amounted to 50·6 per cent. of the gross revenue realised.

13. The following is a statement of the establishment charges for all the canals in the province :—

	Revenue management.	Maintenance.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	1,07,198	1,16,188	2,23,386	14·84
Executive	7,24,988	3,62,168	10,87,156	72·19
Medical	...	14,634	14,634	0·97
Collection	1,79,200	...	1,79,200	11·90
Navigation	1,535	...	1,535	0·10
TOTAL ...	10,12,921	4,92,990	15,05,911	100·00

14. The cost of Revenue management amounted to 13·4 per cent. of the gross revenue realised.

15. The following are some of the principal works charged against the Revenue Accounts :—

Swat River Canal.—Fixing gates and gearing to minor heads ; building a new rapid ; six new foot-bridges on Rájbahás ; a verandah to the Khanmái bungalow and a causeway

Western Jumna Canal.—New grooves for the head sluices ; remodelling head at Dhatrat ; additions and improvements to certain buildings.

Bári Doáb Canal.—Constructing Shakri minor, Sobráon branch ; remodelling Rájbahás ; raising piers and abutments of Aliwal Regulator and Escape ; building quarters for some subordinates, and some cook-houses.

Sirhind Canal.—Fixing gates and gearing to the heads of some minors and making a village road bridge.

Chenab Canal.—Building two Zilladárs' rest-houses ; construction of silting reaches on the Rakh branch ; stop-dams on some of the tail Rájbahás, and forming date-palm groves in the 2nd Division.

Indus Inundation Canals.—Constructing reclamation bunds, the principal of which is said to have proved very successful, both in its effect on the working of the canal and in the reclamation of river lands.

	Receipts.	*Charges.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	64,759	8,259
Sirhind Canal (including Native States' branches)	7,256	9,780
Total ...	72,015	18,039

16. The navigation receipts and charges are shown in the margin.

There was a satisfactory increase in the gross receipts collected on the Western Jumna Canal, due, it is said, entirely to the increasing raft traffic. There was a decrease in the receipts on the Sirhind Canal, also in the raft traffic, but the charges were Rs. 3,078 less than last year. The net profit on the navigation operations amounted to Rs. 53,976.

17. The receipts on account of water-power amounted to Rs. 1,67,924 as compared with Rs. 1,44,948 in the previous year.

18. The value of Statute labour and the sums contributed from the Fine Funds on the Muzaffargarh, and Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals, are included in miscellaneous receipts. The amounts were as follows :—

	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Statute labour	1,87,619	1,05,136
Contributions from Fine Fund	1,22,155	70,364
Fines inflicted	75,849	24,395
Credit balance at close of year	1,23,507	25,085

The increase in the collections under the Fine Fund on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals is reported to be due to the realization of a large outstanding balance of the previous year, and to the large number of absentees during that year which abnormally increased the collections of fines in 1894-95.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the realizations under the Fine Fund were satisfactory, the outstanding balance uncollected having been reduced from Rs. 9,032 at the close of 1893-94 to Rs. 4,514 at the end of 1894-95.

The attendance of Statute labour was as follow :—

	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.
	Rs.	Rs
Called out	6,48,449	4,65,450
Present	4,74,697	4,08,875
Absent with sanction	25,620	11,668
Absent without sanction	1,48,132	45,537
Percentage of absentees	22·85	9·7

The decrease in the number of absentees on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals is satisfactory.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the absentees were slightly in excess of last year. But it is explained that the attendance was good considering the large number called out on account of the heavy floods of 1894.

19. The work of collection, as is usual on the Punjab canals, shows very satisfactory results. The year opened with an unrealized balance from the previous year of Rs. 1,21,216. Including this sum and deducting remissions, the net demand for collection during the year amounted to Rs. 51,05,219, against which Rs. 49,84,833 were realized, leaving at the close of the year an uncollected balance of Rs. 1,20,386.

20. The statement of check measurements given in Appendix II of the Chief Engineer's report shows that a larger aggregate area was checked during the year than in 1893-94, and though the percentage of error was perhaps slightly in excess of that of the previous years, it is still satisfactorily small.

21. The Report was received by the Government of India on the 20th December 1895. It bears evidence of careful preparation, and is illustrated by a series of instructive maps and diagrams.

The financial results of the Punjab canals which are in full operation may be summarized as follows :—

	Return on capital outlay.
Major Works (excluding Sirsa Branch and Chenab Canals) ...	5·25 per cent.
Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	14·31 ,,
Major and Minor Works, including Sirsa Branch and Chenab Canals	4·54 ,,

The Sirsa Branch and Chenab Canals are not yet in full operation, but the revenue derived from them compares very favourably with the forecasts, and when in a few more years they arrive at maturity, a marked improvement in the returns from the canals, as a whole, may confidently be anticipated. The principal features of the seasons of the year under review are reported to have closely resembled those of 1893-94, *viz.*, early and good rains in the kharíf season, and general and heavy rainfall in the rabi season; conditions which tend to restrict the extension of irrigation on perennial canals, though, when attended, as in this year, with an early rise of the rivers, they are singularly favourable to the inundation canal systems. It may, however, be safely asserted that though the vicissitudes of the seasons have an unquestionable influence on the revenue returns from the Punjab Canals, each year's report brings into more conspicuous prominence the enormous benefit which they have conferred upon the Province and their great financial success, while the results of the more recently completed schemes exceed the most sanguine anticipations.

22. It is satisfactory to learn that the measures adopted on the Sirhind Canal for the prevention of silt have proved effectual and that the residual deposit by the end of March 1895 had been reduced to 68 lakhs of cubic feet.

23. The Government of India concur with the Government of the Punjab in considering that an acknowledgment of good and loyal service is due to the officers whose names have been mentioned in the Chief Engineer's Report, and note with much satisfaction the special commendation bestowed by His Honor on Colonel Jacob and Mr. Preston, Superintending Engineers, respectively, of the Western Jumna and Chenab Circles, as also the deservedly high praise accorded to Mr. Higham, the Chief Engineer of the Punjab Irrigation Department.

The Government of India desire to record their appreciation of the good work brought to notice in the Report and Resolution now under review, and also wish to acknowledge the assistance rendered by Mr. Preston and his staff in undertaking and carrying out on behalf of the North-Western Railway all work (except erection of girders and plate-laying) on the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India, Rájpútána and Balúchistán.

Ordered, further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 13TH, 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June 1896.

No. 1518 *F.*—The services of Mr. S. S. Waterfield, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Peshâwar Border Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th June 1896.

The 11th June 1896.

No. 1892 *I. B.*—The services of Mr. E. P. Henderson, of the Indian Civil Service, Government Advocate, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th May 1896.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th June 1896

No. 2568-*Gl.*—Mr. A. Kensington, Indian Civil Service, is appointed Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of that appointment.

No. 2498 P.

The 10th June 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 169, dated 6th June 1893.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated 9th January 1895.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 11th April 1895.

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 2959-P., dated 22nd June 1895.

RESOLUTION.—Under the orders contained in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 188, dated 21st September 1893, a system has been established under which various officers, to whom the Indian Services Leave Rules are applicable during the earlier part of their service, pass at a later stage under the European Services Leave Rules. It is necessary therefore to prescribe the manner in which, when they pass under the European Services Leave Rules, the calculation of the leave earned by them and due to them is to be made.

2. The following rules are accordingly laid down in substitution for the orders contained in paragraph 2 of the Resolution No. 2959-P., dated the 22nd June 1895:

(*a*) When an officer passes at a particular stage of his service from the Indian Services Leave Rules to the European Services Leave Rules, the amount of furlough due to him shall be taken at one-eighth of his active service while under the Indian Services Leave Rules, less the amount of furlough or of leave on private affairs enjoyed by him under Articles 370 and 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*b*) Leave on medical certificate shall in this calculation reckon neither as service qualifying for furlough nor as furlough taken, but the amount of furlough due shall not exceed the amount which would be due if the officer had been under the European Services Leave Rules from the beginning of his service and the leave taken by him on medical certificate had been furlough on medical certificate under the European Services Leave Rules.

3. In the case of officers who are brought under the European Services Leave Rules for the first time, by the operation of the orders contained in the despatch of the Secretary of State of the 21st September 1893, but who would have come under them at an earlier date if they had been in force at the time, the calculation of furlough and other leave due shall be made as follows:

(*a*) If under those orders, they would have been under the European Services Leave Rules from the commencement of their service, the calculation shall be made as if such Rules had applied to them from the commencement of their service, and all leave taken by them had been taken under those Rules.

(*b*) If under those orders they would at some stage in their service have passed from the Indian Services Leave Rules to the European Services Leave Rules, then the calculation shall be made under the rules in paragraph 2 above, as if they had come under the European Services Leave Rules at such earlier stage. They shall be held to have been under the European Services Leave Rules from the said earlier date, and all furlough, leave on private affairs, or leave on medical certificate taken after such date shall be treated as furlough taken under the European Services Leave Rules.

(*c*) Provided that no readjustment of leave allowances already drawn shall in any case be made.

4. An officer who comes under the European Services Leave Rules, while he is on leave under the Indian Services Leave Rules may at his option—

(*a*) change his leave allowances to the amount admissible under the European Services Leave Rules and come under them immediately; or

(*b*) postpone his coming under them until his return from leave.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the

Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

No. 2507-P.

The 10th June 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2959-P., dated 22nd June 1895.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4702-P., dated 2nd October 1895.

Read also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 71, dated 18th March 1896.

Telegram from Secretary of State, dated 28th April 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions be made to the lists appended to the two Resolutions quoted in the preamble, enumerating the officers of the several Branches and Departments of the Public Service to whom the leave rules contained in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations are now extended. These orders are not to be taken as excluding from the benefit of those rules any officer who has already been admitted to them.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

General.

(*a*). Officers belonging to one of the establishments or branches named below, and appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Secretary of State or with his particular sanction.

Engineer Establishment.

(*b*). Engineer officers, of whatever rank in the Department, who belong to the Imperial Branch of the establishment (see explanatory note below), or whose names are included in Appendix 13 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(*c*). Executive Engineers of grade II and officers of higher rank, except those who were appointed as natives of India, under the operation of Public Works Department Resolutions No. 1516—28-G., dated 11th November 1882, No. 241—51-G., dated 11th February 1883, and No. 1443-G., dated 13th December 1884, or who belong to the Provincial Branch of the establishment (see explanatory note below).

(*d*). Special Engineers (ungraded) who were taken over from the service of Guaranteed Railway Companies when the lines were transferred from the Companies to the Government, from the time they reach a substantive pay of Rs. 850 or over.

Superior Accounts Branch.

(*e*). Officers of Class IV, grade 2 (old classification), and of Class IV (new classification), and of higher rank.

Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

(*f*). Officers of Class II, grade 2 (pay Rs. 800), and of higher rank of the Managerial, Traffic, Locomotive and Stores Departments.

Government of India, Public Works Department Secretariat.

(*g*). Under-Secretary not being a member of a graded establishment.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Imperial Branch of the Department (see explanatory note below).

EXPLANATORY NOTE, REFERRED TO IN THE LIST.—The following extract from the Government of India's Despatch No. 71, dated 18th March 1896, explains the principle on which the Engineer Establishment and the Indian Telegraph Department have been divided into Imperial and Provincial :—

"2. In the case of the Engineer Establishment and the Telegraph Department alone * * * has it been found possible to divide the officers into Imperial and Provincial according to the nature of their recruitment, commencing from dates which are fixed by the Resolutions noted in the margin. In regard to all men recruited after the dates fixed by these Resolutions, there is no question that only those recruited in England are officers of the Imperial Establishment, while those recruited in India belong to the Provincial Establishment, and can only come under the Indian leave rules."

Public Works Department Resolution No. 2112-G., dated 19th July 1892.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 156-T. E., dated 25th August 1892.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

No. 2547-S. R.

The 12th June 1896.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1931, dated 6th July 1883, the Governor-General in Council imposes a duty of Rs. 2 per Lahori or Kohát maund of $102\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. avoirdupois on salt manufactured in the mines in the district of Kohát, noted on the margin, with effect from the 13th July 1896.

Jatta.
Malgin.
Narri.
Karrak.
Bahadur Khel.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 20, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 19th June 1896.

No. 858.—The services of Captain E. Waller, Cantonment Magistrate of Roorkee, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st July 1896, for employment as Cantonment Magistrate.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th June 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 738.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Captain Herbert Henry Beatley, Bengal Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March 1896, *vice* Christie, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th June 1896.

No. 270.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Douglass, R. ...	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification).	Permanent ...	15th May 1896.
*	*	*	*	*

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," EXTRAORDINARY, DATED 22ND JUNE 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 2680.

Simla, the 22nd June 1896.

THREE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1896-97.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow four hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner :

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December. The notes will be in the Form annexed to this Notification and they will not be discharged before December 31st, 1916, nor until the expiration of three months after notice of payment to be published in the Government Gazette.

Tenders.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 4,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Wednesday, the 22nd July next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the Form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "*Tender for the three Per Cent Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom an allotment-certificate may be issued, if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.

NOTE.—Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 21st July and up to 11-30 or 11 o'clock local time respectively (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 22nd July; provided that—

(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at the Accountant-General's Office (where a receipt will be given for them) ;

(*b*) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at the same office or at the local Presidency Bank

(*c*) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000 ;

(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note or a Treasury Receipt from the Head Office of the loca Presidency Bank, or a cheque on a local Bank in Madras or Bombay in favour of the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, respectively ;

(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Calcutta, Madras or Bombay ;

and the Accountant-General will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Madras or Bombay

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms—as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders—will be rejected as null and void.

6. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Deposits.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lakhs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender. The deposit must be in one of the following forms: (*a*) a receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or (*b*) a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or (*c*) Government Promissory Notes* standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit.

* *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

8. (*a*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 16 below from the date of the opening of tenders. When a tender is not accepted in full, the deposits, when they are not in the form of promissory notes, will be credited as far as possible proportionately in even tens of rupees in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of it. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*b*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

Opening of Tenders.

9. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

10. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time), on Wednesday, the 22nd July next, and those received under the terms of the note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Madras, at 11-30 (Madras time), and by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 12.

11. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate and at rates above the recorded minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

Allotment Certificates.

12. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General† as soon as possible after the 22nd July; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted for general information at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

† For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, and payable at those places, the Accountant-General will issue the allotment-certificates.

13. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 8(*a*)) will be made payable upon the 9th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows :

Instalment I.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 7th August :

Instalment II.—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 9th September :

Instalment III.—The balance payable upon the 9th October :

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

14. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations; provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

15. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal or Madras or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

Issue of Promissory Notes.

16. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 31st December 1896, and he will also receive interest at 3 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the 30th of December 1896.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 30th June 1896 to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 30th June 1896.

FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE (SEE CLAUSE 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at* 3 *per cent.*

No. *of* 1896-9.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred only from the , at the rate of three per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said , his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note.) all further interest shall cease.

The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that Notice of Payment as aforesaid shall not be given before the Thirtieth day of September 1916, and that this Note shall not be discharged before the Thirty-first day of December 1916.

FORM OF TENDER (SEE CLAUSE 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Three Per Cent. Loan* advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 22nd June 1896, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the *Bank of*† (*or at the*† *Branch of the Bank of*† *or into the Public Treasury at*† *as the case may be*)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissary Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 7th August 1896.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 9th September 1896.

The balance on or before 9th October 1896.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 9th September 1896.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at*

* Here insert *C. D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent, or desires to pay the instalments elsewhere than at the place where the tender is submitted, and wishes the allotment-certificates to be given to an agent at that place.

NOTE.—(1) *A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :

Filling up Tenders.

(1). They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office on application to the Durwan on duty, at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2). If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3). For all tenders presented to him in his office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to them under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of Deposit in case of Non-acceptance.

(4). The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5). Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6). The Comptroller-General and the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay (in the case of tenders received by such Accountant-General and payable in Madras or Bombay), will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts :—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted ; and the deposit on the tender will be divided among them ; they will be substantially of the following form :

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2680, *dated 22nd June* 1896 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 22nd June* 1896), *the abovenamed tenderer has engaged to take up Rs.* 2,000 *of the* 3 *Per Cent. Loan of* 1896-97 *at the rate abovementioned on or before ; and that on the said payment being completed, the is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes of the Government of India for Rs.* 2,000, *bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA:
The 22nd June 1896.

A. F. COX,

Offg. Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JUNE 27, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 24th June 1896.

No. 182.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend A. Bridge, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th August 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

Simla, the 26th June 1896.

No. 2807-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab the fees chargeable on plaints in suits brought against British subjects by Bhittannis ordinarily residing outside British India :

(i) for the recovery of debts,

(ii) appertaining to the custody of a woman, or

(iii) appertaining to inheritance.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 4, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JAILS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1896.

No. 361.—The services of Surgeon-Captain G. F. W. Ewens, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Medical Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 1st July 1896.

No. 1116—83-7.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant E. W. Larnder, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 1117—83-8.—Veterinary-Captain J. Joslen, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and is posted to the Punjab, with effect from the date of the reversion of Veterinary-Lieutenant E. W. Larnder to military duty.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 3rd July 1896.

No. 2896-*S-R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt racks for the withering of tea leaf from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

Provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the racks are imported in order to be used for the withering of tea leaf and for no other purpose.

NO. 2881-*P.*

The 1st July 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 169, dated 6th June 1893.
Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund to which all officers of the Imperial and Provincial Branches of the Forest Service are permitted to subscribe. The Government of India do not consider it desirable to make subscription to the Fund obligatory in the case of officers already in the service on the date of this Resolution nor in the case of officers of the Provincial Branch of the service who are not of European or Eurasian descent. In the case of such officers the deposits will be voluntary and may be discontinued or renewed at the option of the depositor. Subscription to the Fund will, however, be obligatory in the case of all officers joining the Imperial Branch of the Service and all European and Eurasian officers joining the Provincial Branch of the service after the date of this Resolution.

2. The rules under which the Fund will, for the present, be conducted are attached to this Resolution.

3. Subscriptions to the Fund should first be made on salaries becoming due on the 1st August 1896.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Forest Officers Provident Fund.

I.—The institution of a Provident Fund under the conditions specified in Rule II is sanctioned for the officers of the Imperial and Provincial branches of the Forest Service.

II.—The conditions under which these officers will join the Fund are as follows:

(1) The monthly deposit may be not less than 5 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. on the salary (as defined in the Civil Service Regulations) of each depositor for the month.

(2) In the case of officers in the Service on the 1st July 1896, and in the case of all members of the Provincial Branch of the Service who are not of European or Eurasian descent the deposits will be voluntary, and may be discontinued and renewed at the option of the depositor. But all officers joining the Imperial Branch of the Service and all European and Eurasian officers joining the Provincial Branch of the Service after the date given above must contribute 5 per cent. of their salary to the Fund and may contribute up to 10 per cent. of salary.

(3) An officer on leave of any kind may at his option subscribe any sum he pleases subject to a minimum of 5 per cent. of his leave allowances and maximum of 10 per cent. on the salary he would draw if on duty.

(4) Compound interest at 4 per cent. on such payments will be annually credited by Government to each officer subscribing. The Government may at any time, at its option, and without giving any right to withdrawal of subscriptions, reduce the rate of interest to any rate not less than half per cent. in excess of that at which it is raising rupee loans in India.

(5) The sum which will thus accumulate to the credit of an officer will be his absolute property, to be handed over to him unconditionally on quitting the Service, or in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives. Government will not be bound by or recognise any assignment or trust executed or attempted to be created by any officer during his lifetime, and will only make payments (1) during the lifetime of the officer on his own receipts; (2) after his death in accordance with Rule IX below.

(6) Receipts and payments will be made in rupees only.

Administration of the Fund.

III.—The deposits received under the foregoing resolution will be credited on the books of the Government to an account named "Forest Officers' Provident Fund." The administration of the Fund will rest with the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. The Secretaries of the Fund will be the Accounts Officers of the Fund, that is, the Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Receipts of Deposits.

IV.—Deposits will be recovered by deduction from bills, except in the following cases, in which they may be made in cash in India :—

(1) When an officer draws his leave allowances out of India.

(2) When an officer is on leave without allowances.

(3) When an officer is in foreign service. This does not apply to officers serving in Berar.

Cash payments of subscriptions must be made by depositors by credit or remittance to their audit officers, or in the case of officers in foreign service by credit or remittance to the Account Officer to whom their contribution on account of leave and pension is payable.

V.—A depositor must, when paying his subscription, whether his subscriptions to the Fund are recovered by deduction from bills, or paid in cash, specify the number of his account which will be communicated to him by the Account Officer by whom his account is opened.

Withdrawals.

VI.—No withdrawal will ordinarily be allowed from the deposit until the depositor quits the service or dies. But on Local Governments or Administrations being satisfied that the pecuniary circumstances of a depositor are such that the indulgence is absolutely necessary, a deposit may be temporarily withdrawn under orders issued by the Local Governments or Administrations—

(i) to pay for the passage of the depositor going on leave out of India on medical certificate or returning after such absence;

(ii) to pay for the passage of any member of the depositor's family coming from beyond the sea to join him, or going beyond the sea, sick, or from some urgent cause.

VII.—No payment of an amount to be withdrawn may be made except with the sanction, previously obtained, of the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, for officers serving in those Presidencies, or of the Comptroller, India Treasuries, for all other officers.

VIII.—Withdrawals under Rule VI will be recovered in twenty equal monthly instalments compulsorily deducted from salary in addition to contributions under Rule II, whenever full salary is drawn, until the whole is refunded. Such instalments may be paid in advance.

Deceased depositors.

IX.—The balances of deceased depositors will be paid according to Act V of 1873.

As regards deceased depositors, Act V of 1873 applies to those balances only which do not exceed Rs. 1,000. Balances in excess of Rs. 1,000 should be paid on production of probate, letters of administration, or a certificate under Act VII of 1889, unless otherwise ordered by the Local Government, which has a discretionary power to dispense with such evidence in cases where it is of opinion that to require it would cause hardship, and to dispense with it would involve no appreciable risk.

When repayment is made under Section 4 of a deposit belonging to the estate of a depositor deceased, the list of deposits repaid must be supported by a certificate from the Secretary in Form A.

Form B is prescribed for the certificate under Section 8 of Act V of 1873 (Savings Banks Act) required for proceedings regarding deceased depositors' estates.

X.—The Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, will keep the accounts of officers serving in these Presidencies, and the Comptroller, India Treasuries, the accounts of all other officers.

Interest.

XI.—Interest will be allowed for each calendar month upon the minimum balance of the depositor's account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. In calculating interest under this rule, the deposits received by deduction from salary will be considered as paid into the Fund on the 1st of the month succeeding that for which the salaries from which the deductions are made are due. The interest will be calculated monthly, but will not be added to principal until the end of the official year, except when the account is to be finally closed.

Yearly advice to depositors.

XII.—As soon as possible after the close of each year, each depositor will receive a statement of his account with interest made up to 31st March. Depositors are required to satisfy themselves as to the correctness of these statements; and unless errors in them are brought to the notice of the officer rendering the account within one month from the date of their receipt, Government will not be responsible for any sums not thus acknowledged.

XIII.—Any depositor may, once in the official year but not oftener, receive, on application to the Accountant-General, Madras or Bombay, for officers serving in these Presidencies, and Comptroller, India Treasuries, for all other officers, a copy of his account for the last official year and for so many months of the current year as may have been posted and agreed.

FORM A.

(REFERRED TO IN RULE IX.)

WHEREAS* depositor No. in the Forest Officers Provident Fund at died on the day of 189 , leaving therein the sum of and Probate of† . Will, or Letters of Administration of† effects or a Certificate under Act VII of 1889, has not been produced to me within three months from the time of† death, I do hereby certify, pursuant to Act V of 1873, that‡ of§ the‖ of the said deceased depositor has on before me proved† right to administer the effects of the said deceased, and I thereby direct the said sum of to be paid to** accordingly.¶

Dated this day of 189 .

Secretary, Forest Officers' Provident Fund.

* Name.
† His or her.
‡ Name.
§ Residence.
‖ Here state relation to the deceased.
¶ If security is given, here write—*Security having been given by** for the due administration thereof.* But if no security is taken, this blank will not be filled up.
** Him or her.

FORM B.

(REFERRED TO IN RULE IX.)

WHEREAS (*name, residence, occupation*)——————depositor No.——————in the Forest Officers' Provident Fund at——————is reported to have died on——————, and WHEREAS——————of——————setting forth that he has claimed Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration of the estate or certificate under Act VII of 1889 for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, etc., has applied to me for a certificate under Section 8 of Act V of 1873 (The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873), I HEREBY certify that the amount of the deposits belonging to the estate of the said——————is——————

Dated this——————189 .

Secretary,
Forest Officers, Provident Fund.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 3rd July 1896.

No. 297.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
*	*	*	*	*
Ivens, T. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* ...	11th March 1896.
*	*	*	*	*
MacLean, L. F., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary ...	1st May 1896.
*	*	*	*	*

The 29th June 1896.

No. 286.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1630 G., dated Simla, the 29th June 1896.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Revised conditions governing the selection of Native Engineers for a course of training in England.

Read—

Resolution in the Public Works Department, No. 116 G., dated 16th January 1883, regarding the selection of Native Engineers for a course of practical training in England.

Read also—

Letters from certain Local Governments and Administrations who were consulted regarding the desirability of rescinding the rules referring to the above matter.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have had under consideration the question of rescinding or modifying the rules referred to in the above Resolution. After consulting certain Local Governments and Administrations on the subject, it has been decided that it is undesirable to rescind the rules, or to modify them to any material extent. All that

appears necessary is to insist on the exercise of greater strictness in the selection of officers for a course of practical training. It is observed that special care in selecting officers is already enjoined by paragraph 8 of the Resolution of 1838 quoted in the preamble.

2. In future, therefore, such recommendations must be restricted to cases where an officer is required to study some special branch of work in which he has to some extent distinguished himself, while practising his profession in this country; or when it is desirable that such an officer should finish or supplement his education by seeing works that cannot be seen in this country and where, in each case, it is desirable in the interests of the pnblic service alone that he should do so. It is indispensable also in the case of every officer so recommended that his antecedents should render it probable that he will benefit by such course of training to such an extent as to fully repay Government for the expense incurred.

3. If the above instructions are carefully followed, the Government of India anticipate that recommendations will be made very rarely and only in very exceptional cases.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and officers noted in the margin; also that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Government of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rájpútána, Central India and Baluchistán.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 4, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

RULES LAYING DOWN THE PERIOD WITHIN WHICH OFFICERS OF THE STAFF CORPS APPOINTED TO THE PUNJAB, BURMA AND ASSAM COMMISSIONS SHOULD PASS THEIR DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

No. $\frac{\text{4-Establishments}}{\text{516—21}}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments), under date Simla, the 3rd July 1896.

READ—

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 170—1-C.-15, dated the 5th April 1895.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 633, dated the 26th October 1895.

Letters to the Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 634—635, dated the 26th October 1895.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1189, dated the 12th November 1895.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 903—1-C.-15, dated the 27th November 1895.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. $\frac{\text{1443-P. S.}}{\text{6599-G.}}$, dated the 21st November 1895.

RESOLUTION.

IN the letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, dated the 5th April 1895, the question was raised as to the period within which Staff Corps recruits of the Burma Commission should be required to pass their Departmental Examinations. The Governor-General in Council expressed the opinion that the appointment of officers of the Staff Corps to the Punjab, Burma and Assam Commissions should be made subject to the condition that they would be liable to be reverted to Military duty in the event of their failing to pass the Departmental Examinations prescribed for officers of the Commission within

a fixed time. The Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam who were consulted in the matter have expressed themselves generally in favour of the proposal. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to lay down the following rules upon the subject:

(1) A Military Officer will be required within 18 months of his appointment to the Commission to pass the Departmental examination by the Lower Standard.

(2) The date on which he passes this examination will be at once reported to the Government of India in the Military Department, and he will be seconded in his regiment from that date.

(3) Should he fail to pass the Lower Standard Examination in 18 months, he will be liable to be reverted at once to his regiment, but the Local Government or Administration will, in exceptional cases and on public grounds, have power to retain him in civil employ notwithstanding his failure to pass by the Lower Standard within the prescribed time.

(4) An officer who passes the Lower Standard Examination within 18 months, or who, having failed to pass by this Standard within this period, has been retained by the Local Government or Administration in civil employ, will be required to pass by the Higher Standard within three years of the date of his joining the Commission. Upon his passing by this Standard he will be confirmed in civil employ, and his name will be struck off the strength of his regiment under Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the date on which he passes (which should be reported to the Government of India in the Military Department).

(5) The services of any officer who fails to pass by the Higher Standard within three years of the date of his joining the Commission will be immediately replaced at the disposal of the Military authorities.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam; that a copy be forwarded to the Military and the Foreign Departments for information; and that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

[TRUE EXTRACT.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 11, 1896.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th July 1896.

No. 16.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67), the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 30th July 1896, at 11 A. M, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th July 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 793.—* * * * * * *

* * * * * * * *

Conductor James Donnovan, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

* * * * * * * *

with effect from the 1st November 1895, to fill vacancies consequent on the adjustment of the warrant scales under Public Works Department Resolution No. 586 E. of 6th March 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 4, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{1718\text{-P.}}{23\text{-}2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Inventions and Designs),—dated Simla, the 29th June 1896.

Read—

The appended Report by the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, on the working of his office during the calendar year 1895.

RESOLUTION.

Ordered that the Report be published for general information in the *Supplement* to the *Gazette of India* and forwarded to the Legislative Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations.

(True extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Annual report on the working of the Office of Inventions and Designs during 1895.

I HAVE the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the following report on the working of the office of inventions and designs during the calendar year 1895.

2. Mr. G. W. Forrest held charge of the office of Secretary under Act V of 1888 until the 20th March 1895; he then proceeded on furlough, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, discharged the duties of the appointment, as a temporary measure, until the 14th June 1895, when I relieved him.

3. The inventions for the use of which exclusive privileges were sought or acquired during the year under review were for the most part connected with railways, punkahs, tea and indigo, sugarcane mills, water-lifts and electricity. The statistics are in certain respects somewhat disappointing. At first sight the considerable increase in the number of applications, 417 against 375 in both of the two years preceding, might lead to the supposition that there was much greater activity on the part of inventors in this country, but a closer examination of the figures shows that the rise is almost wholly due to the desire of English and American patentees to acquire protection for their manufactures. Forty-two as against 32 natives of India were among the applicants, and the percentage of increase in that class since 1893 has been more than ninety; this by itself is satisfactory, but in the circumstances it of course points to a corresponding fall in the number of Anglo-Indians who have turned their attention towards improving the manufactures of the country in which they live. The number of specifications filed in any one year must always depend on a variety of causes, and the large increase on the present occasion, 320 against 294 in 1894 and 253 in 1893, may be ascribed in part to the accident that inventors whose applications were received in the course of 1895 filed the specifications well within the limit of time allowed to them, and in part to the fact that a large proportion of the applicants resided out of India; it is of course the exception for an English patentee to abandon his intention of protecting a manufacture when he has once taken the step of applying for leave to file a specification, while not a few Indian inventors stop short at that stage.

4. The issue of rules under sections 49 (1) and 63 of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, for the guidance of the public, had been suggested in the report for 1894, and a draft was published in 1895 for preliminary criticism by patent agents and others interested in the subject. Useful suggestions were received from certain firms, and after these had received consideration from the Government of India, and the draft had been revised in some particulars, the rules were notified. They related to the mode of preparing applications under either part of the Act, specifications and drawings. Such documents are open for reference as soon as they have been filed in the Secretary's office, and any written on flimsy paper, or illegibly and untidily, or which in consequence of neglect to mark clearly all letters or figures of reference on the drawings attached to them, cannot be easily consulted, must obviously cause much annoyance to visitors who may desire to inspect them. There were many such documents on the records, and the new rules aim at minimising the public discomfort which such a state of things causes.

5. Rules in respect to inventions by private persons which may be tried for the use of the Military or Marine services were also prescribed by the Government of India.

6. A Resolution published by the Military Department in 1894 had required that military officers, who wished to acquire exclusive privileges, should obtain sanction before applying for leave to file specifications. It was decided in the course of the year under review that this order did not affect military officers in civil employ.

7. A question having arisen as to the competence of local Governments to furnish copies of specifications supplied to them under section 11 (2) of the Act and charge the fees specified in the fourth schedule, a ruling was made to the following effect. If a specification has been signed and executed in the same way as an original filed in the Secretary's office, it may be regarded as a duplicate original, and consequently as a public document within the meaning of section 74 of the Indian Evidence Act; in such a case a certified copy may be furnished by a local Government on payment of the prescribed fee. If, however, a specification has not been so signed and executed, but is merely a copy of the original, it cannot be regarded as a public document, and a certified copy of it will not be admissible in evidence as proof of the original document. There is of course no objection to the grant of a copy of a copy of the specification filed at Calcutta, on payment of reasonable copying fees, but it should be certified as such.

8. Arrangements, the first, it is hoped, of many of the same kind, were made for the interchange of publications with the United States patent office at Washington.

9. The total number of applications under part I of the Act was 417. Of these 308 were granted, 30 refused, and 79 were pending at the close of the year. It may be observed that in order to give facilities to members of the public for lodging objections against the grant of leave to file the specification of any invention, the issue of orders under section 6 (1) of the Act is in every case deferred by the Government of India until at least one month has passed from the date on which the receipt of the application was published in the *Gazette of India*; the number of pending applications at any given time must therefore be large.

10. The number of references to experts fell from 131 in 1894 to 127; of these 15 were on payment of fees against 55 in the previous year, and of the remaining 112 as many as 63 were reported on by the Public Works Department. The increase (42) in the case of the class last named was due to the fact that a large percentage of the applications related to railway and other inventions in which the department in question was interested.

11. Out of the total number of applications filed, 179 were made by residents in India.

12. The specifications filed during the year showed an increase of 26 on the previous year and of 67 on the figures of 1893.

13. Forty applications, or two more than in 1894, for the registration of designs were received, and 23 were rejected. The notice which appears week by week in the *Gazette of India*, warning the public that copyright cannot be given to trade-marks under the Inventions and Designs Act, appears to have little effect in removing the prevalent misapprehension, and the number of cases where copyright in a design was refused by the Government of India was swelled by applications of the class.

14. Five cases involving points of law were referred for the opinion of the Advocate-General.

15. Persons enjoying exclusive privileges kept these alive by payment of the prescribed fees in 172 cases against 133 in 1894. On the other hand, 197 allowed their rights to lapse; 171 failing to pay the fee necessary to preserve a privilege after the end of the fourth year from date of filing, while the later fees severally due under 4 *(b)*, *(c)* and *(d)* of the fourth schedule of the Act were not tendered in 26 instances.

16. The gross income of the office rose from Rs. 21,931-6-0 in 1894 to Rs. 24,035-14-0. The statement appended to the report gives details of this amount. It will be seen that the principal items are on account of specifications filed (Rs. 9,600) and of receipts for the continuance of privileges (Rs. 8,600); the latter item is of course that in which the chief increase will in future be found.

CALCUTTA;
The 12th May 1896.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Statement showing the working of the office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, *during the year* 1895, *as compared with the years* 1893 *and* 1894.

		1895.	1894.	1893.
I. Applications under part I of the Act for leave to file a specification.	Number of applications received ...	417	375	375
	" " granted ...	308	266	261
	" " rejected ...	30	37	36
	" " pending ...	79	72	78
II. Applications from residents in India.	Number of applications from residents in India—	179	175	193
	(*a*) natives of India	42	32	22
	(*b*) others	137	143	177
III. References to experts ...	Number of applications referred to experts—	127	131	156
	(*a*) on payment of fees	15	55	61
	(*b*) without payment of fee	112	76	95
IV. Specifications	Number of specifications filed	320	294	253
V. Applications under part II of the Act for copyright in a design.	Number of applications for registration of designs.	40	38	37
	Number of designs registered	15	9	26
	" " rejected	23	29	11
	" " pending	2	...	...
VI. Cases involving points of law.	Number of cases referred to the law officers.	5	4	2
VII. Privileges kept alive by payment of the prescribed fees.	Number of cases in which exclusive privilege was kept alive—			
	(*a*) under clause 4 (*a*) of the fourth schedule.	75	64	69
	(*b*) for the fifth year	42	53	10
	(*c*) for the sixth year	41	16	...
	(*d*) for the seventh year	14	...	...
	(*e*) for the eighth year	...	...	1
VIII. Privileges lapsed ...	Number of cases in which exclusive privileges ceased through non-payment of—			
	(*a*) the fee prescribed in clause 4 (*a*) of the fourth schedule.	171	128	160
	(*b*) the fifth year's renewal fee ...	15	20	4
	(*c*) the sixth " " ...	8	...	...
	(*d*) the seventh " " ...	3	...	...
IX. Applications for extension of privileges.	Number of applications filed	...	3	...
X. Income from fees ...		*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*	*Rs. a.*
	Applications	4,170 0	3,750 0	3,750 0
	Specifications	9,600 0	8,820 0	7,590 0
	Extension of time	455 0	680 0	335 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege ...	8,600 0	6,650 0	4,000 0
	Inspection	76 0	116 0	82 0
	Copying	413 14	530 6	343 2
	Drawing	261 0	710 0	202 0
	Designs	400 0	380 0	370 0
	Amended specifications	60 0	40 0	80 0
	Extension of term of exclusive privilege	...	250 0	...
	Miscellaneous	...	5 0	5 0
	TOTAL ...	24,035 14	21,931 6	16,757 2
	Refunds	60 0	60 12	5 0
	NET TOTAL INCOME ...	23,975 14	21,820 10	16,907 2

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 18, 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July 1896.

No. 1894-*F.*—Mr. W. S. Davis, Assistant Political Officer, Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd June 1896, or from such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of the leave.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July 1896.

No. 314.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 313 of this date, Mr. T. Higham, C. I. E., Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, Punjab, is appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd July 1896.

No. 315.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 314, dated the 17th July 1896, Mr J. S. Beresford, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, Central Provinces, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E.

No. 316.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated the 28th February 1896, and in continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 315 of this date, Mr. E. E. Oliver, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, is confirmed in his appointment as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

No. 317.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. Miller, I.S.C., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, *vice* Mr. J. S. Beresford, on furlough.

No. 318.—Mr. J. J. Mullaly, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. Miller, I.S.C.

No. 321.—*Corrigendum.*—In paragraph 6 of Government of India Review No. 105-I., dated 29th May 1896, on the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1894-95, published under Public Works Department Notification No. 262, dated 4th June 1896, against "Swat River" in column "Area irrigated 1894-95" *for* 9,892 acres *read* 91,892 acres.

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 25, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 20th July 1896.

No. 568.—Mr. C. P. Bird is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd July 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd July 1896.

No. 2330-*I. A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872) as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Charles G. Scott, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, authorizing him to solemnize marriages within the Native State of Patiála; and

(*b*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Charles G. Scott, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said State.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd July 1896.

No. 3191 *Gl.*—Mr. A. Kensington is appointed substantively to Class III of Accountants-General, with effect from the 20th June 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th July 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 830.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 26th June 1896, pages 3705 and 3706.

INDIA OFFICE;

26th June 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

* * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1896.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

* * * * * * *

Bernard Doyle.

* * * * * * *

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

* * * * * * *

Harold Hendley.

* * * * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

* * * * * * *

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Cobham Nicholson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st April 1896.

* * * * * * *

SPECIAL.

No. 850.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates opposite their names:

Major H. A. Deane ... Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—2nd July 1895.

Captain C. G. Parsons ... Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Umballa,—4th September 1895.

* * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED JULY 25, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{4\text{-Education}}{204-215}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Simla, the 23rd July 1896.

READ—

The Report of the Public Service Commission, paragraphs 98—99 and 128 (Sections 58—64), containing their views regarding the Educational Services in India.

Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 17 (Public), dated the 25th March 1891, paragraphs 4 and 5.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 9 (Public—Educational), dated the 28th January 1892.

Home Department Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 26th March 1892, and the replies to the circular.

Home Department letters to Local Governments and Administrations, dated the 22nd August 1893, together with the replies thereto and certain further correspondence with the Government of Bengal.

Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 351 (Financial), dated the 11th December 1895.

Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 22 (Public—Educational), dated the 12th March 1896.

RESOLUTION.

THE recommendations of the Public Service Commission regarding the Education Department are contained in paragraph 99, and in Sections 58 to 64 of Chapter X, of their report. They were that—

(1) the graded lists of the superior branch should be abolished, due regard being had to the interests of existing incumbents ;

(2) recruitment should be made in England only for—

(*a*) Principalships of Colleges ;

(*b*) Professorships in those branches of knowledge in which the European standard of advancement has not been attained in India ; and

(*c*) a smaller number of Inspectorships than at present ;

(3) recruitment of Professors should ordinarily be of specialists, and, when practicable, for a term of years with power of reappointment ;

(4) the remuneration of officers recruited in England should be fixed with reference to the attainments required and the duties to be performed in each case ;

(5) all educational appointments, other than those in the graded lists of the superior branch, should be filled up locally by the existing mode of recruitment on the principles recommended in the report as to conditions of service for the general Provincial Service ;

(6) there should be in each Presidency, and in the larger Provinces, at least one College with a staff of Professors capable of teaching up to the highest European standards, under a European Principal, and the same object should be kept in view in smaller Colleges as far as practicable ; and

(7) the inspection of Schools and Colleges should be carried on by an agency entirely separate from the teaching staff and recruited from a different source, recruitment being more largely made than heretofore in India.

2. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Despatch of 25th March 1891, cited in the preamble, which were intended to place before the Secretary of State for his opinion a general indication of the conclusions which the Government of India were disposed to adopt, they stated their objections to the immediate abolition of the Graded Service, on the grounds that they did not desire either to dispense with the services of the existing staff of officers or to compensate them; and that it was not then possible to determine what system should be substituted for the one then in force. The plan of engaging officers for terms of years was then under trial, but sufficient experience had not been gained to show whether it would be a success and what permanent arrangements as to pay and pension should be made. The system had, the Government of India observed, the manifest advantage of securing a succession of fresh men as Professors, but it had not been established that the prospect of temporary service in India without claim to leave and pension was attractive enough to secure competent Professors, or that, for the work of Professors of ordinary subjects, experience of India was not of still greater importance than freshness of knowledge. Such experience, the Government of India considered, was essential in the case of Inspectors, and in view of the transfer of the control of education to local bodies, and of the extension of the grant-in-aid system, they wished to maintain such a European element in the inspecting staff as would enable them to test with unfailing accuracy from time to time how teaching was being conducted in each part of the country. They accordingly recommended that a certain proportion of the inspecting staff of each Province should continue to be recruited in England, the minimum being fixed according to local circumstances. The question of pay had to be considered in its relation to the officers to be recruited (*a*) in England and (*b*) in India. So far as the former were concerned, the Government of India were disposed to think that a maximum pay of Rs. 1,200 a month was sufficient for the Principalship of a College, and Rs. 800 a month for a Professorship or an Inspectorship under the arrangement of temporary contracts. The pay of members of the Subordinate Educational Service, it was observed, varied in different Provinces. It was highest in Bengal, where it rose to a maximum of Rs. 500; while in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab it did not, though special officers drew higher rates, ordinarily rise over Rs. 300 and Rs. 350 respectively. The Government of India recommended that two grades should be added to the Provincial Service in Bengal—one on Rs. 600 and one on Rs. 700—for Professors and Inspectors recruited in India, and remarked that a similar addition would be necessary in other Provinces, and that an increase in expenditure in any Province would have to be covered by a decrease resulting from reductions in the graded list. Such an arrangement would, it appeared to the Government of India, suitably provide for the claims of senior officers appointed Inspectors or Professors, and while it would result in the disappearance of the existing difference between the Graded and the Subordinate Service, would make it possible to maintain the principle of the Public Service Commission's Report by dividing the new Educational Services into two classes,—*viz.*, the Provincial Service including all posts above Rs. 200 in value, and the Subordinate Service comprising all appointments on Rs. 200 or less.

3. In his Despatch of the 28th January 1892, the Secretary of State agreed that the Graded Service should not be at once abolished, but remarked that the intention of the Public Service Commission had been, not to interfere with officers already in the Graded Service, nor to abolish all permanency of service, but to provide that for the future officers recruited in England should, in the first instance, be engaged for a short term with a power of reappointment, which would be exercised if their services were judged to be valuable. His Lordship observed that this proposal was in fact a restoration of a long-established practice which had fallen into disuse (inasmuch as the written terms of appointment were nearly always for five years only), and desired that in future it should have definite effect, the first five years of an officer's service being regarded as probationary and his future employment being made dependent on the judgment passed on his services during that term. In exceptional cases, he observed, a simple engagement for a short term of years or on other special conditions might be made. While concurring generally in the remaining recommendations of the Government of India, His Lordship suggested that their policy should be explained in greater detail, lists being prepared to show in the case of each Province the Principalships, Professorships, and Inspectorships, which should form the higher staff recruited in England, and also those which it might be proposed to fill by appointing members of the Provincial Educational Service recruited in India. Viscount Cross proceeded to indicate those measures to which he was prepared to give favourable consideration. Observing that the general purport of the proposals of the Public Service Commission was to diminish the number of officers recruited in England and to raise

their standard of quality, he said that to secure University men of high attainments a fairly attractive prospect must be offered ; and that, if cost were reduced by the transfer of some officers from the graded lists to the Provincial Service, somewhat more favourable terms might be conceded to graduates in honours appointed in England. His Lordship remarked that as the Educational Departments in the several Provinces were, with one exception, very small, promotion was slow, and the advance from the fourth (Rs. 500—750) to the third grade (Rs. 750—1,000) of the graded list was long deferred; and he therefore thought that the professoriate would be placed on a better footing if all Professors were allowed to rise in ten years' service to a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, the probationary five years being passed either on a salary of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 750 by yearly increments of Rs. 50 per mensem, or on a fixed pay of Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 a month, and their salary rising, in the second term of five years, from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 a month. His Lordship further suggested that the Government of India should consider the question whether higher pay should not be open to a Professor as such, and expressed the opinion that the higher salaries of classes I and II of the Graded Service should be almost invariably attached to Principalships of Colleges and the senior Inspectorships. He suggested that it might be found a preferable plan to attach to the office of Principal a special pay of Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per mensem on account of the extra work and responsibility falling on the Professor who undertakes it. Of the Inspectorships he thought that at least one-half might be transferred to the Provincial branch of the service at an early date. His Lordship did not look with favour on the appointment of Professors to officiate as Inspectors, though he admitted that a permanent transfer from the former office to the latter might sometimes be in the public interest. He suggested also that the position of Head Masters recruited in England, which had never been satisfactorily defined, was of sufficient importance to merit attention in the future organisation of the Department. His Lordship observed in conclusion that any conditions of continued service after the term of probation which might be finally sanctioned would be extended to those gentlemen who, while the future position of Educational officers was under discussion, were engaged as ungraded officers for five years only, with no furlough or pension advantages.

4. The Secretary of State's Despatch was circulated in the spring of 1892 for opinion to Local Governments and Administrations, and they were at the same time asked to submit detailed schemes for the reorganisation of the Superior Educational Service on the lines marked out in His Lordship's Despatch. Having considered the replies of Local Governments and Administrations, the Government of India, in their letters of the 22nd August 1893, communicated to Local Governments and Administrations the decision they had arrived at on many of the points under discussion, and in calling for the Proposition Statements requisite to display the financial effect of the reorganisation requested a further expression of opinion on some questions which remained unsettled. One of these was the question, which had been raised by the Secretary of State, whether any increase of pay should be given to officers recruited in England after they have attained the maximum of Rs. 1,000 a month. The Government of India were inclined to favour a modification of a proposal made by the Government of Bombay, and made a suggestion that an officer of fifteen years' approved service whose total salary did not exceed Rs. 1,000 should be given a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month. It was at first intended that an officer not considered deserving of that special allowance should be required to retire, but that proposal has since been dropped. Another question referred to Local Governments in the letters of 22nd August 1893 related to the pay to be given to members of the Provincial Service when acting in temporary vacancies in posts ordinarily filled by members of the Educational Services recruited in England. The last of the replies to the Home Department letters of 22nd August 1893 was received in March 1894 ; but it was not till August 1895 that the Government of India received the final reply of the Government of Bengal upon certain questions which it was found necessary to further discuss with that Government before a complete scheme could be placed before the Secretary of State. The scheme was finally placed before his Lordship in December 1895, and the general features of the organisation, as approved by him, are set forth below.

5. It must be observed, in the first place, that the reorganisation will affect only the Educational Departments in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In Burma there are in the service of Government no Principals or Professors of Colleges : and the Chief Commissioner's view has been accepted that the Province is not ready for the constitution of a Provincial Educational Service. It has also been decided that the Inspectorships of Schools in Burma must be filled by recruitment in England, and that they should be filled in future on conditions similar to those on which officers will be recruited for the "Indian Educational Service" (*vide* next paragraph) generally. There is, therefore, no proposal for a general reorganisation of the service in Burma. In Assam the Director of Public Instruction will be the only officer recruited in England and he will be recruited for on the Bengal establishment. There will be no Provincial Service in Assam, since all the Educational

officers, except the Director, will be in the Subordinate Service. The Inspector of Schools for Coorg belongs to the Madras Educational Department, and the question of the recruitment and pay of future incumbents of the post of Head Master of the Mercara Central School need not be considered until the time comes for the appointment of the next officer. The opinion of the Resident at Hyderabad that the Educational Department in Berar may with advantage be left upon its present footing has been accepted by the Government of India.

6. In accordance with the principles which have been adopted for the Judicial and Executive Services and some other Departments, the Educational Department will in future be divided broadly into (A) the Superior Service, and (B) the Subordinate Service. The former will consist of two branches, one including all posts to be filled by persons appointed in England, which will be called "The Indian Educational Service"; and the other including all posts to be filled by recruitment in India, which will be known as "the Provincial Educational Service" (of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and so forth). The words "appointed in England" may be added after "The Indian Educational Service" whenever particular differentiation is needed.

7. The principles upon which appointments recruited for in India are to be classed in the Provincial or in the Subordinate Service are—

(1) that the line between the two services will be drawn rather according to the nature of the office held than according to pay;

(2) that generally Professors, Inspectors, and Joint and Assistant Inspectors are to be included in the Provincial Service; and Deputy Inspectors, Head Masters of District Schools, and officers of lower rank in the Subordinate Service;

(3) as regards *other* offices, that those carrying less pay than Rs. 200 a month should not, except for very special reasons, be placed in the Provincial Service; and that, on the other hand, offices on higher pay than Rs. 200 (such as the senior Deputy Inspectorships in Bengal), may, at the discretion of the Local Government, be classed in the Subordinate Service.

The Government of Bombay recommended that Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Head Masters of High (*i.e.*, Zila or District) Schools in that Presidency should be placed in the Provincial Service, but the Government of India have come to the conclusion that, in accordance with the principles stated above, it is necessary that they should be placed in the Subordinate Service, as in other Provinces. The duties of a Deputy Inspector in Bombay or in Bengal are confined to a single district, and the status of such an officer is not comparable, for instance, with that of Assistant and Joint-Inspectors in Bengal, whose jurisdiction extends over several districts and is really conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of a Division, and who have properly been classed as Provincial officers. Similarly Head Masters of High (*i.e.*, Zila or District) Schools in Bombay are neither better paid nor of better social or educational status than Head Masters of Zila Schools in Bengal who belong to the Subordinate Service. While, however, the Government of India have not been able to accept in its entirety the view of the Government of Bombay as to the classification of Head Masterships of High Schools, they have agreed to the inclusion in the Provincial Service of the Head Masters of certain Collegiate Shools in Bombay—*viz.*, the Elphinstone, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi High Schools. The view of the Government of Madras has been accepted that in that Presidency the Provincial Service may be organised by grades on the basis of pay, since in the result the line between the Provincial and Subordinate Services is much the same as that drawn elsewhere. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh four Head Masterships of District Schools on Rs. 400 a month and two on Rs. 350 a month have been classed in the Provincial Service, on the understanding that the Schools to which these officers are appointed are of the Collegiate class. The Government of the Punjab recommended that the Registrar of the Education Department in that Province should be included in the Provincial Service, but the status of this officer did not, in the opinion of the Government of India, justify his retention on this list and he has been entered in the Subordinate Service.

In other respects the several Provincial schemes adhere generally to the principles enunciated above, but in Bengal and the Punjab the inclusion in the Provincial Service of the grade of Rs. 150 has been permitted, as it was represented that efficient men can be obtained on that initial salary. The maximum salary is, however, everywhere the same, *viz.*, Rs. 700 a month. On the repeated recommendation of the Government of Bengal, a certain number of Deputy Inspectors, Masters, etc, at present in Government employ, have been included in the Bengal Provincial Service list on personal grounds on the understanding that the concession will not extend to their successors in office.

A list (Appendix A) is appended to this Resolution showing the appointments falling within the Indian Educational and Provincial Services, respectively, of the several Provinces affected by the reorganisation It will be observed that, except in the Central Provinces (where the pay of the Inspector-General of Education is only Rs. 1,250—50—1,500), the post of Director of Public Instruction has been excluded from the list of appointments in the Superior Educational Service. This omission has been made in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State, communicated in his Despatch of the 12th March last. His Lordship observed—

"In the fifteenth paragraph of your letter it is stated that Local Governments and Administrations have been informed that the omission from the list of Educational appointments of the office of Director of Public Instruction should not interfere with the principal that, *cæteris paribus*, it is to be given to a member of the Educational Service. I am aware that this principle is founded on a Despatch of the Secretary of State dated so long ago as the 7th April 1859 I have nevertheless considerable doubt whether it is now expedient to reaffirm it, or to renew any pledges that might be understood as establishing a right of priority in favour of the Department. The office of Director of Public Instruction is one of very great importance, and demands in the holder of it not only attainments of a high order, but considerable administrative capacity. The questions that are raised are often of great public interest. The Director controls a Department in intimate relation with Municipal Councils and District Boards, and he has to deal with the managers of numerous aided Colleges and Schools, as well as with the teachers employed in the Government Institutions under his supervision. A very important part of his work is to watch and stimulate the progress of primary instruction,—a matter in which he has to enlist the co-operation of the District Officers throughout the Province in which he is employed. In many of the Provinces the departmental staff is far too small to afford any guarantee for the presence among its members of an officer thoroughly qualified for these important administrative functions. On full consideration of the past history of the Department, I have arrived at the conclusion that the Local Governments and Administrations should be allowed a free hand in the selection of a Director, and should not be fettered by any rule or instruction purporting to give a preferential claim to an officer of any particular Department."

8. *The scale of pay for officers of the Indian Educational Service will be that proposed by Viscount Cross, and stated in paragraph 3 above, viz.*—

(*a*) during the probationary period of five years, Rs. 500—50—700 a month, it being open to the Secretary of State to offer a fixed pay of Rs. 600, or even Rs 700, in special cases when the services of a competent officer cannot otherwise be secured;

(*b*) in the second period, Rs. 750—50—1,000, the maximum being attained at the end of ten years from first appointment.

This will be the general rule, but in certain exceptional cases it may be necessary to appoint persons with special qualifications on higher rates of pay. There are also several appointments which have been included in the Indian Education Service list, because they will have to be recruited for in England as a rule, but these appointments will carry special salaries, and the holders of them will not, as a matter of course, be eligible for the pay of Rs. 500 rising to Rs. 1,000, which will be reserved for Professors, Inspectors and Principals.

9. Although the position and prospects of officers of the Indian Service will under the reorganisation of the Department be considerably improved in the earlier years of their service, it appeared to the Government of India to be undesirable and likely to create discontent in the Department, that a large proportion of its members should attain after ten years' service to the highest pay open to them. It has accordingly been decided to give a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month after 15 years' service to officers whose total salary does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and who are considered by the Local Government to merit this increase of pay.

10. The plan suggested by the Secretary of State in 1892 of attaching personal allowances to the office of Principal and senior Inspector of Schools has been adopted. There will be two grades of allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 and Rs. 200—10—250 a month, respectively, so as to correspond to some extent with the higher rates of pay in the graded list, which will be supplanted by the new system. The allowances will be strictly *personal*, within the meaning of the Civil Service Regulations,—*i. e.*, they will be held continuously by officers whether on duty or on leave (subject to the provisions of the leave rules in regard to allowances during leave) and will not be given to those who act for

them during their absence. The following is the scale of allowances allotted to the several Provinces :—

Madras.—(*a*) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50 - 500, to be given to the Principal, Presidency College, and the senior Inspector of Schools ; and (*b*) two allowances of Rs. 200—10—250, to be given, respectively, to the Principals of the Rajahmundry and Kumbakonam Colleges. It will be open to the Government of Madras, however, to give one of the lower allowances to an Inspector of long standing and approved service if, in their opinion, his claims to it are superior to those of one of the Principals.

Bombay.—(*a*) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 a month, to be given to the senior Principal and the senior Inspector ; and (*b*) three allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be given to the remaining two Principals of Colleges and to the second senior Inspector.

Bengal.—(*a*) Two allowances of Rs. 250—50—500 a month ; and (*b*) three allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month. The allowances will be open to the two senior Professors only at the Presidency College, Calcutta, and to Principals of Colleges and Inspectors of Schools generally, the rule being that they should be given to the senior, or most deserving, men, and should not be treated as staff allowances attached to certain offices.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—(*a*) One allowance of Rs. 250—50—500 a month; and (*b*) two allowances of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be distributed as His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner may think best.

Punjab.—(*a*) One allowance of Rs. 250—50—500 a month, to be given ordinarily to the senior of the two officers holding the appointments of Principal of the Lahore Government College and senior Inspector of Schools ; and (*b*) one allowance of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be given ordinarily to the junior of the officers holding the above-mentioned appointments.

Central Provinces.—One allowance of Rs. 200—10—250 a month, to be given to the Principal of the Jubbulpore College.

11. In connection with the suggestion made by Lord Cross that at least one-half of the Inspectorships should at an early date be transferred to the Provincial Branch of the Educational Service, the following distribution of Inspectorships between the Indian and Provincial Services in each Province has been decided on.

Madras.—Two Inspectors to be recruited in England and two in India.

Bombay.—Three Inspectors to be recruited in England and one in India. It is not possible to transfer more than one Inspectorship to the Provincial list, as two of the Inspectors inspect the large European or Indo-European Schools in the Presidency town and in Poona for boys and girls, for which institutions it is essential, in view of the curriculum and other circumstances, that there should be European supervision, and the special circumstances of the Province of Sindh require that there should be a European Inspector for it.

Bengal.—Four Inspectors (including the Inspector of European Schools) to be recruited in England, and four Inspectors (one being a Joint Inspector for Orissa) to be recruited in India.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—Three Inspectors to be recruited in England and two in India.

Punjab.—Three Inspectors to be recruited in England and two in India. A third Inspectorship will be transferred to the Provincial Service as soon as there is a prospect of securing a sufficiency of Native gentlemen of the Province with the necessary qualifications. This cannot be done at present with due regard to the full efficiency of the service.

12. As observed above (paragraph 3), the Secretary of State expressed in 1892 his doubts whether Professors should be appointed to officiate as Inspectors, though he was of opinion that the permanent transfer of an officer from a Professorship to an Inspectorship might sometimes be in the public interest. It has since been decided, however, to allow full discretion in this matter to Local Governments and Administrations, on the ground that they are in the best position to judge when such transfers are desirable or necessary.

13. It was observed in the Secretary of State's Despatch of 28th January 1892 that the position of Head Masters recruited in England had never been very satisfactorily defined, but that it was of sufficient importance to merit attention in any future reorganisation. Head Masters appointed in England are at present found only in the Bombay Educational Service, and it has been decided that three Head Masterships in that service should be recruited for in England, that a pay of Rs. 500—50—750 a month should be assigned to each, and that the holders of them should be eligible for vacancies among the Inspectorships reserved for the Indian Service.

One more Head Mastership will also be recruited for in England,—namely, the Head Mastership of the Central Model School in the Punjab : but this will be a special appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 400 a month.

14. All officers appointed in England will be eligible for the more favourable leave rules contained in Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations. Their pensions will be regulated by the ordinary superior service pension rules in Chapters XVIII and XIX modified by the concession in Article 441-A (which will apply to those who enter the Indian Educational Service after the date of this Resolution in substitution for the provisions of Article 441). Directors of Public Instruction will, under Financial Department Resolution No. 2958-P., dated the 22nd June 1895, be eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they have rendered not less than three years of effective service in the appointment, and provided also that in each case during such service they have shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered deserving of the concession. The probationary service of officers whose services have been continued beyond the probationary period, as well as the previous service of those who have been engaged, in the first instance, on temporary contracts without leave or pension advantages, but have been subsequently confirmed, will reckon towards leave and pension as well as towards increments under the new scheme.

15. It has been decided that no officer now in the Graded Service should suffer by the reorganisation of the Department. Every European officer, therefore, who has been permanently appointed to the graded list will be given the option of coming under the new scheme or of continuing on the graded list and obtaining promotion as vacancies occur in it, subject to the condition that only those considered fit for promotion will get it. Those officers who elect to come under the new scheme will count their past service on the graded list for the purpose of fixing their pay and increments as well as towards leave and pension. All officers appointed to the Graded Service as Natives of India, most of whom are drawing two-thirds of the salary of European officers, will be given the choice between continuing in the Graded Service subject to the two-thirds rule, and entering the Provincial Service. The principle that existing members shall in no case suffer by the reorganisation will be equally applicable to the Provincial Service. In future Natives of India who are desirous of entering the Education Department will usually be appointed in India and to the Provincial Service.

16. It will be open to Local Governments and Administrations, whenever occasion arises, to provide for temporary vacancies in posts ordinarily filled by members of the Indian Educational Service by appointing members of the Provincial Service to officiate. In all such cases the acting Provincial officer will receive a uniform allowance of Rs. 100 a month, subject to the proviso that the salary of the acting incumbent shall not be higher than the pay of the officer for whom he acts.

17. In Appendix B will be found the Proposition Statements for reorganisation of the Indian and Provincial Services in the several Provinces as they have been approved by the Secretary of State. It is only necessary in conclusion to observe that discretion will be allowed to Local Governments and Administrations as to the time within which the scale of numbers and pay fixed for the Provincial Services shall be fully worked up to. As the effect of the reorganisation scheme is to reduce the staff of officers recruited in England and to augment the Provincial staff, increases or improvements in the latter may fairly, if necessary, await funds being set free by changes in the Graded Service.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance ; and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[TRUE EXTRACT.]

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX A.

List of Appointments included in the Indian and Provincial Educational Services in the several Provinces.

PROVINCE.	INDIAN SERVICE.					PROVINCIAL SERVICE.							Unclassified, *i. e.*, not definitely placed either in the Indian or Provincial Service.	Total Superior Service.
	Inspectors.	Principals.	Professors.	Other appointments.	Total.	Inspectors.	Junior and Assistant Inspectors.	Professors.	Junior and Assistant Professors.	Headmasters of Collegiate Schools, Training Colleges, and High Schools.	Other appointments.	Total.		
Madras ...	4(*a*)	5(*b*)	6	4(*c*)	19	2	9	3	2	3	16(*d*)	35	...	54
Bombay ...	3	4(*e*)	8	6(*f*)	21	1	...	8	5	6	3(*g*)	23	...	44
Bengal ...	5(*h*)	5	13	4(*i*)	27	5(*j*)	10	58(*k*)	...	24(*l*)	7(*m*)	104(*n*)	—	131
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	3	2	6	...	11	2	8	6	1	6(*o*)	1(*p*)	24	...	35
Punjab ...	3	2	2	1(*q*)	8	3(*r*)	6	2	3	1(*s*)	2(*t*)	17	...	25
Central Provinces.	3(*u*)	2(*v*)	1	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	10

(*a*) Includes 2 Inspectresses.
(*b*) Includes the Principals of the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture.

(*c*) Includes the Superintendent, School of Arts, the Vice-Principals of the Teachers' College and College of Agriculture, and the Superintendent, Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

(*d*) Includes 7 Lecturers in First Grade Colleges; the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction; the Vice-Principal, Rajamundry Training College; the 1st and 2nd Assistants, Teachers' College, and the 1st Assistant, College of Agriculture; 2 Instructors in Engineering and Surveying, College of Engineering; the Assistant Superintendent, School of Arts, and the Deputy Superintendents, Reformatory School.

(*e*) Includes the Principal, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art.

(*f*) These are the Headmasterships of the Elphinstone, Poona and Balgaum High Schools; the Vice-Principalship, School of Art, and the Lady Superintendents of the Poona and Ahmedabad Female Training Colleges.

(*g*) These are the Vice-Principal of the Poona Training College, the Head Assistant, Director of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent, Mechanical Branch, College of Science.

(*h*) Includes the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, and the Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

(*i*) *i. e.*, the Superintendent, School of Arts, and 3 officers to supply vacancies.
(*j*) Includes a Joint Inspector for Orissa and Inspectress of Female Schools.
(*k*) Includes 6 Principals of Colleges, and the Lady Principal and 2 Professors, Bethune College.
(*l*) Includes the Headmistress, Eden Female School.

(*m*) These include the Assistant Superintendent and the Headmaster, School of Arts, the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, and 4 reserved appointments.

(*n*) For the present there will be a temporary increase of 9 in these totals owing to the 9 officers to be admitted into the Provincial Service on personal grounds.

(*o*) These are Headmasters of Zila (or District) Schools.
(*p*) Mathematical Lecturer, Allahabad.
(*q*) *i. e.*, Head Mastership, Central Model School, Lahore.
(*r*) Includes Inspectress.
(*s*) *viz*, the Principal, Central Training College, Lahore.

(*t*) These are the Vice-Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore, and the Assistant Superintendent, Central Training College, Lahore.

(*u*) Includes the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces.
(*v*) Includes for the present the Principal, Training School, Nagpur.

APPENDIX B.

MADRAS.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.

Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.		
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.
	A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	1st Class Officer, Rs. 1,250—50—1,500	1,416 10 8	14	Officers on Rs. 500—1,000	11,200 0 0
2	2nd „ Officers, Rs. 1,000—50—1,250	2,333 5 4	...	Two Personal Allowances, Rs. 250—50—500	833 5 4
4	3rd „ „ „ 750—50—1,000	3,666 10 8	...	„ „ „ „ 200—10—250	466 10 8
8	4th „ „ „ 500—50—750	5,333 5 4			
1	Superintendent, School of Arts, Rs. 500—50—1,000 ...	800 0 0	3(*a*)	Supernumeraries, Rs. 500—50—750	2,000 0 0
1	Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Rs. 500—50—700 ...	633 5 4	1	Senior Inspectress, Rs. 500—20—600	566 10 8
1	Principal, Teachers' College, Rs 600—50—1,000	866 10 8	1	Junior „ „ 450—10—500	483 5 4
1	„ College of Agriculture, Rs. 500—50—900	766 10 8	2	Officers on Rs. 400—20—500	933 5 4
1	Senior Inspectress, Rs. 500—20—600	566 10 8	1	Superintendent, Presidency Training School, Rs. 350—10—450	410 0 0
4	Officers, Rs. 400—20—500	1,866 10 8			
24	Total ...	18,250 0 0	22	Total ..	16,893 5 4
	B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.				
2	Assistant Inspectors, Rs. 400—10—500	920 0 0	1	Officer on Rs. 550	550 0 0
3	„ „ „ 300—10—400	1,080 0 0	4	Officers „ „ 500	2,000 0 0
4	„ „ „ 200—10—300	1,040 0 0	3	„ „ „ 450	1,350 0 0
3	Upper Subordinates „ 400—20—500	1,400 0 0	4	„ „ „ 400	1,600 0 0
5	„ „ „ 300—20—400	1,833 5 4	4	„ „ „ 350	1,400 0 0
9	„ „ „ 200—20—300	2,400 0 0	5	„ „ „ 300	1,500 0 0
1	Officer on Rs. 400	400 0 0	5	„ „ „ 250	1,250 0 0
1	„ „ „ 250	250 0 0	6	„ „ „ 200	1,200 0 0
1	„ „ „ 200—10—250	233 5 4			
1	„ „ „ 200	200 0 0			
30	Total ...	9,756 10 8	32	Total ...	10,850 0 0
54	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,006 10 8	54	GRAND TOTAL ...	27,743 5 4

(*a*) Three appointments (2 on Rs. 700 and 1 on Rs. 600) will be created in the Provincial Service on the absorption of the 3 supernumeraries costing Rs. 2,000 a month.

BOMBAY.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.

Present Scale. No.	Designation.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.	Proposed Scale. No.	Designation.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.
	A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.								
2	Officers on Rs. 1,250—50—1,500	2,833	5	4	14	Officers on Rs. 500—50—1,000	11,200	0	0
3	" " " 1,000—50—1,250	3,500	0	0	—	Two Allowances of Rs. 250—50—500	833	5	4
4	" " " 750—50—1,000	3,666	10	8	...	Three " " 200—10—250	700	0	0
1	Officer " " 800 + Personal Allowance, Rs. 250	1,050	0	0	1	Officer on Rs. 800 + Personal Allowance, Rs. 250	1,050	0	0
3	Officers " " 700	2,100	0	0	3	Officers " " 500—50—750	2,000	0	0
1	Officer " " 500—50—750	666	10	8	1	Officer " " 500—50—700	633	5	4
1	" " " 500—50—700	633	5	4	1	" " " 350—30—500	450	0	0
2	Officers " " 600	1,200	0	0	1	" " " 300	300	0	0
1	Officer " " 500	500	0	0					
1	" " " 400	400	0	0					
1	" " " 350—30—500	450	0	0					
1	" " " 300	300	0	0					
21	Total ...	17,300	0	0	21	Total ...	17,166	10	8
	B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.								
	Class I.								
1	Officer on Rs. 750—50—1,000	916	10	8	2	Officers on Rs. 700	1,400	0	0
1	" " " 500	500	0	0	1	Officer " " 600	600	0	0
2	Officers " " 333—33—500	888	14	2	1	" " " 500	500	0	0
1	Officer " " 350—25—500	415	8	11	3	Officers " " 400	1,200	0	0
2	Officers " " 400	800	0	0	2	" " " 350	700	0	0
1	Officer " " 250—20—350	316	10	8	2	" " " 300	600	0	0
1	" " " 266-10-8	266	10	8	2	" " " 250	500	0	0
1	" " " 200—10—250	233	5	4	1	Officer " " 200	200	0	0
2	Officers " " 200	400	0	0					
1	Officer " " 150—10—200	183	5	4					
1	" " " 100—20—200	166	10	8					
	Personal Allowance of Rs. 50	50	0	0					
14	Total ...	5,137	12	5	14	Total ...	5,700	0	0

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment—concluded.

NATURE OF CHARGE.

Present Scale.					Proposed Scale.				
No.	Designation.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Designation.	Pay. Rs.	A.	P.
	CLASS II.								
1	Officer on Rs. 500	500	0	0	1	Officer on Rs. 500	500	0	0
2	Officers ,, ,, 400	800	0	0	1	,, ,, ,, 400	400	0	0
1	Officer ,, ,, 350	350	0	0	4	Officers ,, ,, 300	1,200	0	0
7	Officers ,, ,, 300	2,100	0	0	1	Officer ,, ,, 250	250	0	0
5	,, ,, ,, 250	1,250	0	0	1	,, ,, ,, 200	200	0	0
7	,, ,, ,, 200	1,400	0	0	1	,, ,, ,, 150	150	0	0
1	Officer ,, ,, 150	150	0	0					
24	TOTAL ...	6,550	0	0	9	TOTAL ...	2,700	0	0
38	Total Provincial Service ...	11,687	12	5	23	Total Provincial Service ...	8,400	0	0
59	GRAND TOTAL ...	28,987	12	5	44	GRAND TOTAL ...	25,566	10	8

BENGAL.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.

Present Scale.					Proposed Scale.				
No.	Designation.	Pay.			No.	Designation.	Pay.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
	A.—Indian Educational Service.								
2	Officers on Rs. 1,250—50—1,500	2,833	5	4					
6	" " " 1,000—50—1,250	7,000	0	0					
11	" " " 750—50—1,000	10,083	5	4	26*	Officers on Rs. 500—50—1,000	20,800	0	0
1	Officer " " 500—33—666⅔	611	1	9⅓		Two Personal Allowances, Rs. 250—50—500	833	5	4
16	Officers " " 500—50—750	10,666	10	8		Three " " " 200—10—250	700	0	0
1	Officer " " 500—10—750	600	0	0					
2	Officers " " 333⅓—33—500	888	14	2⅔	1	Superintendent, School of Art	1,000	0	0
1	Superintendent, School of Art	1,000	0	0					
1	Inspector on Rs. 500—50—750	666	10	8					
41	Total ...	34,350	0	0	27	Total ..	23,333	5	4
	B.—Provincial Service.								
5	Officers on Rs. 400—20—500	2,333	5	4	2	Officers on Rs. 700	1,400	0	0
8	" " " 300—25—400	2,933	5	4	4	" " " 600	2,400	0	0
29	" " " 200—20—300	7,733	5	4	6	" " " 500	3,000	0	0
17	" " " 150—10—200	3,116	10	8	8	" " " 400	3,200	0	0
20	" " " 100—10—150	2,750	0	0	12	" " " 300	3,600	0	0
4	" " " 300	1,200	0	0	22	" " " 250	5,500	0	0
5	" " " 250	1,250	0	0	26	" " " 200	5,200	0	0
1	Officer " " 200—10—250	233	5	4	33	" " " 150	4,950	0	0
3	Officers " " 200	600	0	0					
8	" " " 150	1,200	0	0					
100	Total ...	23,350	0	0	113	Total ...	29,250	0	0
141	Grand Total ...	57,700	0	0	140	Grand Total ...	52,583	5	4

* Including the Director of Public Instruction, Assam.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.					
PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED SCALE.		
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
	A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.				
1	Officer on Rs. 1,250—1,500	1,416 10 8	11	Officers on Rs 500—1,000	8,800 0 0
4	Officers " " 1,000—1,250	4,666 10 8		One Allowance of Rs. 250—500	416 10 8
3	" " " 750—1,000	2,750 0 0		Two Allowances of " 200—10—250	466 10 8
4	" " " 600	2,400 0 0			
12	TOTAL ...	11,233 5 4	11	TOTAL ...	9,683 5 4
	B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.				
6	Officers on Rs 400	2,100 0 0	1	Officer on Rs. 700	700 0 0
2	" " " 350	700 0 0	1	" " " 600	600 0 0
1	Officer " " 300	300 0 0	6	Officers " " 400	2,400 0 0
8	Officers " " 200—250	1,866 10 8	2	" " " 350	700 0 0
1	Officer " " 200—240	226 10 8	4	" " " 300	1,200 0 0
2	Officers " " 150—250	433 5 4	3	" " " 200—250	700 0 0
3	" " " 200	600 0 0	7	" " " 200	1,400 0 0
	One Personal Allowance	50 0 0		One Personal Allowance	50 0 0
23	TOTAL ...	6,576 10 8	24	TOTAL ...	7,750 0 0
35	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,810 0 0	35	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,433 5 4

PUNJAB.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.

Present Scale.			Proposed Scale.		
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.
	A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
2	Officers on Rs. 1,000—1,250	2,333 5 4	7†	Officers on Rs. 500—1,000	5,600 0 0
3	" " 750—1,000	2,750 0 0		One Allowance of Rs. 250—50—500	416 10 8
3	" " 500—750	2,000 0 0		" " " 200—10—250	233 5 4
1	Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore	800 0 0	1	Officer on Rs. 400*	400 0 0
9	Total ...	7,883 5 4	8	Total ...	6,650 0 0
	B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.				
			1	Officer on Rs. 700	700 0 0
2	Officers on Rs 500	1,000 0 0	2	Officers " 600	1,200 0 0
1	Officer " 400—20—500	466 10 8	2	" " 500	1,000 0 0
1	" " 300—400	366 10 8	1	Officer " 400	400 0 0
3	Officers " 350	1,050 0 0	2	Officers " 350	700 0 0
2	" " 300	600 0 0	2	" " 300	600 0 0
3	" " 250	750 0 0	3	" " 250	750 0 0
2	" " 225	450 0 0	3	" " 200	600 0 0
2	" " 200	400 0 0	1	Officer " 150	150 0 0
16	Total ...	5,083 5 4	17	Total ...	6,100 0 0
25	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,966 10 8	25	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,750 0 0

* Head Master, Central Model School, Lahore.
† Includes the appointment of Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Statement of Proposition for revision of Establishment.

NATURE OF CHARGE.					
PRESENT SCALE.			PROPOSED SCALE.		
No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.
	A.—INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1	Officer on Rs. 1,250—1,500	1,416 10 8	1	Officer on Rs. 1,250—1,500	1,416 10 8
1	" " 750—1,000	916 10 8	4	Officers " 500—1,000	3,200 0 0
2	Officers " 500—750	1,333 5 4	1	Officer " 300—40—500	433 5 4
1	Officer " 300—400	366 10 8	...	One Allowance of Rs. 200—250	233 5 4
5	Total ...	4,033 5 4	6	Total ...	5,283 5 4
	B.—PROVINCIAL SERVICE.				
1	Officer on Rs. 500	500 0 0	1	Officer on Rs. 500—700	633 5 4
1	" " 200—250	233 5 4	1	" " 200—250	233 5 4
2	Officers " 150—200	366 10 8	2	Officers " 150—200	366 10 8
4	Total ...	1,100 0 0	4	Total ...	1,233 5 4
9	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,133 5 4	10	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,516 10 8

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 1, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th July 1896.

No. 580.—Mr. A. Christie is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th August 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

JUDICIAL.

The 31st July 1896.

No. 1042.—The services of Lieutenant T. L. Ormiston, 26th Madras Infantry, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount and Pallàvaram, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st July 1896.

No. 2049-F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 884, dated the 23rd July 1895 (with enclosures).

Read again—

Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1682-F., dated the 1st November 1889, and connected papers.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4091-F., dated the 28th October 1895.

OBSERVATION.—The Notification No. 1682-F., dated the 1st November 1889, contains the rules under which permission may be given to British officers and other persons to cross the North-West Frontier of British India. As British troops and officers are now stationed beyond the North-West Frontier of British India in tracts under the political control of the Government of India, it is desirable that similar restrictions should be placed upon the movements of officers and others stationed in such tracts, so as to ensure that they shall not visit places considered unsafe for travellers, without the special permission of the local political authorities and without adequate local arrangements for their protection.

RESOLUTION *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the Notification No. 1682-F., dated the 1st November 1889, shall be republished for general information, and to order that the rules contained in it shall be held to apply *mutatis mutandis* to all officers and other persons stationed beyond the North-West Frontier of British India in tracts under the political control of the Government of India.

II.—The Resolution No. 4091, dated the 28th October 1895, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1682-F., dated Simla, the 1st November 1889.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Read the undermentioned papers—

Office memorandum of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2086, dated the 21st October 1865, directing that no person should ever be allowed to go beyond British territory, and more particularly into wild and dangerous tracts without the specific sanction of the Government of India obtained through this Department.

Resolution of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2587-P., dated 21st September 1875, withdrawing the restrictions imposed upon officers of Government desirous of visiting Native States, but declaring that the existing orders, prohibiting persons from visiting countries beyond the frontier of British India, shall remain in force.

A letter from the Quartermaster-General in India to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 2552 A., dated the 20th May 1887, stating that in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the time has now arrived when the regulations, which prevent officers and others from crossing the North-Western Frontier for the purpose of sporting, of travel, or exploration, might with advantage be modified.

A letter from the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 758, dated 21st December 1888, stating that while His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers that no general permission to cross the frontier can be given, he agrees that it is desirable to relax the existing rules, and submitting revised rules for adoption.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that the progress of events during recent years has rendered it desirable that on the North-Western Frontier of India some modification should be made in the orders restricting British officers from visiting countries beyond the border. In parts of the North-Western Frontier, more especially south of the Vihowa Pass, the attitude of the frontier tribes towards the British

Government has undergone a considerable change for the better ; and though this may not be the case in other parts, it has nevertheless become a matter of necessity that the Government should obtain a fuller knowledge of the country beyond the border, and endeavour to establish closer relations with its inhabitants. The restrictions hitherto in force cannot yet be wholly withdrawn, as excursions beyond the border will still in many places be attended with risk, but the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that, with proper local precautions and arrangements, much may be done to decrease this risk, and to promote friendly intercourse between British officers and the border tribes.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is accordingly pleased, in modification of the previous orders on the subject, to issue the following rules. It will be understood that they relate only to the North-Western Frontier of the Punjab :

Rules.

I.—Long expeditions into or across foreign territory, or short excursions into disturbed districts, which obviously involve considerable personal risk, should not be undertaken without the previous consent of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

II.—In cases not covered by Rule I, British officers or other persons desiring to cross the frontier must lay before the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier district from which they propose to start a clear statement of the route intended, the object of the journey, the time to be spent upon it, the precautions proposed, the dependence, if any, to be placed upon guides or tribal headmen, and the reasons for supposing that the journey can be made with safety.

III.—Applicants should not address the Deputy Commissioner until they have first obtained from superior authority written permission to do so, and this permission must be laid before the Deputy Commissioner when the application is made. It should be obtained, if the applicants are not in the service of Government, from a Secretary to a Local Government; if they are in the Army, from the General Officer Commanding the District in which they are serving; and if they are in the service of Government in any other capacity, from the Head of the Department to which they belong. It must be clearly understood that the permission gives no authority to cross the border until the consent of the Local District officers has been obtained in the manner prescribed by these rules.

IV.—South of the Vihowa Pass, on receipt of an application in the prescribed form the Deputy Commissioner may himself allow the applicants to cross the frontier, provided he is satisfied that the risk they will incur is small and that satisfactory arrangements can be made for tribal escort or protection. If he is of opinion that the journey should not be allowed, or is unwilling to take the responsibility of authorising it, he should proceed as described in Rule V.

V.—North of the Vihowa Pass, the Deputy Commissioner on receipt of the application will record his opinion and advice, and forward the papers to the Commissioner of the Division for orders.

VI.—The Commissioner of the Division can grant permission for the journey to be made when he feels assured that there is no risk, even if there is no stronger reason than the desirability of cultivating intercourse with the tribesmen, and accustoming them to visits by Europeans. If, however, he considers that there is some risk, he should not grant permission without the sanction of the Local Government, unless the risk is, in his opinion, slight, the object sufficient, and the officer proposing to make the expedition trustworthy, and unless delay is likely to prejudice the success of the expedition.

VII.—It should be distinctly understood that permission to cross the frontier under these rules should only be given to persons who are thoroughly trustworthy ; who may be relied on not to pass the limits, if any, within which permission to travel is given ; who speak the language of the country they propose to visit ; and who have some practical experience in dealing with frontier tribes. Ordinarily also permission should not be allowed to these excursions except when it is clearly desirable to obtain information of a practical character.

VIII.—In any case in which a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner grants permission to any person to cross the frontier under these rules, a report should be sent to the Local Government, by whom it should be forwarded to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for information.

IX.—Nothing in this Resolution will affect the provisions of the Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation, VII of 1873, or the special rules prescribed for travelling in Kashmir, or will warrant any person in entering the territories of the Amir of Afghanistan without the special permission of the Government of India.

The Punjab Frontier Crossing Regulation, VII of 1873, is herewith republished for general information:

"Whereas by a Resolution passed by the Secretary of State in Council on the 6th day of October 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., chapter 3, section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan: And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same; And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor-General's assent: In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said draft is now published in the *Gazette of India*, and will be published in the local gazette, and will thereupon have the force of law:

Regulation.

"1. No person duly warned in the manner hereinafter described shall pass out of British territory across the frontier of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, and Dera Ghazi Khan.

"2. A warning for the purpose of this Regulation, if addressed to an individual shall be in writing under the hand of the Commissioner of the Division, or of the Magistrate of the district, within which such individual dwells or may be found, and shall be served upon him in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe; if addressed to a class of persons or to the public generally, the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council must be obtained, and this warning shall be notified in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and be otherwise published in such manner as may be directed by the Local Government.

"3. Whoever disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying, or attempting to disobey, the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

"The provisions of sections sixty-four, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine and seventy of the Indian Penal Code shall apply to all fines imposed under this section.

"4. If any person disobeys, or attempts to disobey, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, another person in disobeying, or attempting to disobey, the said prohibition, the Local Government may order him to remove to such place under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as the Local Government in each case directs.

"5. If any person contravenes any such order, the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the district within which he is dwelling or may be found, may cause him to be apprehended and detained in custody until he is released upon such conditions as the Local Government thinks fit.

"6. If the Commissioner of the Division or Magistrate of the district within which any person (whether an European British subject or not) is dwelling or may be found, reasonably suspects that he intends to disobey the prohibition contained in the first section of this Regulation, such Commissioner or Magistrate may require such security for his good behaviour, for a period not exceeding six months, as the Commissioner or Magistrate may deem sufficient.

"The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections five hundred and seven to five hundred and sixteen (both inclusive) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to all cases under this section."

ORDERED.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and to the Military Department, and that it be communicated* also to the other Departments of the Government of India, and to Local Governments and to the Administrations and Political Officers under the Foreign Department, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

* Home Department.
Department of Finance and Commerce.
Public Works Department.
Revenue and Agricultural Department.
Legislative Department.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Chief Commissioner of Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Biluchistan.
The Agent to the Governor-General of India and Her Britanic Majesty's Consul-General for Khorassan and Seistan.
The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda.
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.
The Resident in Nepal.
The Resident in Kashmir.
The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
The Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir Muhammad Yakub Khan of Kabul.
The Political Officer in charge of Sardar Muhammad Ayub Khan.
The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Peshawar Division.
The Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.
The Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.
The Political Officer for Dir and Swat.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July 1896.

No. 336 —Mr. R. Douglass, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, during the absence on privilege leave of *Rái* Pundit Prem Náth, *Bahádur.*

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 8, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 1st August 1896.

No. 1050.—The services of Captain C. T. A. Searle, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Meean Meer, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the afternoon of the 21st July 1896.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 1st August 1896.

No. 1324—61-9.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant E. E. Martin, Professor, Lahore Veterinary College, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1325—61-10.—Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and posted to the Punjab.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial, &c.

Miscellaneous

Simla, the 4th August 1896.

No. 3318 *S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), and in continuation of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 361 and 4070 S. R., dated the 18th April 1883 and the 23rd August 1895, respectively, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fees referred to in the first paragraph of Section 3 of the said Act may be denoted by adhesive stamps bearing the Queen's head in a circle in the centre and the value printed on each side thereof, and overprinted with the words "High Court Service."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

The 6th August 1896.

No. 3389 *S. R.*—It is hereby notified that in exercise of the power conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that no court fee shall be charged on an application for the repayment of a fine or of any portion of a fine the refund of which has been ordered by competent authority.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 7th August 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 894.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer long service medal, under the provisions of clause u[':152, dia Army Circulars, 1895:

* * * * * * *

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Sergeant A. G. Lincoln.

Sergeant G. McDonald.

* * * * * * *

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Color-Sergeant A. D. Green.

Color-Sergeant J. O'Brien.

Sergeant A. Johnstone.

Sergeant W. Perkins.

Sergeant R. Reeves.

Volunteer W. C. Asquith.

Volunteer J. Smith.

* * * * * * *

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 895.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Henry McCarthy Rice, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd May 1896, *vice* Kaye, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 897.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) M. C. Brackenbury, Royal Engineers, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Colonel G. F. O. Boughey, C. S. I., Royal Engineers, on leave.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th August 1896.

No. 339.—Mr. H. W. Joyce, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Establishment, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 10th July 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 15, 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August 1896.

No. 2189-*F.*—Sardár Sultán Ibráhím, Khán Bahádur, Native Assistant to the Political Officer for Dír and Swát, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days, with effect from the 15th August 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 14th August 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 907.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonments of Meean Meer, Umballa and Nowshera, respectively, the provisions of Section 70 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) for the punishment of evasion of payment of octroi, subject to the following modifications, namely, that the expressions "municipality" and "Committee" in the said section so extended shall be deemed to refer to the "Cantonment" and "Cantonment Committee" of Meean Meer, Umballa or Nowshera as the case may be.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 923.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. H. LeMaistre resigns his commission.

Second-Lieutenant H. A. F. Currie resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 22, 1896.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th August 1896.

No. 1341-*G.*—Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Officiating Second Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th July 1896.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 3597-P.

The 21st August 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

READ—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2958-P., dated 22nd June 1895.

Despatch form Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 77, dated 25th March 1896.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 109 (Financial), dated 9th July 1896.

RESOLUTION—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has decided that officers of the Forest, Public Works and Telegraph Departments, holding any of the appointments enumerated in the following

list and belonging to what was formerly termed the Uncovenanted Service, shall be eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year, provided they shall have rendered not less than three years' effective service in the appointments and provided also that in each case during such service the officer has shown such special energy and efficiency as may be considered to be deserving of the concession:

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conservators of Forests, 1st Grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Director-General of Railways and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department Civil Works Branch.

Accountant-General, Public Works Department, and Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Accounts Branch.

*All Chief Engineers and Officers of corresponding rank in the several branches of the Public Works Department.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Government Telegraph Department when the office is held by a member of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India.

To the above should be added any officers graded as Chief Engineer and seconded from the Public Works Department holding appointments of corresponding rank and responsibility in foreign service.

**Detailed list of appointments referred to under Public Works Department as at present held.*

Madras	Chief Engineer	and Secretary, Public Works Department.	
Ditto	Ditto	and Joint Secretary, Public Works Department.	
Bombay	Ditto	and Secretary, Public Works Department.	
Ditto	Ditto	Central Division.	
Bengal	Ditto	and Secretary, Buildings and Roads Branch.	
Ditto	Ditto	ditto,	Irrigation Branch.
N. W. P. and Oudh	Ditto	ditto,	Buildings and Roads Branch.
Ditto	Ditto	ditto,	Irrigation Branch.
Punjab	Ditto	ditto,	Buildings and Roads Branch.
Ditto	Ditto	ditto,	Irrigation Branch.
Burma	Ditto	ditto,	Public Works Department.
Central Provinces or Assam ...	Ditto	ditto,	ditto ditto.

(Either of these, but not both at one time, may be held by a Chief Engineer.)

†Railway Branch—

Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Railways.

Manager, North-Western Railway.

Consulting Engineer of any constituted circle, when the appointment is held by a Chief Engineer.

Engineers-in-Chief of Railways under Survey, Construction, or Open, when the appointment is held by a Chief Engineer.

† *N. B.*—The present sanctioned number of appointments carrying the rank of Chief Engineer in the Railway Branch is six.

2. Provided the necessary conditions are fulfilled, the additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year now sanctioned will, in the case of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments, be admissible to all officers who entered the service on or after the 11th October 1893, and such of the officers who entered before that date as do not become eligible on retirement for the pensions mentioned in Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations.

3. Under the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State contained in paragraph 10 of the Despatch of the 21st September 1893, quoted in the preamble, officers of the Public Works and Telegraph Departments who entered the service on or after the 11th October 1893 (the date on which the Despatch was received by the Government of India) are not entitled to the special additional pensions of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a year mentioned in Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th August 1896.

No. 349.—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 8th August 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. M. Campion, or until further orders.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

TRANSFERS.

Agra, the 8th August 1896.

No. 75.—The services of Mr. J. S. McGowan, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, 2nd Grade, Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with a view to his employment as Superintendent of Salt Revenue in the Kohat District.

R. M. DANE,

Offg. Commr. of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 29, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th August 1896.

No. 357.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Hilton, J. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	21st July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	21st July 1896.
Jeffery, T. J. P. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub *pro-tem.*	21st July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Beresford, J. S. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Miller, Lieut-Col. J. F. J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Campion, J. M.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Mullaly, J. J. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PLEASE substitute the accompanying page of Part II of *Punjab Government Gazette* for the one issued with the Gazette of 3rd September 1896.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS:

The 17th September 1896.

zette

NCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED AUGUST 29, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th August 1896.

No. 357.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Hilton, J. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	21st July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	21st July 1896.
Jeffery, T. J. P. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	21st July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Beresford, J. S. ...	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* *
Miller, Lieut.-Col. J. F. J.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Preston, S. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Campion, J. M. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade,	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	23rd July 1896.
	and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd July 1896.
* * *	* * *	* * *	* *	* * *
Mullaly, J. J. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	23rd July 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th September 1896.

No. 9263 *M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Monday, the 2nd November 1896, and visit Delhi, Ulwar, Ajmere, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Bikanir, Jodhpore, Baroda, Surat, Indore, Oojein, Jubbulpore and Benares, and will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday, the 10th December 1896.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3850.

Simla, the 4th September 1896.

[In the following Notification "Notes" means "Promissory Notes of the Government of India" and includes "Stock certificates issued in lieu thereof."]

1. Notice is hereby given that all the Notes of the following three and a half per cent. loans, namely,—

The three and a half per cent. loan of 1853-54,

The three and a half per cent. loan of 1893-94,

will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William (Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta,) on the 30th January 1897, on which date the interest on such Notes will cease.

2. Proprietors of Notes hereby advertised for discharge have the option, which must be exercised before noon of the 2nd October 1896, of tendering their Notes for transfer to the three per cent. loan of 1896-97 on the following terms :—

(1) The new Note will be of the same amount as the old Note.

(2) The new Note will bear interest from the 31st December 1896.

(3) Interest on Notes tendered for conversion will be paid at once as follows :—

Loan of 1853-54.

For four months from the 31st August to the 30th December 1896, namely, Re. 1-2-8 per cent.

Loan of 1893-94.

For six months from the 30th June to the 30th December 1896, namely, Re. 1-12-0 per cent.

3. Notes may be tendered for transfer at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or at any other Bank (including the Bank of England) or Treasury to which they are for the time being enfaced for payment of interest. Notes so tendered must bear the following endorsement duly signed :

"Received the amount of this Note by transfer to the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 under Notification No. 3850 of the 4th September 1896."

4. If by reason of the duly certified absence from India of the proprietor or any of the proprietors of a Note included in the terms of this Notification, a legal signature to the endorsement mentioned in clause 3 cannot be given by noon of the 2nd October 1896, then in such case the tender will be accepted if the Note be left before that time in the custody of the Public Debt Office, Bank, or Treasury, as the case may be, and the tender be duly signed on or before the 24th October 1896. This clause does not apply if the proprietor has an attorney in India empowered to sell.

5. In addition to the above payment of interest, a further payment of two annas per Rs. 100 will be made as brokerage or commission to the receipt of the person, whether proprietor or agent, who tenders the Note for transfer.

6. The Secretary of State will issue a Notification in London, stating the terms on which Notes hereby advertised for discharge will be received for transfer by the Bank of England.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th September 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1006.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

29th August 1896.

* * * * * *

Harold Stephen Fox-Strangways.

* * * * * *

Hector Travers Dennys.

* * * * * *

Cyril Powney Thompson.

* * * * * *

Arthur Elliott Barton.

* * * * * *

William John Pettitt Kaye.

* * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th August 1896.

No. 38.—The services of No. 402, first grade Hospital Assistant Rahmat Ali, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

EXTRACT FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" PART I, DATED 7TH JANUARY 1888.

No. 96.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

Public Debt.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 7th January 1888.

IN accordance with the provisions of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under Section 14 of the Act :—

1. Interest cages, showing the several half-years at which interest will accrue, shall be imprinted on the reverse of each new note issued, and payment shall be recorded by the stamp of the Disbursing Office, or by a manuscript entry, over the space apportioned to the half-year concerned. If payment be made at a Presidency town, the recording entry shall show the Presidency and the date and number of the issuing warrant, which shall be in the form of a negotiable instrument payable to the holder's order. But if payment be made at a District Treasury, the recording entry shall show the name of the Treasury, the number borne by the payment voucher, and the date of payment; this entry shall be authenticated by the initials of the Treasury Officer, and the holder's receipt shall be taken on the face of the payment voucher. If, however, the note be of the old form, and bear no interest cage, the holder's endorsement for interest will be required on the note itself, and payments will be authenticated by the Disbursing Officer under the endorsement as heretofore.

2. Under the preceding rule, interest cages shall be imprinted, and (in the case of notes in the old form) holder's endorsements for interest shall be written only on the back of the note itself.

3. If the note be of the old form and bear no interest cage, the holder's endorsement for interest should agree letter for letter with the name in the body of the note, or in the transferring endorsement, as the case may be ; the usual signature may be added below.

4. An endorsement or receipt by a native female must be attested by the signatures of at least two respectable witnesses, who must attend before the Officer in charge of the Treasury where interest is payable, and certify to the genuineness of the endorsement or receipt.

5. Notice of any private trust in an endorsement or receipt for interest is inadmissible.

6. A note blank endorsed by the holder is not receivable at any Government Treasury or at the Public Debt Offices in the Presidency towns. The holder of any such security will therefore be required to specially endorse the same before submitting it for payment of interest.

7. The holder of a note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in all or any of the following cases, that is to say—

(1) If the note has been enfaced for payment of interest at a Mofussil Treasury and the holder thereof is desirous of altering the place of payment.

(2) If only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further endorsement, or when any word or words is or are written upon the note across any existing endorsement or endorsements, all cross endorsements being strictly prohibited.

(3) If the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing, or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving endorsement.

(4) If, in the opinion of such last-mentioned officer, the title of the person presenting the note for payment of interest is irregular or not fully proved.

(5) If the note in question, being a counterpart note issued under the provisions of Rule 8, has ceased to be the property of a minor, or to belong to an estate in which administration is limited to interest.

In all or any of the preceding cases payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed.

8. In the case of any note which is the property of a minor or belongs to an estate in which administration is limited to interest, the Public Debt Office at Calcutta may, upon such note being deposited with them, issue to the holder of such note a counterpart thereof having the words "counterpart not negotiable" stamped across the face thereof, and further payments of interest may be recorded upon such counterpart. Whenever such note shall cease to be the property of a minor, or shall cease to belong to an estate in which administration is limited to interest, the further payment of interest in respect of the note may be refused, until the first or any subsequent counterpart (as the case may be) issued in respect of it has been receipted and renewed in the manner provided in the last preceding rule. Upon such counterpart being receipted and renewed as aforesaid, the same, together with the original note and any preceding counterpart issued in respect thereof, will be cancelled.

9. No payment of interest and no record or acknowledgment of the payment of interest and no issue of a counterpart note under the preceding rules is to be deemed or taken to be an acknowledgment of the title of the holder of any note.

10. The following fees are payable in respect of applications under sections 11 and 12 of the Act:—

For each renewed or duplicate security, 4 annas per cent. if the new note does not exceed Rs. 400, and Rs. 1 if the new note exceeds that sum.

11. A note tendered for renewal must be receipted on the reverse as follows :—

"Received in lieu hereof a renewed note in the name of
with interest payable at

Signature of holder.

12. If a person tendering a note for renewal applies for more than one note in lieu of the note tendered, the latter must be receipted on the reverse as follows, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit :—

"Received in lieu of the within two (or more) notes for R respectively in the name of , with interest payable at

Signature of holder."

13. If a person tendering more than one note for renewal applies for one consolidated note in lieu of the notes tendered, the latter must be receipted as follows, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit :—

"Received in lieu of the within a new note in the name of for R by consolidation with Promissory Note or Notes Nos. (*mentioning the numbers and amounts of the other notes desired to be consolidated with it*) with interest payable at

Signature of holder."

14. The form of receipt mentioned in the foregoing rules must be very clearly and correctly written, and there must be no ambiguity as to the name of the payee of the new note. The holder's signature should agree letter for letter with the name in the body of the note, or in the transferring endorsement, as the case may be ; the usual signature may be added below.

15. The holder of any note requiring renewal may procure a renewed note in lieu of his original security in any of the following ways; that is to say, he may present it duly receipted either in person or through a representative at—(1), Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta; or (2) at a Government Treasury for transmission to that office ; or (3), at the Banks of Madras and Bombay, who, as Agents of the said Bank of Bengal, may either renew such notes on their own responsibility, or may forward them to the said Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, for renewal. In the case of notes presented direct to the said Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, or transmitted to it for renewal, either through a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras or of Bombay, the prescribed officer referred to in Section 11 of the said Act shall be the Secretary, Bank of Bengal, for the time being ; and in the case of notes presented for renewal at the Bank of Madras or of Bombay, and renewed by those Banks on their responsibility, such officer shall be the Secretary of the Bank of Madras or of the Bank of Bombay, for the time being, as the case may be.

16. The officer referred to in section 12, sub-section (1), of the Act, shall be the Comptroller-General for the time being.

17. The loss or destruction of a Promissory Note shall be notified, in the first instance, by letter addressed to the Bank of Bengal, Public Debt Office, Calcutta ; such letter shall contain the following particulars :—

(1) Particulars of the note according to the following form :—

Promissory Note for R , No , of the per cent. loan of

(2) Last half-year for which interest has been paid.

(3) To whom paid.

(4) Name of the person in whose name the note was issued (if known).

(5) Particulars of coupons attached (if any).

(6) Where enfaced at present.

(7) The circumstances attending the loss.

(8) Whether the loss was reported to the Police.

The above letter shall be accompanied by—

(*a*) The Post Office registry receipt for the letter containing the note, if the same was lost in transmission by post.

(*b*) The Police report, if any, can be obtained.

(*c*) A letter signed by the Officer of the Treasury or Presidency Bank where interest was last paid, certifying the last payment of interest made on the note, and to whom, if interest was paid out of Calcutta.

(*d*) If the applicant is not the last registered holder, all documentary evidence necessary to trace back the title to the last registered holder.

(*e*) Any portions or fragment which may remain of the lost or destroyed note.

A duplicate of the letter to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, must also be sent to the Treasury where interest is payable.

18. The loss or destruction of a Promissory Note shall be further notified by an advertisement, which the applicant for a duplicate note shall cause to be inserted in three successive issues of the *Gazette of India*, and of the Local Government Gazette of the place where the loss or destruction occurred. Such notification shall be in the form following, or as near thereto as the circumstances will admit:—

Lost or destroyed (as the case may be).

The Government Promissory Note No. , of the per cent. loan of , for R , originally standing in the name of , and last endorsed to , the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned Security.

Name of the Advertiser—

Residence—

19. At the expiration of six months from the date of the insertion of the last advertisement, the Comptroller-General shall, if satisfied of the loss or destruction of a portion of a note, and of the justice of the claim of the applicant, and if a sufficient portion for the identification of the note so lost or destroyed shall have been produced, direct the Public Debt Office, upon the execution of such bond of indemnity as is hereinafter mentioned, to issue to the applicant a duplicate note in lieu of that so lost or destroyed as aforesaid. If, however, no portion or no sufficient portion of the note so lost or destroyed shall have been produced as aforesaid, then, at the expiration of two years from the date of the insertion of such last advertisement, the Comptroller-General shall, if satisfied as aforesaid, pass an order directing the Public Debt Office, upon the execution of such bond of indemnity as is hereinafter mentioned, to pay the applicant interest in respect of the note so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note and also directing the said Public Debt Office, at the expiration of six years from the date of the publication of the list in which the lost or destroyed security is first mentioned, if no reason to the contrary appear, to issue to the applicant (on his executing and procuring the execution by two sureties of such indemnity bond as is hereinafter mentioned, should the same be deemed necessary by the Comptroller-General) a duplicate note in lieu of that so lost or destroyed as aforesaid.

20. The Comptroller-General may, within six years of the date of an order passed by him under Rule 19, if he finds sufficient reason, alter or cancel such order, and may also require that the interval before the issue of a duplicate note be extended to twelve years, or such shorter period not being less than six years, as he may think fit.

21. Indemnity bonds when taken on the issue of a duplicate note or notes shall be for twice the amount of such note or notes, and when taken on the issue of orders for payment of interest shall be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the aggregate amount of all back interest accrued due on the note, *plus* twice the amount of all interest to accrue due thereon, during the six years which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate note can be made. In simple cases such bonds may be issued by the Comptroller-General at Calcutta in a printed form prescribed by Government. No fee will be chargeable if a bond does not exceed in amount R500; but on bonds for higher amounts a fee of R5 for every R1,000 or part of R1,000 will be charged, provided that no fee for any one bond so issued shall exceed in amount R30. If, however, the Comptroller-General consider that the circumstances of the case demand that a bond shall be specially prepared by the Government Solicitor, a fee of R32 shall be payable to that Officer.

22. The list of securities lost or destroyed, referred to in Section 12 (3) of the said Act in respect of which an order is made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate security, or for the issue of such duplicate security, shall be advertised half-yearly in the *Gazette of India* in the months of January and July, or as soon afterwards as may be convenient. All securities in respect of which an order has been passed as aforesaid shall

be included in the first list published next after the passing of such order, and shall continue to be advertised every half-year until the expiration of six years from the date of first publication, or from the date of the last payment of interest on the original securities, whichever is the later date. Such list shall contain the following particulars, *viz.*, the name of the loan and number of the lost note, its value, in whose name it was issued, from what date it bears interest, the name of the claimant for a duplicate, the number and date of the order passed by the Comptroller-General for payment of interest or issue of a duplicate, and the date of publication of the list in which such security was first mentioned.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to the several Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the public.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

EXTRACT FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" PART I, DATED 22ND AUGUST 1896.

No 3558-A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Public Debt.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 19th August 1896.

READ again—

Resolution in this Department, No. 96, dated the 7th January 1888.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in the rules published in the Resolution above referred to:—

I.—For Rule 5 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"5. No notice will be taken of any trust appearing in an endorsement of transfer or receipt for interest. When a note is endorsed to, or receipted by, any person, in his capacity of trustee or in any other representative capacity, such person will be treated in all respects as the true owner of the note."

II.—For Rule 7 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"7. The holder of a note may be required to receipt the same for renewal in all or any of the following cases, that is to any:—

(1) If the note has been enfaced for payment of interest at a Mofussil Treasury, and the holder thereof is desirous of altering the place of payment.

(2) If only sufficient room remains on the back of the note for one further endorsement, or when any word or words is or are written upon the note across any existing endorsement or endorsements, all cross endorsements being strictly prohibited.

(3) If the note is torn or in any way damaged or crowded with writing, or unfit, in the opinion of the officer before whom it is produced for payment of interest, for receiving endorsement.

(4) If the note bears an endorsement which transfers the note to, or is signed by, any person otherwise than in his personal capacity, except in the undermentioned cases:—

(*a*) where the transferee is a well-known firm, corporate body, or Bank; or the signature attached to the endorsement is the usual name or signature of such a firm or purports to be the impression of the common seal of a corporate body with perpetual succession or is the signature of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Manager, or Agent, of a Bank or corporate body;

(*b*) where an endorsement is made in his official capacity by the person holding for the time being one of the offices to which the Governor-General in Council has, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declared Section 7, sub-section (1), of the Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886), to apply;

(*c*) where the transfer is made to or by a person in whose favour a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) or probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865), or the Probate and Administration Act (V of 1881) has or have been granted by a Court of competent jurisdiction;

(*d*) where the transfer is made to or by the executor or administrator of an estate who is described as such therein, such executor or administrator being shown to be the holder according to the tenor of the note and previous endorsements.

(5) If the endorsement is not clear and distinct, or if it is made on paper affixed to a Government Promissory Note.

(6) If, in the opinion of the officer before whom the note is presented for payment of interest, the title of the person so presenting the note is irregular or not fully proved.

(7) If the note in question, being a counterpart note issued under the provisions of Rule 8, has ceased to be the property of a minor, or to belong to an estate in which administration is limited to interest.

In all or any of the preceding cases payment of any further interest on such note may be refused until the note is receipted for renewal and actually renewed."

III.—In Rules 10 and 16 for the words "the Act" and in Rules 15 and 22 for the words "the said Act" the words and figures the "Indian Securities Act (XIII of 1886)" shall be substituted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Comptroller and Auditor General with reference to his letter No. 156-D., dated the 22nd May 1894, and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gasette of India* for the information of the public.

R. A. GAMBLE,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September 1896.

No. 9345-*M.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Monday, the 2nd November 1896, at 10 A.M.

His Excellency will visit Delhi, Ulwar, Ajmere, Oodeypore, Jeypore, Bikanir, Jodhpore, Baroda, Surat, Indore, Oojein, Jubbulpore, and Benares, and will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday, the 10th December 1896, at 9-15 A.M., Calcutta time.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:

Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin.

Lady Elizabeth Bruce.

Lord Bruce.

Hon'ble Robert Bruce.

Mr. Cole.

The Foreign Secretary.

H. Babington-Smith, Esq., Private Secretary.

Colonel A. Durand, C.B., Military Secretary.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Captain S. H. Pollen, A.-D.-C.

Captain F. L. Adam, A.-D.-C.

Captain R. W. Morley, A.-D.-C.

F. W. Latimer, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head-Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

A. DURAND, *Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th September 1896.

No. 21.—The following Statute (with so much of the Schedules as refer to Statutes relating, directly or indirectly, to India) is published for general information :

SHORT TITLES ACT, 1896.

[59 & 60 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 14.]

An Act to facilitate the Citation of sundry Acts of Parliament.

[20TH JULY 1896.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

Citation of Acts in First Schedule.

1. Each of the Acts mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited by the short title therein mentioned in that behalf.

Collective titles.

2. (*1*) Each of the groups of Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, be cited by the collective title therein mentioned in that behalf.

(*2*) If it is provided that any Act passed after this Act may, as to the whole or any part thereof, be cited with any of the groups of Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act, or with any group of Acts to which a collective title has been given by any Act passed before this Act, that group shall be construed as including that Act or part, and, if the collective title of the group states the first and last years of the group, the year in which that Act is passed shall be substituted for the last year of the group, and so on as often as a subsequent Act or part is added to the group.

Effect of repeal of enactments giving short title.

3. Notwithstanding the repeal of an enactment giving a short title to an Act, the Act may, without prejudice to any other mode of citation, continue to be cited by that short title.

Repeal of 55 & 56 Vict., c. 10.

4. The Short Titles Act, 1892, is hereby repealed.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Short Titles Act, 1896.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
* *	* * * *	* *
29 Chas. 2, c. 3 ...	An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuryes ...	The Statute of Frauds.
* *	* * * *	* *
31 Chas. 2, c. 2 ...	An Act for the better secureing the Liberty of the Subject and for Prevention of Imprisonments beyond the Seas.	The Habeas Corpus Act, 1679.
* *	* * * *	* *
1 Will. & Mary, Sess. 2, c. 2.	An Act declaring the rights and liberties of the Subject and seteling the Succession to the Crowne.	The Bill of Rights.
* *	* * * *	* *
12 & 13 Will. 3, c. 2 ...	An Act for the further limitation of the Crown and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject.	The Act of Settlement.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 Anne, c. 41 ...	An Act for the Security of Her Majesties Person and Government and of the Succession to the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line.	The Succession to the Crown Act, 1707.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 Anne, c. 72 ...	An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Death of Persons pretended to be alive to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths.	The Cestui que Vie Act, 1707.
* *	* * * *	* *
7 Anne, c. 5 ...	An Act for naturalizing Foreign Protestants ...	The Foreign Protestants Naturalization Act, 1708.
* *	* * * *	* *
10 Geo. 3, c. 47 ...	An Act for better regulating Persons employed in the Service of the East India Company, and for other purposes therein mentioned.	The East India Company Act, 1770.
* *	* * * *	* *
13 Geo. 3, c. 63 ...	An Act for establishing certain Regulations for the better Management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.	The East India Company Act, 1772.
* *	* * * *	* *
21 Geo. 3, c. 70 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to explain and amend so much of an Act," and ends with the words "to the Process of the Supreme Court."	The East India Company Act, 1780.
* *	* * * *	* *
24 Geo. 3, Sess. 2, c. 25...	An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual Trial of Persons accused of Offences committed in the East Indies.	The East India Company Act, 1784.
* *	* * * *	* *
26 Geo. 3, c. 57 ...	An Act for the further Regulation of the Trial of Persons accused of certain Offences committed in the East Indies; . . . . and for the more easy Proof, in Certain Cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	The East India Company Act, 1786.
* *	* * * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
33 Geo. 3, c. 52 ...	An Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive trade, under certain Limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making Provision for the good Order and Government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.	The East India Company Act, 1793.
* *	* * * *	* *
37 Geo. 3, c. 142 ...	An Act for the better Administration of Justice at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and for preventing British Subjects from being concerned in Loans to the Native Princes in India.	The East India Act, 1797.
* *	* * * *	* *
39 & 40 Geo. 3, c. 79 ...	An Act for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the British Territories in India, and the better Administration of Justice within the same.	The Government of India Act, 1800.
* *	* * * *	* *
42 Geo. 3, c. 85 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act for the trying," and ends with the words "to commit to safe Custody."	The Criminal Jurisdiction Act, 1802.
* *	* * * *	* *
49 Geo. 3, c. 126 ...	An Act for the further Prevention of the Sale and Brokerage of Offices.	The Sale of Offices Act, 1809.
* *	* * * *	* *
51 Geo. 3, c. 64 ...	An Act to enable the East India Company to raise a further Sum of Money upon Bond, instead of increasing their Capital Stock; and to alter and amend an Act passed in the Forty-seventh Year of the reign of His present Majesty relative thereto.	The East India Company Bonds Act, 1811.
* *	* * * *	* *
52 Geo. 3, c. 156 ...	An Act for the more effectual Punishment of Persons aiding Prisoners of War to escape from His Majesty's Dominions.	The Prisoners of War (Escape) Act, 1812.
* *	* * * *	* *
53 Geo. 3, c. 155 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act for continuing in the East India Company" and ends with the words "Limits of the said Company's Charter."	The East India Company Act, 1813.
* *	* * * *	* *
55 Geo. 3, c. 84 ...	An Act to amend so much of an Act of the Thirty-third year of His present Majesty as relates to fixing the Limits of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.	The Indian Presidency Towns Act, 1815.
* *	* * * *	* *
59 Geo. 3, c. 60 ...	An Act to permit the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London for the Time being to admit Persons into Holy Orders spceially for the Colonies.	The Ordinations for Colonies Act, 1819.
* *	* * * *	* *
1 Geo. 4, c. 101 ...	An Act to enable the Examination of Witnesses to be taken in India in support of Bills of Divorce on account of Adultery committed in India.	The Divorce Bills Evidence Act, 1820.
* *	* * * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
4 Geo. 4, c. 71 ...	An Act . . . for establishing the Pensions of the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Judges; for regulating Ordinations; and for establishing a Court of Judicature at Bombay.	The Indian Bishops and Courts Act, 1823.
* *	* * * *	* *
4 Geo. 4, c. 80 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and to make further Provisions with respect to such Trade.	The Lascars Act, 1823.
* *	* * * *	* *
5 Geo. 4, c. 113 ...	An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to the Abolition of the Slave Trade.	The Slave Trade Act, 1824.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 Geo. 4, c. 78 ...	An Act to repeal the several Laws relating to the Performance of Quarantine, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.	The Quarantine Act, 1825.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 Geo. 4, c. 85 ...	An Act for further regulating the Payment of the Salaries and Pensions to the Judges of His Majesty's Courts in India and the Bishop of Calcutta.	The Indian Salaries and Pensions Act, 1825.
* *	* * * *	* *
7 Geo. 4, c. 56 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words " An Act to suspend," and ends with the words " while absent from India."	The East India Officers' Act, 1826.
* *	* * * *	* *
9 Geo. 4, c. 74 ...	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the East Indies.	The Criminal Law (India) Act, 1828.
* *	* * * *	* *
1 Will. 4, c. 4 ...	An Act . . . to extend the Period within which the Patents of Governors of Colonies shall, on any future Demise of the Crown, become vacant, and to provide for the longer Duration of the Patents of Governors after the Demise of the Crown.	The Colonial Offices Act, 1830.
* *	* * * *	* *
2 & 3 Will. 4, c. 53 ...	An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Payment of Army Prize Money.	The Army Prize Money Act, 1832.
* *	* * * *	* *
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 15 ...	An Act to amend the Laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833.
* *	* * * *	* *
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 41 ...	An Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council.	The Judicial Committee Act, 1833.
* *	* * * *	* *
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 ...	An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories till the Thirtieth day of April One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.	The Government of India Act, 1833.
* *	* * * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 93 ...	An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India ...	The China Trade Act, 1833.
* *	* * * *	* *
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24 ...	An Act to alter, amend, and consolidate the Laws for regulating the Pensions, Compensations and Allowances to be made to Persons in respect of their having held Civil Offices in His Majesty's Service.	The Superannuation Act, 1834.
* *	* * * *	* *
5 & 6 Will 4, c. 52 ...	An Act to authorize the Court of Directors of the East India Company to suspend the execution of the Provisions of the Act of the Third and Fourth William the Fourth, chapter eighty-five, so far as they relate to the Creation of the Government of Agra.	The India (North-West Provinces) Act, 1835.
* *	* * * *	* *
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 47 ...	An Act to repeal the Prohibition of the Payment of the Salaries and Allowances of the East India Company's Officers during their Absence from their respective Stations in India.	The India Officers' Salaries Act, 1837.
* *	* * * *	* *
5 & 6 Vict., c. 45 ...	An Act to amend the Law of Copyright	The Copyright Act, 1842.
* *	* * * *	* *
5 & 6 Vict., c. 119 ...	An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant Furlough Allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, who shall return to Europe for a limited Period after residing in India a sufficient Time to entitle them to the highest Scale of Pension.	The Indian Bishops Act, 1842.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 & 7 Vict., c. 22 ...	An Act to authorise the Legislatures of certain of Her Majesty's Colonies to pass Laws for the Admission, in certain Cases, of unsworn Testimony in Civil and Criminal Proceedings.	The (Colonies) Evidence Act, 1843.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 & 7 Vict., c. 38 ...	An Act to make further Regulations for facilitating the hearing Appeals and other Matters by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.	The Judicial Committee Act, 1843.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 & 7 Vict., c. 98 ...	An Act for the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade.	The Slave Trade Act, 1843.
* *	* * * *	* *
7 & 8 Vict., c. 12 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1844.
* *	* * * *	* *
7 & 8 Vict., c. 69 ...	An Act for amending an Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intituled "An Act for the better Administration of Justice in His Majesty's Privy Council"; and to extend its Jurisdiction and Powers.	The Judicial Committee Act, 1844.
* *	* * * *	* *
10 & 11 Vict., c. 62 ...	An Act for the Establishment of Naval Prisons, and for the Prevention of Desertion from Her Majesty's Navy.	The Naval Deserters Act, 1847.
* *	* * * *	* *
10 & 11 Vict., c. 95 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to the Protection in the Colonies of Works entitled to Copyright in the United Kingdom.	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.
* *	* * * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
11 & 12 Vict., c. 21 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Insolvent Debtors in India.	The Indian Insolvenc Act, 1848.
* *	* * * *	* *
12 & 13 Vict., c. 25 ...	An Act for giving effect to the Stipulations of a Treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal for the Apprehension of certain Deserters.	The Portuguese Deserter Act, 1849.
* *	* * * *	* *
12 & 13 Vict., c. 96 ...	An Act to provide for the Prosecution and Trial in Her Majesty's Colonies of Offences commit ed within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty.	The Admiralty Offence (Colonial) Act, 1849.
* *	* * * *	* *
13 & 14 Vict., c. 26 ...	An Act to repeal an Act of the Sixth Year of King George the Fourth, for encouraging the capture or Destruction of Piratical Ships and Vessels, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.	The Piracy Act, 1850.
* *	* * * *	* *
14 & 15 Vict., c. 81 ...	An Act to authorize the Removal from India of Insane Persons charged with Offences, and to give better Effect to Inquisitions of Lunacy taken in India.	The Lunatics Remov (India) Act, 1851.
* *	* * * *	* *
15 & 16 Vict., c. 12 ...	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a Convention with France on the Subject of Copyright; to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts; and to explain the Acts relating to Copyright in Engravings.	The International Copy right Act, 1852.
* *	* * * *	* *
15 & 16 Vict., c. 52 ...	An Act to enable Colonial and other Bishops to perform certain Episcopal Functions, under Commission from Bishops of England and Ireland.	The Colonial Bishops Ac 1852.
* *	* * * *	* *
16 & 17 Vict., c. 48 ...	An Act for the Punishment of Offences in the Colonies in relation to the Coin.	The Coinage (Coloni Offences) Act, 1853.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 49 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words " An Act to extend," and ends with the words " of England and Ireland."	The Colonial Bishops Act 1853.
* *	* * * *	* *
60 & 17 Vict., c. 95 ...	An Act to provide for the Government of India ...	The Government of Indi Act, 1853.
* *	* * * *	* *
17 & 18 Vict., c. 77 ...	An Act to provide for the Mode of passing Letters Patent and other Acts of the Crown relating to India, and for vesting certain Powers in the Governor-General of India in Council.	The Government of Indi Act, 1854.
* *	* * * *	* *
19 & 20 Vict., c. 113 ...	An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Her Majesty's Dominions in relation to Civil and Commercial Matters pending before Foreign Tribunals.	The Foreign Tribunal Evidence Act, 1856.
* *	* * * *	* *
21 & 22 Vict., c. 106 ...	An Act for the better Government of India	The Government of Indi Act, 1858.
* *	* * * *	* *
22 Vict., c. 11 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act 1859.
* *	* * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
22 Vict., c. 20 ...	An Act to provide for taking Evidence in Suits and Proceedings pending before Tribunals in Her Majesty's Dominions in Places out of the jurisdiction of such Tribunals.	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.
* *	* * * *	* *
22 & 23 Vict., c. 39 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan (No. 2) Act, 1859.
* *	* * * *	* *
22 & 23 Vict, c. 41 ...	An Act to amend the Act for the better Government of India.	The Government of India Act, 1859.
* *	* * * *	* *
22 & 23 Vict., c. 63 ...	An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain Ascertainment of the Law administered in one Part of Her Majesty's Dominions when pleaded in the Courts of another Part thereof.	The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.
* *	* * * *	* *
23 & 24 Vict., c. 5 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to regulate," and ends with the words "to Indian Bonds."	The Indian Securities Act 1860.
* *	* * * *	* *
23 & 24 Vict., c. 88 ...	An Act to extend certain Provisions for Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies to Her Majesty's Territories in India.	The Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Act, 1860.
* *	* * * *	* *
23 & 24 Vict., c. 100 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to repeal," and ends with the words "for the Indian Army of Her Majesty."	The European Forces (India) Act, 1860.
* *	* * * *	* *
23 & 24 Vict., c. 122 ...	An Act to enable the Legislatures of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad to make Enactments similar to the Enactment of the Act Ninth George the Fourth, Chapter Thirty-one, Section Eight.	The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860.
* *	* * * *	* *
23 & 24 Vict., c. 130 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1860.
* *	* * * *	* *
24 & 25 Vict., c. 11 ...	An Act to afford Facilities for the better Ascertainment of the Law of Foreign Countries when pleaded in Courts within Her Majesty's Dominions.	The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861.
* *	* * * *	* *
24 & 25 Vict., c. 25 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1861.
* *	* * * *	* *
24 & 25 Vict., c. 54 ...	An Act to confirm certain Appointments in India, and to amend the Law concerning the Civil Service there.	The Indian Civil Service Act, 1861.
* *	* * * *	* *
24 & 25 Vict., c. 97 ...	An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to Malicious Injuries to Property.	The Malicious Damage Act, 1861.
* *	* * * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short title.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 104 ...	An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in England.	The Indian High Courts Act, 1861.
* *	* * * *	
24 & 25 Vict., c. 114 ...	An Act to amend the Law with respect to Wills of Personal Estate made by British Subjects.	The Wills Act, 1861.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 121 ...	An Act to amend the Law in relation to the Wills and Domicile of British Subjects dying whilst resident Abroad, and of Foreign Subjects dying whilst resident within Her Majesty's Dominions.	The Domicile Act, 1861.
* *	* * * *	* *
25 & 26 Vict., c. 7 ...	An Act to provide for the Registration and Transfer of India Stocks at the Bank of Ireland, and for the mutual Transfer of such Stocks from and to the Banks of England and Ireland respectively.	The India Stock Transfer Act, 1862.
* *	* * * *	* *
25 & 26 Vict., c. 20 ...	An Act respecting the Issue of Writs of Habeas Corpus out of England into Her Majesty's Possessions Abroad.	The Habeas Corpus Act, 1862.
* *	* * * *	* *
25 & 26 Vict., c. 68 ...	An Act for amending the Law relating to Copyright in Works of the Fine Arts, and for repressing the Commission of Fraud in the Production and Sale of such Works.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.
* *	* * * *	* *
26 & 27 Vict., c. 76 ...	An Act to determine the Time at which Letters Patent shall take effect in the Colonies.	The Colonial Letters Patent Act, 1863.
* *	* * * *	* *
28 & 29 Vict., c. 15 ...	An Act to extend the term for granting fresh Letters Patent for the High Courts in India and to make further Provision respecting the Territorial Jurisdiction of the said Courts.	The Indian High Courts Act, 1865.
28 & 29 Vict., c. 17 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to enlarge," and ends with the words "Lieutenant-Governorships in India."	The Government of India Act, 1865.
* *	* * * *	* *
29 & 30 Vict., c. 18 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to make Provisions," and ends with the words "for India in Council."	The India Military Funds Act, 1866.
* *	* * * *	* *
29 & 30 Vict., c. 47 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words "An Act to legalize," and ends with the words "Army Prize Money."	The Indian Prize Money Act, 1866.
* *	* * * *	* *
29 & 30 Vict., c. 115 ...	An Act to provide for the Government of the "Straits Settlements."	The Straits Settlements Act, 1866.
* *	* * * *	* *
31 & 32 Vict., c. 26 ...	An Act to enable certain guaranteed Indian Railway Companies to raise Money on Debenture Stock.	The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1868.
* *	* * * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—*continued.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
31 & 32 Vict., c. 38 ...	An Act for the Appropriation of certain unclaimed Shares of Prize Money acquired by Soldiers and Seamen in India.	The Indian Prize Money Act, 1868.
* *	* * * *	* *
32 & 33 Vict., c. 97 ...	An Act to amend in certain respects the Act for the better Government of India.	The Government of India Act, 1869.
32 & 33 Vict., c. 98 ...	An Act to define the powers of the Governor-General of India in Council at meetings for making laws and regulations for certain purposes.	The Indian Councils Act, 1869.
32 & 33 Vict., c. 106 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1869.
* *	* * * *	* *
33 & 34 Vict., c. 3 ...	An Act to make better provision for making laws and regulations for certain parts of India, and for certain other purposes relating thereto.	The Government of India Act, 1870.
* *	* * * *	* *
33 & 34 Vict., c. 59 ...	An Act to render valid certain Contracts informally executed in India.	The East India Contracts Act, 1870.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 67 ...	An Act to shorten the time of Active Service in the Army, and to amend in certain respects the Law of Enlistment.	The Reserve Forces At, 1870.
* *	* * * *	* *
34 & 35 Vict., c. 34 ...	An Act to extend in certain respects the power of Local Legislatures in India as regards European British Subjects.	The Indian Councils Act, 1871.
* *	* * * *	* *
34 & 35 Vict., c. 62 ...	An Act to enable Her Majesty to make Regulations relative to the leave of absence of Indian Bishops on furlough and medical certificates.	The Indian Bishops Act, 1871.
* *	* * * *	* *
36 & 37 Vict., c. 32 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1873.
* *	* * * *	* *
36 & 37 Vict., c. 43 ...	An Act to enable Indian Railway Companies to issue and register Shares and Securities in India.	The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1873.
* *	* * * *	* *
37 & 38 Vict., c. 3 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1874.
37 & 38 Vict., c. 12 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words " An Act to make provision," and ends with the words " for India in Council."	The East India Annuity Funds Act, 1874.
* *	* * * *	* *
37 & 38 Vict., c. 41 ...	An Act to amend the Colonial Attornies Relief Act ...	The Colonial Attorneys Relief Act, 1874.
* *	* * * *	* *

FIRST SCHEDULE—CONCLUDED.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
37 & 38 Vict., c. 91 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to the Council of the Governor-General of India.	The Indian Councils Act, 1874.
* *	* * * *	* *
39 & 40 Vict., c. 7 ...	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain appointments to the Council of India.	The Council of India Act, 1876.
39 & 40 Vict., c. 10 ...	An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies.	The Royal Titles Act, 1876.
* *	* * * *	* *
39 & 40 Vict., c. 46 ...	An Act for more effectually punishing Offences against the Laws relating to the Slave Trade	The Slave Trade Act, 1876.
* *	* * * *	* *
40 & 41 Vict., c. 51 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1877.
* *	* * * *	* *
42 & 43 Vict, c. 43 ...	An Act the title of which begins with the words " An Act to enable," and ends with the words " Secretary of State under that Act."	The East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Act, 1879.
* *	* * * *	* *
42 & 43 Vict, c. 60 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1879.
* *	* * * *	* *
45 & 46 Vict, c. 45 ...	An Act to make provision for the transfer of the Assets and Liabilities of the Provident Branch of the Bombay Civil Fund and other funds to the Secretary of State for India in Council.	The Bombay Civil Fund Act, 1882.
* *	* * * *	* *
43 & 49 Vict., c. 28 ...	An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India.	The East India Loan Act, 1885.
* *	* * * *	* *

SECOND SCHEDULE.

COLLECTIVE TITLE.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
* *	* * * *	* *
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 86 ...	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1836 ...	The Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874.
7 Will. 4 and 1 Vict., c. 22.	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1837 ...	

SECOND SCHEDULE—CONTINUED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
21 & 22 Vict., c. 25 ...	The Briths and Deaths Registration Act, 1858 ...	The Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836 to 1874—*concluded.*
37 & 38 Vict., c. 88 ...	The Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
7 Anne, c. 5 ...	The Foreign Protestants Naturalization Act, 1708 ...	The British Subjects Act, 1708 to 1772.
4 Geo. 2, c. 21 ...	The British Nationality Act, 1730 ...	
25 Geo. 2, c. 39 ...	The British Subjects Act, 1751 ...	
13 Geo. 3, c. 21 ...	The British Nationality Act, 1772 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
25 & 26 Vict., c. 89 ...	The Companies Act, 1862 ...	The Companies Acts, 1862 to 1893.
27 & 28 Vict., c. 19 ...	The Companies Seals Act, 1864 ...	
30 & 31 Vict., c. 131 ...	The Companies Act, 1867 ...	
33 & 34 Vict., c. 104 ...	The Joint Stock Companies Arrangement Act, 1870 ...	
40 & 41 Vict., c. 26 ...	The Companies Act, 1877 ...	
42 & 43 Vict., c. 76 ...	The Companies Act, 1879 ...	
43 Vict., c. 19 ...	The Companies Act, 1880 ...	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 30 ...	The Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883 ...	
49 & 50 Vict., c. 23 ...	The Companies Act, 1886 ...	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 62 ...	The Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act, 1890 ...	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 63 ...	The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1890 ...	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 64 ...	The Directors Liability Act, 1890 ...	
56 & 57 Vict., c. 58 ...	The Companies (Winding-up) Act, 1893 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
8 Geo. 2, c. 13 ...	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1734 ...	The Copyright Acts, 1734 to 1888.
7 Geo. 3, c. 38 ...	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1766 ...	
15 Geo. 3, c. 53 ...	The Copyright Act, 1775 ...	
17 Geo. 3, c. 57 ...	The Prints Copyright Act, 1777 ...	
54 Geo. 3, c. 56 ...	The Sculpture Copyright Act, 1814 ...	
3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 15 ...	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833 ...	
5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 65 ...	The Lectures Copyright Act, 1835 ...	
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 59 ...	The Prints and Engravings Copyright (Ireland) Act, 1836	
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 110 ...	The Copyright Act, 1836 ...	
5 & 6 Vict., c. 45 ...	The Copyright Act, 1842 ...	
10 & 11 Vict., c. 95 ...	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847 ...	
25 & 26 Vict., c. 68 ...	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862 ...	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 40 ...	The Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, 1882 ...	
51 & 52 Vict., c. 17 ...	The Copyright (Musical Compositions) Act, 1888 ...	
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SECOND SCHEDULE—CONTINUED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
26 Geo. 3, c. 62 ...	The East India Company (Money) Act, 1786 ...	The East India Company (Money) Acts786 to 1858.
28 Geo. 3, c. 29 ...	The East India Company (Money) Act, 1788 ...	
29 Geo. 3, c. 65 ...	The East India Company (Money) Act, 1789 ...	
31 Geo. 3, c. 11 ...	The East India Company (Money) Act, 1791 ...	
33 Geo. 3, c. 47 ...	The East India Company (Money) Act, 1793 ...	
34 Geo. 3, c. 41 ...	The East India Company (Money) Act, 1794 ...	
51 Geo. 3, c. 64 ...	The East India Company Bonds Act, 1811 ...	
21 & 22 Vict., c. 3 ...	The East India Loans Act, 1858 ...	
22 Vict., c. 11 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1859 ...	The East India Loans Acts, 1859 to 1893.
22 & 23 Vict., c. 39 ...	The East India Loan (No. 2) Act, 1859 ...	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 5 ...	The Indian Securities Act, 1860 ...	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 102 ...	The East India Stock Act, 1860 ...	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 130 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1860 ...	
24 & 25 Vict., c. 25 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1861 ...	
25 & 26 Vict., c. 7 ...	The India Stock Transfer Act, 1862 ...	
26 & 27 Vict., c. 73 ...	The India Stock Certificate Act, 1863 ...	
32 & 33 Vict., c. 106 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1869 ...	
34 & 35 Vict., c. 29 ...	The India Stock Dividends Act, 1871 ...	
36 & 37 Vict., c. 17 ...	The East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act, 1873 ...	
36 & 37 Vict., c. 32 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1873 ...	
37 & 38 Vict., c. 3 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1874 ...	
40 & 41 Vict., c. 51 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1877 ...	
42 & 43 Vict., c. 60 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1879 ...	
43 Vict., c. 11 ...	The India Stock (Powers-of-Attorney) Act, 1880 ...	
48 & 49 Vict., c. 25 ...	The East India Unclaimed Stock Act, 1885 ...	
48 & 49 Vict., c. 28 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1885 ...	
56 & 57 Vict., c. 70 ...	The East India Loan Act, 1893 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
46 Geo. 3, c. 37 ...	The Witnesses Act, 1806 ...	The Evidence Acts, 1806 to 1895.
55 Geo. 3, c. 157 ...	The Evidence (Ireland) Act, 1815 ...	
1 Geo. 4, c. 101 ...	The Divorce Bills Evidence Act, 1820 ...	
1 Will. 4, c. 22 ...	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1831 ...	
6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 111 ...	The Previous Conviction Act, 1836 ...	
3 & 4 Vict., c. 59 ...	The Evidence (Scotland) Act, 1840 ...	
6 & 7 Vict., c. 22 ...	The (Colonies) Evidence Act, 1843 ...	
6 & 7 Vict., c. 82 ...	The Evidence on Commission Act, 1843 ...	
6 & 7 Vict., c. 85 ...	The Evidence Act, 1843 ...	
8 & 9 Vict., c. 113 ...	The Evidence Act, 1845 ...	
14 & 15 Vict., c. 99 ...	The Evidence Act, 1851 ...	
15 & 16 Vict., c. 27 ...	The Evidence (Scotland) Act, 1852 ...	

SECOND SCHEDULE—CONTINUED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
16 & 17 Vict., c. 20 ...	The Evidence (Scotland) Act, 1853 ...	The Evidence Acts, 1806 to 1895—*concluded.*
16 & 17 Vict., c. 83 ...	The Evidence Amendment Act, 1853 ...	
19 & 20 Vict., c. 113 ...	The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856 ...	
22 Vict., c. 20 ...	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859 ...	
22 & 23 Vict., c. 63 ...	The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859 ...	
24 & 25 Vict., c. 11 ...	The Foriegn Law Ascertainment Act, 1861 ...	
29 & 30 Vict., c. 112 ...	The Evidence (Scotland) Act, 1866 ...	
31 & 32 Vict., c. 37 ...	The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 ...	
32 & 33 Vict., c. 68 ...	The Evidence Further Amendment Act, 1869 ...	
37 & 38 Vict., c. 64 ...	The Evidence Further Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1874 ...	
40 & 41 Vict., c. 14 ...	The Evidence Act, 1877 ...	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 9 ...	The Documentary Evidence Act, 1882 ...	
48 & 49 Vict., c. 74 ...	The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885 ...	
58 & 59 Vict., c. 9 ...	The Documentary Evidence Act, 1895 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
7 & 8 Vict., c. 12 ...	The International Copyright Act, 1844 ...	The International Copyright Acts.
15 & 16 Vict., c. 12 ...	The International Copyright Act, 1852 ...	
25 & 26 Vict., c. 68 ...	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862 ...	
38 & 39 Vict., c. 12 ...	The International Copyright Act, 1875 ...	
49 & 50 Vict., c. 33 ...	The International Copyright Act, 1886 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
21 & 22 Vict., c. 90 ...	The Medical Act ...	The Medical Acts.
22 Vict., c. 21 ...	The Medical Act, 1859 ...	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 7 ...	The Medical Acts Amendment Act, 1860 ...	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 40 ...	The Medical Praetitioners Act, 1876 ...	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 41 ...	The Medical Act, 1876 ...	
49 & 50 Vict., c. 48 ...	The Medical Act, 1886 ...	
50 & 51 Vict., c. 28 ...	The Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 ...	The Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894.
54 & 55 Vict., c. 15 ...	The Merchandise Marks Act, 1891 ...	
57 & 58 Vict., c. 19 ...	The Merchandise Marks (Prosecutions) Act, 1894 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
46 & 47 Vict., c. 57 ...	The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 ...	The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888.
48 & 49 Vict., c. 63 ...	The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Amendment) Act, 1885.	
49 & 50 Vict., c. 37 ...	The Patents Act, 1886 ...	
51 & 52 Vict., c. 50 ...	The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1888 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 32	The Post Office (Repeal of Laws) Act, 1837 ...	The Post Office Acts, 1837 to 1835.
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 33	The Post Office Management Act, 1837 ...	
7 Will. 4 & 1 Vict., c. 36	The Post Office (Offences) Act, 1837 ...	

SECOND SCHEDULE—CONCLUDED.

Session and Chapter.	Short Title.	Collective Title.
3 & 4 Vict., c. 96 ...	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1840 ...	The Post Office Acts, 1837 to 1895—*concld.*
7 & 8 Vict., c. 49 ...	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1844 ...	
10 & 11 Vict., c. 85 ...	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1847 ...	
11 & 12 Vict., c. 88 ...	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848 ...	
12 & 13 Vict., c. 66 ...	The Colonial Inland Post Office Act, 1849 ...	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 65 ...	The Post Office (Duties) Act, 1860 ...	
26 & 27 Vict., c. 43 ...	The Post Office Lands Act, 1863 ...	
29 & 30 Vict., c. 55 ...	The Post Office (Postmaster-General) Act, 1866 ...	
31 & 32 Vict., c. 110 ...	The Telegraph Act, 1868 ...	
32 & 33 Vict., c. 73 ...	The Telegraph Act, 1869 ...	
33 & 34 Vict., c. 79 ...	The Post Office Act, 1870 ...	
38 & 39 Vict., c 22 ...	The Post Office Act, 1875 ...	
43 & 44 Vict., c. 33 ...	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880 ...	
44 & 45 Vict., c. 19 ...	The Post Office Newspaper Act, 1881 ...	
44 & 45 Vict., c. 20 ...	The Post Office (Land) Act, 1881 ...	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 2 ...	The Post Office (Reply Post Cards) Act, 1882 ...	
45 & 46 Vict., c. 74 ...	The Post Office (Parcels) Act, 1882 ...	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 58 ...	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1883 ...	
47 & 48 Vict., c. 76 ...	The Post Office (Protection) Act, 1884 ...	
48 & 49 Vict. c. 58 ...	The Telegraph Act, 1885 ...	
52 & 53 Vict., c. 34 ...	The Telegraph (Isle of Man) Act, 1889 ...	
54 & 55 Vict., c. 46 ...	The Post Office Act, 1891 ...	
55 & 56 Vict., c. 24 ...	The Post Office Act, 1892 ...	
58 & 59 Vict., c. 18 ...	The Post Office Amendment Act, 1895 ...	
* *	* * * *	
11 & 12 Vict., c. 88 ...	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1848 ...	The Post Office (Money Orders) Acts, 1848 to 1883.
43 & 44 Vict., c. 33 ...	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1880 ...	
46 & 47 Vict., c. 58 ...	The Post Office (Money Orders) Act, 1883 ...	
* *	* * * *	* *
4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 24 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1834 ...	The Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1892.
22 Vict., c. 26 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1859 ...	
23 & 24 Vict., c. 89 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1860 ...	
29 & 30 Vict., c. 68 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1866 ...	
39 & 40 Vict., c. 53 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1876 ...	
44 & 45 Vict., c. 43 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1881 ...	
47 & 48 Vict., c. 57 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1884 ...	
50 & 51 Vict., c. 67 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1887 ...	
55 & 56 Vict., c. 40 ...	The Superannuation Act, 1892 ...	
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S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 7th September 1896.

No. 354.—The following Regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in August 1897 are published for general information.

COPIES OF THESE REGULATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

AN open Competitive Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India will be held in London, under the subjoined Regulations, commencing on the 3rd August 1897.

The number of persons to be selected at this Examination will be announced hereafter.

No person will be admitted to compete from whom the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, has not received on or before the 31st May 1897 an application on the prescribed form, accompanied by a list of the subjects in which the Candidate desires to be examined.

The Order for admission to the Examination will be posted on the 20th July 1897, to the address given on the Form of Application. It will contain instructions as to the time and place at which Candidates will be required to attend, and as to the manner in which the fee (£6) is to be paid.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

July 1896.

REGULATIONS.

*** *The following Regulations, made by the Secretary of State for India in Council, are liable to alteration from year to year:*

1. An Examination for admission to the Civil Service of India, open to all qualified persons, will be held in London in August of each year. The date of the Examination and the number of appointments to be made for each Province will be announced beforehand by the Civil Service Commissioners.

2. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners—

(*i*) that he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty;

(*ii*) that his age will be above twenty-one years and under twenty-three years on the first day of the year in which the Examination is to be held;

[*N. B.—In the case of Natives of India it will be necessary for a Candidate to obtain a certificate of age and nationality signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides, or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.*]

(*iii*) that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India;

(*iv*) that he is of good moral character.

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate on payment of the prescribed fee will be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to institute such further enquirios as they may deem necessary; and if the result of such enquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and, if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The open Competitive Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:

		Marks.
English Composition		500
Sanskrit Language and Literature		500
Arabic ditto ditto		500
Greek ditto ditto		750
Latin ditto ditto		750
English ditto ditto (including special period named by the Commissioners) (*a*)		500
French Language and Literature		500
German ditto ditto		500
Mathematics (Pure and Applied)		900
Advanced Mathematical subjects (Pure and Applied)		900
Natural Science, *i. e.*, any number not exceeding *three* of the following subjects:—		
Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics ...	600	
(*N.B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics)		
Higher Chemistry	600	
Higher Physics	600	1,800
Geology	600	
Botany	600	
Zoology	600	
Animal Physiology	600	
Greek History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
Roman History (Ancient, including Constitution)		400
English History...		500
General Modern History (period to be selected by Candidates from list in the syllabus issued by the Commissioners, one period at least to include Indian History) (*b*)		500
Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Moral Philosophy (Ancient and Modern)		400
Political Economy and Economic History		500
Political Science (including Analytical Jurisprudence, the Early History of Institutions, and Theory of Legislation)		500
Roman Law		500
English Law. Under the head of "English Law" shall be included the following subjects, *viz.*: (1) Law of Contract; (2) Law of Evidence; (3) Law of the Constitution; (4) Criminal Law; (5) Law of Real Property; and of these five subjects Candidates shall be at liberty to offer any four, but not more than four		500

Candidates are at liberty to name any or all of these branches of knowledge (*c*). No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary (*d*) in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the several Candidates who shall have obtained, after the deduction above-mentioned, a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A Candidate entitled to be deemed a selected Candidate, but declining to accept the nomination as such, which may be offered to him, will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for one year, at the end of which time they will be examined with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects (*e*):

Compulsory—

	Marks.
1. Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	500
2. The Principal Vernacular Language of the Province to which the Candidate is assigned	400
3. The Indian Evidence Act and the Indian Contract Act	500

Optional.—[Not more than two of the following subjects, of which one must be either the Code of Civil Procedure or Hindu and Muhammadan Law]:

1. The Code of Civil Procedure	400
2. Hindu and Muhammadan Law	450

(*a*) In the syllabus referred to in Note (*c*).

(*b*) See Note (*c*).

(*c*) A syllabus, defining in general terms the character of the Examination in the various subjects, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission.

(*d*) No deduction will be made from the marks assigned to Candidates in Mathematics or English Composition.

(*e*) Instructions, showing the extent of the Examination, will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the Open Competition is declared.

		Marks.
*3.	Sanskrit	400
*4.	Arabic	400
5.	Persian	400
6.	History of British India	350
7.	Chinese (for Candidates assigned to the Province of Burma only) ...	400

* These subjects may not be offered by any Candidate who has offered them at the open competition.

In this examination, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks (which will be subject to deductions in the same way as the marks assigned at the open competition), and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The Examination will be conducted on paper and *vivâ voce*, as may be deemed necessary. This Examination will be held at the close of the year of probation, and will be called the "*Final Examination.*"

10. The selected Candidates will also be tested during their probation as to their proficiency in Riding.

The examinations in riding will be held as follows :

(1) Shortly after the result of the open Competitive Examination has been declared, or at such time or times as the Commissioners may appoint during the course of the probationary year.

(2) Again, at the time of the Final Examination, Candidates who may fully satisfy the Commissioners of their ability to ride well and to perform journeys on horseback shall receive a Certificate which shall entitle them to be credited with 200 or 100 marks, according to the degree of proficiency displayed, to be added to their marks in the Final Examination.

(3) Candidates who fail to obtain this Certificate but who gain a Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be allowed to proceed to India, but will be subjected on their arrival to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government, and shall receive no increase to their initial salary until they have passed such tests to the satisfaction of that Government. A Candidate, who fails at the end of the year of probation to gain at least the Certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of nationality, age, health, character, and ability to ride, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates must apply on forms, which may be obtained from "The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.," at any time after the 1st December, in the year previous to that in which the Examination is to be held. The Forms must be returned so as to be received at the office of the Civil Service Commissioners on or before the 31st May (or, if that date should fall upon a Sunday or public holiday, then, on or before the first day thereafter on which their office is open), in the year in which the Examination is to be held.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements :

(i) *Selected Candidates will be allotted to the various provinces upon a consideration of all the circumstances, including their own wishes ; but the requirements of the Public Service will rank before every other consideration.*

(ii) *An allowance amounting to £100 will be given to all Candidates who pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges which have been approved by the Secretary of State, viz., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, and Aberdeen ; Victoria University, Manchester ; University College, London ; and King's College, London ; provided such Candidates shall have passed the Final Examination to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have conducted themselves well and complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates. The whole probation must ordinarily be passed at the same Institution. Migration will not be permitted except for special reasons approved by the Secretary of State.*

(iii) *The allowance of £100 will not be paid to any selected Candidate until he has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India ; and every Certificated Candidate must, before receiving his allowance, give a written undertaking to refund the amount in the event of his failing to proceed to India.*

(iv) *All Candidates obtaining Certificates will be also required to enter into covenants, by which, amongst other things, they will bind themselves to make such payments as under the rules and regulations for the time being in force, they may be required to make towards their own pensions or for the pensions of their families. The stamps payable on these covenants amount to £1.*

(v) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates will be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the combined marks of the Open Competitive and Final Examinations.*

(vi) *Selected Candidates will be required to report their arrival in India within such period after the grant of their Certificate of Qualification as the Secretary of State may in each case direct.*

(vii) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination held in any year will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

COPIES OF THIS APPLICATION FORM MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1897.

FORM TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES FOR EXAMINATION.

*** The order for admission to the Examination will not be issued unless this * Form, filled up by the Candidate himself, is received by the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission on or before the 31st May 1897.*

Date __________

SIR,

I beg to inform you that I wish to be a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence in London on the 3rd of August 1897.

I hereby declare that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age was above 21 years and under 23 years on the 1st of January 1897; I also declare that I have no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me, or likely to unfit me, for the Civil Service of India; and that I am of good moral character, and otherwise eligible under the Regulations.

I send herewith a statement of the subjects in which I desire to be examined.

This should be given on the form attached.

I also send herewith a Certificate of my Birth issued under Notification of the Government of India, No. 2252, dated 21st August 1888.

Candidates who are not Natives of India should strike out this paragraph.

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (i) of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

Candidates not born within the British Dominions should state this fact in a separate letter.

I have also to state that I was* ______ examined before the Civil Service Commissioners in the month of † ______ in the year 18 ______, as a Candidate for the situation of ______

* If you have never been examined, insert here the word "never."

† If you have been examined, give the date, etc., of the *last* occasion.

I am,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full __________

Address to which it is desired that the Order for Examination should be sent ‡ __________

‡ If a London address, state the postal district; if a country address, state the post-town.

____

Date __________

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission.

No Certificates of age, health, and character, except as mentioned above, should be supplied until the result of the Examination is known.

☞ *If Candidates who fill up and return this Application Form do not receive an acknowledgment of it within four complete days, they should write to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, S. W.*

N. B.—Attention is drawn to the annexed Form, which must be filled up by every Candidate.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I. Every Candidate born in the United Kingdom should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his Provincial Officers. This Certificate may be obtained from the Registrar-General in London, Dublin or Edinburgh, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II. A Candidate born of European parents in India should be prepared to produce, when required, a Certificate of Baptism from the district in which he was baptised. If this does not also mention the date of birth it should be accompanied by a statutory declaration by one of the Candidate's parents, stating the date and place of birth. When such certificates are not in the possession of the Candidates, an Extract from the Registers kept at the India Office will probably be obtainable.

III. A Candidate who is a Native of India must, *before he can be admitted to the Competition*, have his age and nationality certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

[*No Certificates except those issued under Notification of the Government of India, No.* 2252, *dated* 21*st August* 1888, *will be accepted for this Competition.*]

Except as noted in paragraphs II and III, every Candidate who proves to be successful is expected to produce a Certificate of *Birth*. The Civil Service Commissioners will not in ordinary cases accept a Certificate of Baptism, or other testimony, unless they are first satisfied that a Certificate of Birth cannot be procured.

Official Certificates of Birth may generally be obtained as follows:

(*a*) *For persons born in England or Wales since* 30*th June* 1837.—From the Registrar-General, Somerset House, London, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(*b*) *For persons born in Scotland since* 31*st December* 1854.—From the General Register Office, Edinburgh; or from the Registrar of the Parish or district in which the birth took place.

(*c*) *For persons born in Ireland since* 31*st December* 1863.—From the General Register Office, Dublin; or from the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the birth took place.

(*d*) *For persons of English, Scottish, or Irish parentage born on board British ships since the dates mentioned in* (*a*), (*b*), *and* (*c*), *respectively.*—From the General Register Office, London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, according to parentage.

(*e*) *For persons born in India of European parents.*—From the India Office, London.

Any Candidate who cannot produce a Certificate of Birth from one of the authorities named should, if possible, procure a Certificate of Baptism, and should then apply to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, for further instructions.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF 1897.

SELECTION OF SUBJECTS TO BE FILLED UP AND RETURNED WITH THE FORM OF APPLICATION.

*** *Place your Initials against the Subjects which you select, and sign your name in the place indicated on the next page.*

INITIALS.	
....	English Composition.
....	Sanskrit Language and Literature.
....	Arabic Language and Literature.
....	Greek Language and Literature.
....	Latin Language and Literature.
....	English Language and Literature.
....	† French Language and Literature.
....	† German Language and Literature.
....	Mathematics (Pure and Applied).
....	Advanced Mathematical Subjects (Pure and Applied).
	Natural Science, *viz.*,—
....	‡ Elementary Chemistry and Elementary Physics.
	(*N. B.*—This subject may not be taken up by those who offer either Higher Chemistry or Higher Physics.)
....	‡ Higher Chemistry.
....	‡ Higher Physics.
....	‡ Geology.
....	‡ Botany.
....	‡ Zoology.
....	‡ Animal Physiology.
....	Greek History.
....	Roman History.
....	English History.
	General Modern History.
....	Period———————
....	Logic and Mental Philosophy.
....	Moral Philosophy.
....	Political Economy and Economic History.
....	Political Science.
....	Roman Law.
....	English Law.

In addition to the Written Examination, there will be an Oral Examination in each of the subjects marked thus †, and a Practical Examination in each of the subjects marked thus ‡.

The Oral Examinations in Modern Languages being intended as colloquial *tests, no marks will be given at them to Candidates who are not able to converse.*

Any Candidate who wishes to decline *the Oral Examination or the Practical Examination in any of the subjects selected by him, should state this in the blank space below—*

Signature ______________________

Date ______________________

To the Secretary,

Civil Service Commission,

London, S. W.

COPIES OF THIS SYLLABUS MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA;

CLERKSHIPS (CLASS I) IN THE HOME CIVIL SERVICE; AND EASTERN CADETSHIPS.

SYLLABUS showing the extent of the Examination in certain subjects.

English Composition.—An Essay to be written on one of several subjects specified by the Civil Service Commissioners on their Examination Paper.

English Language and Literature.—The Examination will be in two parts. In the one the Candidates will be expected to show a general acquaintance with the course of English Literature, as represented (mainly) by the following writers in verse and prose, between the reign of Edward III and the accession of Queen Victoria:

Verse—Chaucer, Langland, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Collins, Johnson, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Cowper, Campbell, Wordsworth, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats.

Prose—Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Milton, Cowley, Bunyan, Dryden, Swift, Defoe, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Scott, Macaulay (Essays and Biographies).

A minute knowledge of the works of these authors will not be looked for in this part of the Examination, which will, however, test how far the Candidates have studied the chief productions of the greatest English writers *in themselves*, and are acquainted with the leading characteristics of their thought and style, and with the place which each of them occupies in the history of English Literature. Candidates will also be expected to show that they have studied in these authors the history of the English Language in respect of its vocabulary, syntax and prosody.

The other part of the Examination will relate to one of the periods named below, which will follow each other year by year in the order indicated:

1.	A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1700.
(1897)	[Shakespeare to Dryden.]
2.	A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800.
(1898)	[Pope to Cowper.]
3.	A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832.
(1899)	[Nineteenth Century writers to the death of Scott.]
4.	A.D. 1360 to A.D. 1600.
(1900)	[Chaucer to Spenser.]

The Examination in this part will require from Candidates a more minute acquaintance with the history of the English Language and Literature, as illustrated in the chief works produced in each period, and will be based to a considerable extent, but by no means exclusively, on certain books specified each year by the Commissioners.* The names placed under the dates are intended to suggest the general character of the literary development of the period, and, consequently, the natural limits of the Examination. All the works of Shakespeare, for example, will be regarded as falling within the period 1600 to 1700; all the works of Swift within the period 1700 to 1800; all the works of Scott and Wordsworth, and all the works of Macaulay within the period 1800 to 1832.

French Language and Literature.—Translation from French into English, and from English into French. Critical questions on the French Language and Literature.

German Language and Literature.—Translation from German into English, and from English into German. Critical questions on the German Language and Literature.

Latin Language and Literature.—Translation from Latin into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Latin Essay or Letter. Critical questions on the Latin Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Greek Language and Literature.—Translation from Greek into English, Composition in Prose and Verse, or (as an alternative for Verse-Composition) a Greek Dialogue or Oration. Critical questions on the Greek Language (including questions on Philology) and Literature.

Sanskrit Language and Literature.—Translation from Sanskrit into English, and from English into Sanskrit. History of Sanskrit Literature (including knowledge of such Indian History as bears upon the subject); Sanskrit Grammar; Vedic Philology.

Arabic Language and Literature.—Translations as in Sanskrit; History of Arabic Literature; Arabic Grammar; Arabic Prosody.

English History.—General questions on English History from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848; questions on the Constitutional History of England from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1848.

General Modern History.—Candidates may, at their choice, be examined in any one of the following periods:

1. From the accession of Charlemagne to the Third Crusade.

   [A.D. 800 to A.D. 1193.]

2. From the Third Crusade to the Diet of Worms.

   [A.D. 1193 to A.D. 1521.]

3. From the Diet of Worms to the death of Louis XIV.

   [A.D. 1521 to A.D. 1715]

4. From the accession of Louis XV to the French Revolution of 1848.

   [A.D. 1715 to A.D 1848.]

Periods 3 and 4 will include Indian History.

* The Books for 1897 are:—
Shakespeare: Richard III, Antony and Cleopatra.
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, Cynthia's Revels.
Milton: Paradise Lost.
Andrew Marvell: Poems.
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.
Bacon: Essays.
Browne, Sir Thomas: Religio Medici.

Greek History.—Questions on the General History of Greece to the death of Alexander; questions on the Constitutional History of Greece during the same period.

Roman History.—Questions on the General History of Rome to the death of Vespasian; questions on the Constitutional History of Rome during the same period.

In Greek and Roman History candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the original authorities.

Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Algebra, Geometry (Euclid and Geometrical Conic Sections), Plane Trigonometry, Plane Analytical Geometry (less advanced portions), Differential Calculus (Elementary), Integral Calculus (Elementary).

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, Dynamics of a Particle, Hydrostatics, Geometrical Optics; all treated without the aid of the Differential or Integral Calculus.

Advanced Mathematics.—Pure Mathematics:—Higher Algebra, including Theory of Equations, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus, Differential Equations, Analytical Geometry, Plane and Solid.

Applied Mathematics:—Statics, including Attractions, Dynamics of a Particle, Rigid Dynamics, Hydromechanics, Geometrical and Physical Opticsa, and Geometrical Astronomy.

Political Economy and Economic History.—Candidates will be expected to possess a knowledge of economic theory as treated in the larger text books, also a knowledge of the existing economic conditions, and of statistical methods as applied to economic enquiries, together with a general knowledge of the history of industry, land tenure and economic legislation in the United Kingdom.

Logic and Mental Philosophy (Ancient and Modern).—Logic will include both Deductive and Inductive Logic. Mental Philosophy will include Psychology and Metaphysics.

Political Science.—The Examination will not be confined to Analytical Jurisprudence, Early Institutions, and Theory of Legislation, but may embrace Comparative Politics, the History of Political Theories, etc.

Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of original authorities.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
21st July 1896.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September 1896.

No. 2492-*F.*—The services of Sardar Sultan Ibrahim, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date of the expiry of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 2189-F., dated the 13th August 1896.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th September 1896.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 1035.—Paragraph 9 of G. G. O. No. 134 of 1895 as reconstructed by G. G. O. No. 897 of 1895 is modified as follows:

In line 4, *after* "civil employ" *add* "and applications for leave in India under military rules from officers in civil employ."

Insert the following as a new clause, after clause (*b*)—

"(*c*) If the application is for leave in India from an officer in civil employ subject to military leave rules—the particular rule of the regulations under which the leave is admissible."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1036.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 14th August 1896, pages 4632 to 4634.

INDIA OFFICE;

14th August 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps:

* * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

* * * * * * * *

Dated 9th May 1896.

* * * * * * * *

Philip Sykes Murphy Burlton.

* * * * * * * *

Charles Brooke Rawlinson.

* * * * * * * *

SPECIAL.

No. 1043.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain E. Inglis, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Punjab,—3rd August 1896.

* * * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No.* 1044.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Charles William McCulloch, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No.* 1045.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Evelyn Robins Abbott, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th June 1896, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No.* 1047.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Henry Beatley to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—17-9-96—550.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th September 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1057.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Arthur Evill, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Lee, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1059.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant John Fitzgerald Lee to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1060.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Charles Law Biscoe to be Captain, with effect from the 13th August 1896, *vice* Phillips, deceased.

Second-Lieutenant William Drew to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th April 1896, *vice* Williams, promoted.

In G. G. O. No. 770 of 1896, as regards the promotion of Second-Lieutenant Edmund Kearsley Horsfall to be Lieutenant, *for* "with effect from the 5th April 1896, *vice* Williams, promoted," *read* "with effect from the 30th April 1896, *vice* Humfress, resigned."

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF INDIA DATED [illegible]

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 1059.—[illegible]—

Arthur Bell, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, [illegible].

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1059—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Second-Lieutenant John Fitzgerald [illegible] to be Lieutenant, [illegible] establishment.

No. 1060—North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Lieutenant Charles Law [illegible] to be Captain, with effect from the 13th August 1896, *vice* Phillips, deceased.

Second-Lieutenant William Drew to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th April 1896, *vice* Williams, promoted.

In G. G. O. No. 570 of 1896, as regards the promotion of Second Lieutenant Edmund [illegible] Horsfall to be Lieutenant, for "with effect from the [illegible] April 1896, *vice* Williams, promoted," read "with effect from the 5th April 1896, *vice* [illegible] resigned."

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th September 1896.

No. 721.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission :

Lieutenant C. H. Buck, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
Lieutenant B. D. Fitzpatrick, 35th Sikhs.
Lieutenant A. J. O'Brien, 10th Bombay Infantry.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 21st September 1896.

No. 1610—80-8.—The services of Veterinary-Captain J. A. Nunn, C.I.E., D.S.O., Principal, Lahore Veterinary College, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 1611—80-8.—Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to the post of Principal, Lahore Veterinary College, with effect from the date of the reversion of Veterinary-Captain J. A. Nunn to military duty.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th September 1896.

No. 392.—The following is published for general information :

No. 2387 G., dated Simla, the 21st September 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Extension of the field of selection of Upper Subordinates for special promotion to the Provincial Engineer Establishment to the Supervisor Class.

READ—

Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2112 G., dated 19th July 1892.

Read also—

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 20 P. W., dated 23rd June 1896.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 25 P. W., dated 6th August 1896.

RESOLUTION.—It was stated in paragraph 1, clause V, of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2112 G., dated 19th July 1892, that the men of the Upper Subordinate Class to be selected annually for special promotion to the Provincial Establishment shall be *ordinarily Sub-Engineers* chosen for their ability and merit.

2. With the sanction of the Secretary of State, it has been decided to widen the field of selection of Subordinates for the Provincial Engineer Establishment, by extending it to men of the Supervisor Class, who may be considered qualified by education, practical training, and character for such promotion. It is provided, however, that, in selecting men of the lower class, due regard shall be paid to the legitimate claims possessed by men of the Sub-Engineer Class, who are desirous of accepting appointments in the Provincial Engineer Establishment and are recommended for them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Military Works.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Director-General of Telegraphs.

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 3RD OCTOBER 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

LOANS, &C.

No. 4149 A.

Simla, the 30th September 1896.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read again—

Resolution in this Department No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889.

RESOLUTION.—Under the first condition in paragraph 4 of the Resolution read above, loans may be granted by Local Governments from the Local Loans Account to Municipalities "only for works of public and general convenience and utility, such as drainage, water-works, bridges and the like, and not for works which are merely or mainly ornamental or convenient, such as a town hall, public garden or market place." The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to decide that loans may be granted by Local Governments in the cases excluded by this rule, but on the condition that they are repaid within a period not exceeding 10 years.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Home Department, to all Local Governments and Administrations (except Hyderabad, Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara and Balúchistán), to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and all Accountants-General and Comptrollers (except Comptroller, Hyderabad, and Comptroller, Post Office).

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1001.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

* * * * * * *

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September 1896.

James Moorhead, M. D.

Charles William Owen, C. I. E., C. M. G.

* * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 21st September 1896.

No. 101.—Mr. J. D. Young, Superintendent, Attock Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 102.—Mr. R. W. K. Harris, Inspector, at present Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Gházi Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is, on relief by Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent, appointed to officiate as Superintendent, and is posted to the Attock Beat, in the same Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. D. Young, Superintendent.

R. M. DANE,

Offg. Commr. of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th September 1896.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1070.—A draft of certain rules and enactments which, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) and of all other powers in this behalf, it is proposed to make for, and apply to, all cantonments in British India except Aden, is published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 26th instant for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, as required by the said Act, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council on or after the first day of January, 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date above mentioned will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

DRAFT CANTONMENT RULES.

(*See Military Department's Notification No.* 1070, *dated the 25th September* 1896.)

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THE CANTONMENT RULES, 1897.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. (1) These rules and applied enactments may be called the Cantonment Rules, 1897, and are hereinafter referred to as "these Rules."

Title, application and commencement.

(2) They shall apply to every cantonment in British India, except Aden; and

(3) They shall come into force on the , 1897.

Cancellation of existing rules, regulations and notifications.

2. The following rules, regulations and notifications are hereby cancelled, namely:

(*a*) all rules and regulations made under—

Act XXII of 1864 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments*),

Madras Act IV of 1865 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*),

Madras Act I of 1866 (*an Act to repeal Madras Act No. IV of 1865, and to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*), and

Bo. Act III of 1867. the Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867;

III of 1880 (*b*) all rules made under the Cantonments Act, 1880; and

(*c*) the Notifications of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 460, dated the 3rd May, 1895, and No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896.

Definitions.

3. In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the forces in a Command; and

"Command" means one of the principal portions into which the army of India is for the time being divided:

(*2*) "lessee" means a person who has been granted permission, whether before or after the commencement of these Rules, to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment, and includes the successors in interest of a lessee:

(*3*) "Sanitary Officer" means, where no Sanitary Officer has been specially appointed, the senior executive medical officer in military employ present on duty in a cantonment:

(*4*) "Executive Engineer" means the Public Works Officer or Military Works Officer of that grade having charge of the military works in a cantonment, and includes the officer, of whatever grade, in immediate executive engineering charge of a cantonment:

(*5*) the expression "infectious or contagious disorders" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever and every infectious or contagious disorder other than a venereal disease:

(*6*) "bazar" means any land set apart for occupation by natives of India, except the lines of native troops:

(*7*) "dairy" includes any farm, shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale:

(*8*) "dairyman" includes the keeper of any cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other quadruped the milk of which is offered, or intended to be offered, for sale for human consumption, any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy:

(*9*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and foot-way over any public bridge or causeway:

(*10*) "owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant:

(*11*) "notification" means a notification published in the official Gazette: and

(*12*) "notified" means published as aforesaid.

CHAPTER II.

Cantonment Committees and Control.

Ordinary members of Cantonment Committee.

4. (*1*) In every cantonment with respect to which the Local Government has determined that a Cantonment Committee is to be constituted, the Cantonment Committee shall ordinarily consist of the following persons, namely:

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or, when he commands the district, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence ... ... *President.*

any Magistrate of the first class, being also a Justice of the Peace, appointed by the District Magistrate to represent him on the Committee ...
such Commanding Officers in the cantonment as may be appointed in Station Orders to be members ... ...
the Sanitary Officer ... ...
the Executive Engineer ... ...
the District Superintendent of Police, and ... ... } *Members.*
the Cantonment Magistrates ... ... *Member and Secretary.*

(2) If the President is absent from any meeting, the next senior combatant officer present shall preside on that occasion.

Additional members of Cantonment Committee.

5. The General Officer of the Command may at any time, by order in writing, appoint any residents of the cantonment, whether officials or non-officials, to be additional members of the Cantonment Committee (if any), for such period as may be stated in such order, and may revoke any such appointment.

Discharge of functions of Cantonment Authority by Cantonment Committee.

6. Subject to the provisions of rule 18, in every cantonment with respect to which the Local Government has determined that a Cantonment Committee is to be constituted, and has not revoked such determination, such Committee shall discharge the functions of the Cantonment Authority under these Rules.

Number and salaries of servants of Cantonment Committee.

7. (1) With the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, and subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the Cantonment Authority shall fix the number of servants to be employed by it and the amount of their salaries. XIII of 1889.

(2) Every alteration in the number of such servants or in their salaries shall be subject to the sanction and control aforesaid:

(3) Provided that temporary servants may, in cases of emergency and if funds are available, be employed without such sanction for any period not exceeding three months.

EXPLANATION.—*Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply to police employed in cantonments beyond the limits of a Presidency-town, the strength and cost of such police being determined by the Local Government with the sanction, or subject to the control, of the Governor-General in Council in pursuance of the following enactments, namely:*

The Cantonments Act, 1889; XIII of 1889.
Act XXIV of 1859, section 8;
Act V of 1861, section 2;
Bengal Act VII of 1869;
The Bombay District Police Act, 1867, section 3; Bo. Act VII of 1867.
The Bombay District Police Act, 1890, section 4. Bo. Act IV of 1890.

Time and place of meetings; notices; business; adjournment.

8. (1) The Cantonment Committee (if any) shall meet for the transaction of business once at least in every month, and at such other times as the President may direct.

(2) The time and place of each meeting shall be announced in Station Orders, and shall be communicated to each member by a notice in writing issued by the Secretary.

(3) Every such notice—

(a) shall, unless the President in any case otherwise directs, be issued so as to reach each member three clear days before the meeting takes place; and
(b) shall be accompanied by an agenda paper specifying the business to be transacted at the meeting.

(4) The President may permit the consideration of any business not so specified unless a majority of the members require its postponement to a later meeting.

(5) The President may, by order in writing, adjourn any meeting to any date fixed by such order.

Six days' notice required for certain meetings.

9. No business relative to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting of the Cantonment Committee (if any), unless at least six clear days' notice in writing of the date fixed for such meeting has been given.

Quorum.

10. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Cantonment Committee (if any), unless there are present, in addition to the President,—

three members of the Committee, or
half the total number of members, not counting the President,

which ever number may be the greater.

Minutes of the proceedings.

11. (*1*) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of the Cantonment Committee (if any), shall be recorded in a book, shall be signed by the President, and shall, at such times and in such place as shall be fixed by the Cantonment Committee, be open, free of charge, to the inspection of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

(*2*) A copy of the minutes shall, as soon as possible after each meeting, be forwarded for the information of the District Magistrate.

Meetings to be public.

12. Every meeting shall be open to the public unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs.

Decision by majority of votes; record of dissents.

13. (*1*) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(*2*) In case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(*3*) The dissent of any member from any decision of the Cantonment Committee (if any), with an abstract of the grounds thereof, shall, if the member so requests, be recorded by the Secretary in the minutes.

Powers of President, District Magistrate and Magistrate representing the District Magistrate on the Committee to cause suspension of action pending a reference to higher authority.

14. (*1*) If the President dissents from any decision of the Cantonment Committee (if any), he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not execeeding one month; and if he does so, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Officer Commanding the district.

(*2*) If the Magistrate apppointed to represent the District Magistrate on the Committee (if any) is present at a meeting and dissents from any decision which he considers prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, report the matter to the District Magistrate; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision for a period sufficient to admit of the District Magistrate being communicated with and taking proceedings as hereinafter by this rule provided.

(*3*) If the District Magistrate considers any decision of the Committee (if any) to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, whether on a report made by the Magistrate representing him on the Committee as aforesaid or otherwise, after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, refer the matter to the Local Government through the Commissioner (if any) of the Division; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision, pending the disposal of the reference to the Local Government, and shall forthwith report the matter to the General Officer of the Command through the Officer Commanding the district.

Controlling powers of Officer Commanding the district.

15. (*1*) The Officer Commanding the district may, by order in writing,—

(*a*) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the Cantonment Authority,

(*b*) require the Cantonment Authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents, relating to its proceedings or duties as he may think fit to call for,

(*c*) require the Cantonment Authority to furnish plans and estimates for all works to be constructed out of the Cantonment Fund at a cost exceeding five hundred rupees, and to conform to any directions which he may think fit to give with respect to the superintending authority by whom such works shall be approved, and

(*d*) direct that any matter or any specific proposal, other than one which has been referred to the Local Government under rule 14 (*3*), be brought before the Cantonment Committee.

(*2*) The Officer Commanding the district may, by a like order,—

(*e*) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the Cantonment Committee which has not been referred or reported to him under rule 14 (*1*), or

(*f*) when any decision of the Cantonment Committee has been referred to him under rule 14 (*1*), either—

(*i*) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action, or

(ii) extend the duration of such order, for such period as may be stated in his order, or

(iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the Cantonment Committee.

(3) Whenever the Officer Commanding the district directs the suspension of action on any decision of the Cantonment Committee, or extends the duration of any order of suspension, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the General Officer of the Command.

Controlling powers of General Officer of the Command.

16. The General Officer of the Command may, by order in writing,—

(a) exercise any of the powers conferred by rule 15 (1) on the Officer Commanding the district,

(b) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the Cantonment Committee which has not been reported to him under rule 14 (3), or referred to him under rule 15 (3), or

(c) when any decision of the Cantonment Committee has been referred to him under rule 15 (3), either—

(i) cancel the order given by the President or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, directing the suspension of action, or

(ii) extend the duration of such order, for such period as may be stated in his order, or

(iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the Cantonment Committee.

Controlling powers of Local Government.

17. When any decision of the Cantonment Committee has been referred to the Local Government under rule 14 (3), the Local Government shall consult the General Officer of the Command and may then, by order in writing, either—

(i) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action, or

(ii) extend the duration of such order, for such period as may be stated in its order, or

(iii) direct that no action be taken on the dceision, or

(iv) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the Cantonment Committee.

Provision for cases in which there is no Cantonment Committee.

18. (1) The Governor-General in Council, after consultation with the Local Government and the General Officer of the Command, may, by notification, direct, in respect of any cantonment in which a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, that any of the functions of the Cantonment Authority under these Rules—

(a) shall be in abeyance, or

(b) shall, with such modifications (if any) as may be prescribed in the notification be discharged by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(2) The Governor-General in Council, after like consultation, may, by notification, rescind or vary any notification issued under this rule.

(3) Subject to any notification for the time being in force under this rule, the Commanding Officer of any such cantonment may discharge any of the functions of the Cantonment Authority under these Rules.

CHAPTER III.

The Cantonment Magistrate and Servants.

Position and general duties of Cantonment Magistrate.

19. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be the executive officer of the Cantonment Authority, and all orders of the Cantonment Authority shall be issued through him.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate to see that all orders of the Contonment Authority are duly obeyed.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity.

Register of menial servants.

20. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate to maintain such public register of menial servants as may be instituted by the Cantonment Authority.

Appointment and supervision of servants of Cantonment Authority.

21. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate—

(*a*) to appoint all servants required by the Cantonment Authority: Provided that no person shall be appointed who has been dismissed for misconduct from employment under any other Cantonment Authority, any municipal or other local authority, or any department of the Government;

(*b*) to apportion, control and superintend the performance of the duties of all such servants;

(*c*) to disburse the salaries of all such servants; and

(*d*) to deal with applications from such servants for leave of absence.

Punishment of servants.

22. The Cantonment Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, fine, suspend, dismiss or reduce to a lower grade or salary any servant of the Cantonment Authority:

Provided, first, that no fine so imposed shall exceed one week's salary of the servant fined:

Provided, secondly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the Cantonment Authority a monthly list of all such fines, suspensions, dismissals and reductions (if any): and

Provided, thirdly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall not dismiss any such servant whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees per mensem without obtaining the previous sanction of the Cantonment Authority.

XLV of 1860. Penalty for obstructing in their duty persons employed by, or contracting with, the Cantonment Authority.

23. Whoever at any time obstructs or molests any person employed by the Cantonment Authority (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom the Cantonment Authority may have lawfully contracted, in the performance and execution of its or his duty, or of anything which it or he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of these Rules, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under these Rules.

Obligation of cantonment servants to discharge their duties.

24. (*1*) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper employed by the Cantonment Authority shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

(*2*) Should any sweeper employed by the Cantonnment Authority, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or absent himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Cantonment Authority, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

(*3*) The Local Government may by notification direct that, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the provisions of this rule with respect to sweepers shall apply also to any specified class of servants employed by the Cantonment Authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

Security to be furnished by certain servants.

25. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall require each servant of the Cantonment Authority who is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money to furnish security for the due discharge of his office, to such amount as the Cantonment Authority may determine.

(*2*) No security shall be accepted other than a deposit of—

(*a*) cash,

(*b*) Government securities,

(*c*) shares in the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or

(*d*) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a Local Authority.

Annual report as to sufficiency of servants' security.

26. On or about the first day of January in each year the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the Cantonment Authority a report as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of its servants.

Procedure in dealing with moneys and securities deposited by servants or contractors.

27. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall deal in the manner prescribed in the Civil Account Code with all moneys and securities deposited as security by or on behalf of servants of the Cantonment Authority or persons who have entered into contracts with the Cantonment Authority:

(2) Provided that no such moneys or securities shall be delivered up,—

(a) if deposited by or on behalf of a servant of the Cantonment Authority, until after the lapse of such time after the death of, or the vacation of his office by, such servant as the Cantonment Authority may direct, or,

(b) if deposited by or on behalf of a contractor, then, in the absence of any condition in the contract to the contrary until after the lapse of such time after the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority as that Authority may direct.

CHAPTER IV.

Cantonment Fund and Accounts.

Definitions.

28. In this Chapter—

(1) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury or the bank or place prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the custody of the Cantonment Fund; and XIII of 1889.

(2) "Accountant-General" means Civil Accountant-General or Comptroller.

Cantonment Fund.

Sums to be credited to the Cantonment Fund.

29. There shall be placed to the credit of the Cantonment Fund the following sums, namely:

(a) all sums directed by section 21, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, to be placed to the credit of that Fund; and XIII of 1889.

(b) all grants-in-aid and other sums received by the Cantonment Authority in aid of that Fund.

Grants-in-aid.

30. (1) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall from time to time, intimate to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum (if any) which will from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in aid to the Cantonment Funds in his Command.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said Funds in such proportions as he may think fit.

Responsibility for accounts, and signing of receipts.

31. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be responsible to the Cantonment Authority for the proper keeping of the accounts of the Cantonment Fund prescribed by these Rules, and shall sign all receipts for money paid to the credit of that Fund.

Application of the Cantonment Fund.

32. (1) The Cantonment Fund may be applied to the following purposes within the cantonment, namely:

(a) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the Fund;

(b) the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of their duties therein;

(c) the provision and maintenance of an office for the Cantonment Authority;

(d) the payment of the salaries of all Cantonment establishments;

(e) the survey of buildings and lands;

(f) the management and improvement of lands and other porperty placed by the Government under the management of the Cantonment Authority, including—

(i) the construction and maintenance of streets (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial Funds),

(ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of streets, and

(iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees;

(g) the provision and maintenance or aiding of public hospitals, dispensaries and schools;

(h) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;

(*j*) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the Cantonment Funds, including—

(*iv*) the pay of the public conservancy establishments,

(*v*) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and

(*vi*) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(*k*) the carrying out of proper systems of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(*l*) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;

(*m*) the abatement of nuisances;

(*n*) the taking of a census; and

(*o*) generally, the payment of all expenses incurred under these or any other rules or law for the time being in force.

(*2*) The Cantonment Fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes referred to in this rule, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the Fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily quartered therein or of any detachment of any such force.

Estimates and Sanctions.

Money not to be paid unless expenditure sanctioned.

33. No money shall be paid from the Cantonment Fund unless the expenditure is either—

(*a*) provided for in the sanctioned Budget Estimate, or by re-appropriation under rule 36, or

(*b*) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command, and

(*c*) in the case of expenditure on Public Works, unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.

Responsibility for administering funds.

34. The responsibility for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned Budget Estimate or sanctioned under clause (*b*) of the last foregoing rule shall rest with the Cantonment Authority, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command.

Submission and sanctioning of Budget Estimates.

35. (*1*) On the first day of June in each year or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the Cantonment Authority shall submit to the Officer Commanding the district a Budget Estimate of the receipts (including the grant-in-aid, if any) into, and expenditure from, the Cantonment Fund for the ensuing financial year.

(*2*) Such estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form 8 in Schedule I, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Comptroller-General with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(*3*) The Officer Commanding the district may revise such estimates and shall submit them to the General Officer of the Command.

(*4*) The General Officer of the Command may further revise such estimates and shall submit them to the Local Government through the Accountant-General by the twentieth day of November in each year.

(*5*) The Local Government may sanction such estimates with or without modification.

(*6*) The sanction of the Local Government to such estimates shall be communicated by it—

(*a*) to the Accountant-General, and

(*b*) to the General Officer of the Command for intimation to the Officer Commanding the district and the Cantonment Authority.

Re-appropriation.

36. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the Budget Estimate to another, or,

(*b*) with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the district, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the Budget Estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head :

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall by re-appropriation be varied by more than ten per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government also.

(*2*) A copy of every order made under this rule shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the district, as the case may be, to the Accountant-General.

Payments.

Examination of, and order for payment of, claims.

37. (*1*) Every claim for payment from the Cantonment Fund shall be presented—

(*a*) to the President of the Cantonment Committee, or,

(*b*) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or,

(*c*) if there is no Cantonment Committee, to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment,

and shall be supported by a voucher duly receipted and, if necessary, bearing a stamp.

(*2*) The President, Secretary or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, shall check and examine every such claim, and, if it is found correct and is supported by a voucher as aforesaid, shall sign an order for payment thereof.

(*3*) If payment is to be made from the imprest, the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (in words)," and, if payment is to be made by cheque, the order shall be "Pay by cheque No. , dated , rupees (in words)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is singed.

Payments how made.

38. Payments shall be made,—

(*a*) if the sum does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash, and,

(*b*) if the sum exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque.

Cheques.

39. (*1*) Money shall be drawn from the Cantonment Fund only by means of cheques written in Form 4 in Schedule I.

(*2*) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn, after the expiration of which period payment will be refused at the treasury, and it shall be necessary for the person in whose favor the cheque was drawn to return it to be re-dated. No fresh cheque shall be issued, but the lapsed cheque shall be re-dated and the alteration initialled by the officer whose duty it would be to sign the cheque as hereinafter provided. A note of the fact of re-dating shall be entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

(*3*) All cheques shall be signed,—

(*a*) if there is a Cantonment Committee,—

(*i*) where the sum does not exceed one hundred rupees, by the Secretary, or,

(*ii*) where the sum exceeds one hundred rupees, by the President, and,

(*b*) if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

(*4*) Cheques drawn in favor of a Government Officer shall be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favor of any other person shall be made payable to bearer.

(*5*) All cheque forms shall be bound in books, with counterfoils.

(*6*) Every such book shall bear a number, and each officer authorized by this rule to sign cheques shall notify to the treasury the number of the book which he from time to time brings into use.

(*7*) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the book in which the form is contained and a consecutive number.

(8) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order to keep the book under lock and key in the personal custody of the officer who is authorized to use the book for the purpose of signing cheques; and, when such officer is relieved, he shall take a receipt for the number of cheques made over to the relieving officer and shall send to the treasury a specimen of the signature of the relieving officer.

Imprest.

40. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, if it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest shall be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, plus any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, shall always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

Overdrafts.

41. Overdrafts on the Cantonment Funds shall be allowed only if sanctioned by the General Officer of the Command and also by the Local Government.

Receipts.

Entry and acknowledgment of receipts.

42. All money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund shall be entered in a register of receipts kept in Form 1 in Schedule I, and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, shall be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the said schedule.

Receipts to be numbered and entered in register.

43. All receipts granted by way of acknowledgment under the last foregoing rule shall bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of every such receipt shall be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

Responsibility of Cantonment Authority as to receipts.

44. The Cantonment Authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as will secure—

(1) that all money received for credit to the Cantonment Fund is duly brought to credit in the accounts;

(2) that all money so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, is acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in Schedule I; and

(3) that, whenever a receipt is given, the foil and counterfoil are correctly filled up.

Account of the imprest.

Account of the imprest.

45. An account of the imprest shall be kept in Form 6 in Schedule I, and the expenditure recorded in it shall be entered in a register of payments, to be kept in Form 5 in the said schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by cheque.

Bills for Expenditure.

Expenditure to be entered in bill.

46. (1) Every item of expenditure shall be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely:

(a) Establishment Pay Bill—for the pay of members of the cantonment establishment;

(b) Travelling Allowance Bill—for the travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment; and

(c) Contingent Bill—for all charges other than pay and travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment.

(2) Every Establishment Pay Bill shall be prepared in Civil Account Form.*

(3) Every Travelling Allowance Bill shall be prepared in Civil Account Form.*

(4) Every Contingent Bill shall contain full details of the charges incurred.

Claims by contractors or tradesmen.

47. (1) Claims for sup lies or services by contractors or tradesmen shall be paid on bills presented by them.

(2) When such claims are paid by cheque, the payment shall be at once entered in the register of payments (Form 5 in Schedule I), and, when they are paid in cash, the payment shall be entered in the imprest register (Form 6 in the said schedule).

* *Note.*—Copies of Civil Account Code forms may be obtained on payment from the Accountant-General.

(3) When a bill is presented by a contractor or tradesman in the vernacular, a brief abstract, stating the amount, the name of the payee, and the nature of payment in terms of Article 9 (b) of the Civil Account Code, shall be indorsed thereon in English.

Petty charges to be met from the imprest.

48. (1) All petty charges to be met from the imprest shall be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

(2) Such bills shall be supported,—

(a) in the case of all payments for telegrams and in the case of any other payment exceeding ten rupees, by the original vouchers on which the payments were actually made ; and,

(b) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

(3) The certificate referred to in this rule shall be signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or, if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

Charges incurred direct by Cantonment Authority.

49. (1) All charges incurred direct by the Cantonment Authority and paid by cheque shall be entered in bills prepared in Civil Account Form.

(2) The following certificate shall be recorded at the foot of every such bill, and signed by the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, or, if there is no Cantonment Committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, namely :

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have really been paid."

(3) In the case of expenditure on Public Works, the usual completion certificate shall be furnished.

Entry of cheques in accounts.

Entry of payments by cheque.

50. All payments made by cheque shall be entered in the register of payments (Form 5 in Schedule I), the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series.

Deduction of amount of cancelled cheques.

51. If any cheque is cancelled, the amount thereof shall be deducted from the expenditure by a minus entry in the appropriate columns of the register of payments (Form 5 in Schedule I). The deduction shall then pass into the Cash Book (Form 7 in the said schedule) through the daily total of payments carried into it.

Accounts and returns.

Cash Book.

52. The Cantonment Authority shall keep a Cash Book in Form 7 in Schedule I. The Cash Book shall be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it reconciled with that shown in the Pass Book (Form 3 in the said schedule) as follows:

Balance as per Pass Book ... ...

Add—

Amount of imprest ... ...

Money received too late for remittance to treasury ...

Total ...

Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below :—

Balance as per Cash Book ... ...

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	Date.	Amount.
	Total	...

Entry of Budget Estimates in registers of receipts and payments.

53. (1) In the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5 in Schedule I) the amounts sanctioned in the Budget Estimate for the year shall be entered at the top of the columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

(2) If, during the year, or in any revised estimate which may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the estimates is made, such addition or alteration shall be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with plus or minus signs, the orders therefor being cited.

54. (*1*) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments (Forms 1 and 5 Schedule I) shall be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired, and grand totals being made from the first day of April last preceding.

Totalling of registers of receipts and payments, and watching of budget grants.

(*2*) If the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application shall at once be made for orders under rule 33 (*b*) or rule 36, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

55. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the Cantonment Authority shall send to the Accountant-General, for purposes of audit,—

Documents to be sent to Accountant-General.

(*a*) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in the same detail as those registers and showing the Budget Estimates, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals;

(*b*) the foils of all receipts granted during the month;

(*c*) all paid bills;

(*d*) all cancelled cheques (if any); and

(*e*) a statement of the balances, in the following form:

Balance at end of last month ...	...
Receipts during the month, as per accompanying schedule	...
Total	...
Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule	...

BALANCE AT THE END OF THE MONTH.

Detail of Balance—

Balance in treasury, as per Pass Book ...	...
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury	...
Imprest in hands of Cantonment Authority	...
Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below:	
Net balance as above	...

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	Date.	Amount.
	Total	...

56. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into, and payments from, the Cantonment Fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

Annual consolidated account.

(*2*) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the said consolidated account, shall agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st Aril to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant-General for the month of March last preceding.

(*3*) The said consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant-General, who shall compare the figures with his own classified abstract and, if correct, forward the account to the General Officer of the Command with the following indorsement, namely:

"Examined and found correct.

Signed ——————— Accountant-General."

Classification.

57. (*1*) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the Cantonment Fund shall be classified, in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 8 in Schedule I.

Classification of receipts and expenditure.

(2) All expenditure shall be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure, which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads, shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.*

Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

All moneys to be remitted to treasury.

58. The Cantonment Authority shall remit to the treasury all moneys received for credit to the Cantonment Fund.

Procedure for remittances to treasury.

59. (1) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly as may be most convenient;

Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month shall be remitted on that day.

(2) All remittances shall be accompanied by a chalan or invoice and by a Pass Book in Form 3 in Schedule I.

(3) Whenever a remittance is made the officer in charge of the treasury shall acknowledge the receipt of the money by entries in the Pass Book, and shall enter on the charge side of the Pass Book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

(4) The Pass Book shall be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury shall then close the Pass Book for the month and enter therein in words the balance in hand and sign the entry.

Supervision of Pass Book by Cantonment Authority.

60. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall from time to time examine the Pass Book and shall immediately call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy appearing between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in the Cantonment registers.

(2) The Pass Book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the Cantonment Authority or by any member of the Cantonment establishment.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

Abstract statement of estimated income and expenditure.

61. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the Budget Estimates for the several Cantonment Funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government, for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of, and expenditure from, all such Funds.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

Submission of proposals as to taxation.

62. All propoals made by the Cantonment Authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

CHAPTER V.

Contracts.

Contracts to be executed by officer authorized under the 33rd Vict., c. 59, s. 2.

63. Every contract made by the Cantonment Authority shall be executed on its behalf by the officer authorized by the Governor-General in Council so to execute it under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 59, section 2.

Sanction required to execution of contract to remain in operation for more than twelve months.

64. (1) No lease or other contract, which is to remain in operation for more than twelve months, shall be executed on behalf of the Cantonment Authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

(2) When any such lease is a lease of land, such sanction shall not be given without the concurrence of the Local Government.

* *Note.*—Every permanent advance to a Cantonment Fund receiving a grant-in-aid under rule 30 shall be held outstanding in the military accounts until the Fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance shall then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the Cantonment Authority.

65. No contract for the execution of a work shall be executed on behalf of the Cantonment Authority unless it has been examined and approved by the Executive Engineer:

Reference to Executive Engineer prior to execution of contracts for works.

Provided that, where a work is estimated to cost not more than five hundred rupees, the contract shall not be referred to the Executive Engineer unless the Cantonment Authority so directs.

66. The officer authorized as provided in rule 63 shall not execute on behalf of the Cantonment Authority any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees, without the previous sanction of—

Sanction of Committee or officer Commanding cantonment required to execution of contracts exceeding one hundred rupees in value.

(*a*) the Cantonment Committee, or

(*b*) where a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Provided that, in case of urgency where there is a Cantonment Committee, such officer may, with the previous sanction of the President, execute on behalf of the Committee any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees, and shall in every such case submit to the Committee, at its next meeting, a report of his action and the reasons therefor.

67. Every contract executed on behalf of the Cantonmeut Authority the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, except a contract for the sale of moveable property, shall be in writing; and, if the contract is for the execution of a work, it shall be prepared in the form in use for that purpose in the Public Works Department under the orders of the Local Government.

Form of contracts exceeding fifty rupees in value.

68. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may direct that security be required for the fulfilment of any contract to be executed on its behalf, other than a contract for the execution of a work, and that the whole or any part of such security be deposited before the contract is executed.

Security for fulfilment of contract.

(*2*) Whenever any security is required, it shall be of the nature specified in rule 25 (*2*), and shall be of such amount as the Cantonment Authority may think fit.

(*3*) Whenever any such direction as aforesaid has been given, the contract shall not be executed unless—

(*a*) it contains a clause specifying the nature and the amount of the security required, and

(*b*) any sum directed to be deposited has been lodged with the Cantonment Authority.

69. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any lease of land for the purposes of a building-site.

Saving of leases for building sites.

CHAPTER VI.

Nuisances, Drainage and Sanitation.

Nuisances.

Offences in road or public place.

70. Whoever,—

(*1*) in any street or public place within the limits of the cantonment,—

(*a*) is drunk and disorderly, or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or

(*b*) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned, or

(*c*) eases himself, or wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or

(*d*) begs importunately for alms, or

(*e*) exposes or exhibits with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound, or

(*f*) carries meat exposed to public view, or

(*g*) is found gaming, or

(*h*) pickets animals or collects carts, or

(*j*) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof that may spill or fall on to such street or public place, or

(*k*) without proper authority,—

(*i*) affixes or causes to be affixed any bill, notice or other document upon any building, monument, post, wall or fence, or

(*ii*) defaces, or writes upon, or otherwise marks, any building, monument, post, wall, fence or tree, or

(*iii*) removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under these Rules, or

(*iv*) breaks, throws down or damages any direction-post, lamp or lamp-post maintained by the Cantonment Authority in such street or public place, or

(*l*) carries a corpse, or causes the same to be carried, without keeping it decently covered, or without taking due precaution to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health, or annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood ; or

Carrying corpse by prohibited route.

(2) carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by public notice ; or

Depositing offensive matter or rubbish on road, public place, or waste or unoccupied land.

(3) deposits, or permits his servant to deposit, any offensive matter or rubbish in any place not intended for the purpose on any street or public place, or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the Cantonment Authority ; or

Keeping corpse for twenty-four hours.

(4) having charge of a corpse, fails to bury, burn or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death ; or

Making grave, or disposing of corp, in unauthorised place.

(5) makes any grave, or buries or burns any corpse, at an unauthorised place ; or

Failing to disinfect public conveyance after using the same.

(6) having entered or used a public conveyance under the circumstances or for any of the purposes mentioned respectively in rule 190, fails to disinfect the same to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority ; or

Keeping common gaming-house.

(7) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any place as a common gaming-house, or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house ; or

Intrusion on bathing-place.

(8) wilfully intrudes upon a place set apart for bathing purposes and incommodes persons lawfully using the same ; or

Playing music.

(9) at a time or place prohibited by the Cantonment Authority by general or special notice, beats a drum or tom-tom, blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other instrument or utensil, or plays any music ;

Singing, etc., so as to disturb public peace or order.

(10) by singing, screaming or shouting, disturbs the public peace or order ; or

Firing gun, or doing other act, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance or danger.

(11) fires a gun, or does any other act, in such manner as to frighten or be likely to frighten animals passing by, or to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood ; or

Letting animal loose, etc.

(12) lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse or other animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person ; or

Suffering ferocious dog to be at large unmuzzled.

(13) suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle; or

(14) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person; or

Baiting.

(15) being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects within three hours after the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—

Disposal of carcasses.

(*m*) to report the death to the Cantonment Magistrate or to some officer (if any) appointed by him to receive such reports, with a view to the removal and disposal of the carcass by the public conservancy establishments, or

(*n*) to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any general directions given by the Cantonment Authority by notice, or any special directions given by the Cantonment Magistrate on receipt of a report under clause (*m*); or

(16) except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell,

Storing or using offensive substance.

shall be deemed to have committed a nuisance and breach of these Rules.

Destruction of stray dogs at appointed periods.

71. The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed; and such dogs may be destroyed in accordance with such order, by such person and in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the word "house" shall include any hut, shop, warehouse or building.

Drainage and Sanitation.

Division of responsibility for sanitation.

72. The following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and shall be responsible for the sanitary condition of, the parts of the cantonment hereinafter indicated, namely:—

(*a*) each Commanding Officer;	his regimental lines, including the regimental bazar and all latrines used by the troops and followers under his command or control:
(*b*) the Executive Engineer;	all yards, works, workshops and other places, used by establishments under his charge:
(*c*) the executive officer of the Commissariat department;	all transport-lines, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, bakeries and other places used by establishments under his charge:
(*d*) the head of any other military department occupying as such any part of the cantonment;	all blocks of buildings, workshops and other places, used by establishments under his charge:
(*e*) the Cantonment Magistrate;	the Sudder Bazar, all roads, and all other parts of the cantonment not under the control of any officer mentioned in clause (*a*), clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of this rule.

Weekly sanitary reports.

73. (1) Every officer mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*e*) (both inclusive) of the last foregoing rule shall forward to the Cantonment Authority a weekly sanitary report, stating that the parts of the cantonment over which he has control as aforesaid have been inspected by him and are in his opinion, in a sanitary condition or otherwise, as the case may be.

(2) Whenever any such officer reports that any part of the cantonment under his control as aforesaid is not in his opinion in a sanitary condition, he shall specify the defects and may make such suggestions for remedying the same as he may think fit.

General duties of Sanitary Officer.

74. The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, both to the officer responsible under rule 72 and to the Cantonment Authority, and shall attach to his report such recommendations for the remedy of the same as he may consider suitable.

Cantonment Magistrate's duties in respect of sanitation.

75. It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Magistrate,—

(*a*) subject to these Rules, to make, and supervise the carrying out of, all arrangements (including the provision and maintenance of a sufficient number of animals, vehicles, receptacles and implements, and of places for keeping the same) necessary for—

(*i*) the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish from latrines, urinals, streets and all other places, public and private, from which the removal of the same by the public conservancy establishments is directed by the Cantonment Authority,

(*ii*) the surface cleansing of all streets and the watering thereof, and

(*iii*) the maintenance in a sanitary condition of public and private latrines and urinals, of encamping-grounds and saráis, of public and private markets and slaughter-houses, of fair-grounds, of all sources from which water is or may be made available for public use, and the lands in the vicinity thereof, of all other places likely to create a nuisance, and generally of every part of the cantonment other than the parts mentioned in clauses (*a*) to (*d*) (both inclusive) of rule 72;

(*b*) to make frequent inspections of all parts of the cantonment, with a view to ensuring that all orders of the Cantonment Authority on sanitary matters are duly obeyed, and that the public conservancy establishments satisfactorily perform their duties; and,

(*c*) subject to these Rules, and to the control of the Cantonment Authority, to take all necessary steps for remedying any defects in the sanitary condition of the cantonment of which he may become aware and for which funds can be provided.

Provision and maintenance of public latrines and urinals and conservancy establishments.

76. (1) It shall be the duty of the Cantonment Authority, with due regard to the state of its finances, to provide and maintain a sufficient number of public latrines and urinals, with all necessary conservancy establishments.

(2) Such latrines and urinals shall be placed in proper and convenient situations, as near as circumstances admit to the dwelling-places or places of resort of the persons for whose use they are intended:

Provided that, except with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, no latrine or urinal shall be placed within fifty feet, and no trench latrine shall be placed within two hundred feet, of any inhabited building.

(3) Separate latrines and urinals shall ordinarily be provided for males and females, or, if any latrine or urinal is provided for the use of both sexes, separate divisions shall be provided for each sex, and each such latrine, urinal or division shall be marked as being for the use of men only, or wonen only, as the case may be.

Directions as to provision of public latrines and establishments therefor.

77. (1) In the provision of public latrines the Cantonment Authority shall observe the following directions, namely:

(*a*) such number of latrines shall be provided as will admit of there being one compartment for the use of every fifteen adults resorting to the latrines;

(*b*) no latrine shall be constructed for the use of more than five hundred adults;

(*c*) every latrine, other than a trench latrine, shall be provided with proper closed iron receptacles in the proportion of not less than two for every hundred adults using the latrine, and with not less than one iron or glazed earthen pan for each compartment;

(*d*) for every latrine, other than a trench latrine, there shall be provided,—

(*i*) for the cleansing thereof sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every hundred adults using the latrine, and

(*ii*) for the removal of night-soil therefrom, air-tight iron filth-carts in the proportion of not less than one for every five hundred adults using the latrine, or, where carts cannot be used, sweepers in the proportion of not less than three for every five hundred adults using the latrine ;

(*e*) for every trench latrine, there shall be provided digging-sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every two hundred adults using the latrine :

Provided that, if in any case it is impracticable, owing to want of funds or for any other sufficient reason, fully to observe the foregoing directions, the General Officer of the command may declare the extent to which they shall be observed.

(2) No public latrine shall be constructed or rebuilt except on a plan approved by the General Officer of the Command.

Receptacles or places for temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

78. The Cantonment Authority shall, whenever necessary, provide and maintain in proper and convenient positions receptacles or places for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

Places for disposal of offensive matter and rubbish.

79. The Cantonment Authority shall appoint places for the disposal of night-soil, carcasses and other offensive matter and rubbish.

80. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,—

Cesspools, receptacles for filth, and soaking of foul water, etc.

(1) Require any person having control, whether as lessee, owner or occupier, of any land or building—

(*a*) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or

(*b*) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved by the Cantonment Authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or

(*c*) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice), any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(*d*) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any street or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose ; or

Putting private latrine or urinal to public use.

(2) Require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use ; or,

Conformity of private latrines and urinals with standard plan.

(3) If any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority,—

(*e*) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved by him as conforming with such plan, or

(*f*) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with such plan :

Provided that, on the application of any person to whom a notice under clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) of this rule is addressed, a copy of the plan approved as aforesaid shall be given to him by the Cantonment Magistrate free of charge ; or

Removal of private latrine or urinal.

(4) Require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood ; or

Roofing, etc., of private latrine, or cleansing of private latrine or urinal.

(5) Require any person having control, whether as lessee, owner or occupier, of any land or building,—

(*g*) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(*h*) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building ; or

(6) Require any persons having control, whether as lessees, owners or occupiers, of any lands or buildings, who have allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishments, at such times and in such receptacles or places as may be specified in the notice:

Collection of offensive matter and rubbish for public removal.

Provided that no person shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any receptacle or place situate at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises; or

(7) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain, or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage and the drains belonging to such land or building are, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, insufficient, require any person having control of the land or building, whether as lessee or owner, or, in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several lessees or owners having control of the lands or buildings, conjointly, to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

Provision of sufficient drainage.

Making or altering a private drain leading into a public drain.

(8) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

Altering, etc., public drain or neglecting to provide culvert, or keeping insufficient culvert.

(9) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—

(j) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or

(k) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence of a culvert or the existence of an insufficient culvert under a path leading to his premises,

to desist therefrom; or

(10) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain to obey any directions which the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction; or

Construction of private drain.

(11) require any person or persons, being the owner or owners, and having control, of any drain or drains, to provide and apply to the same within 10 days from the service of the notice such covering as may be specified in the notice; or

Covering of private drains.

(12) require any person having the control of a drain to remove, within a period to be specified in the notice, any obstruction from the drain, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the drain, or otherwise to put the same in good order.

Cleansing, etc., of private drain.

81. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land to remove or provide any privy, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, or provide any additional privies, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should in its opinion be provided for the building or land, in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may direct.

Provision of privies, etc.

(2). The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

82. (1) The Cantonment Authority may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for the performance of such duties.

Employment of public sweepers.

(2) When the Cantonment Authority has provided for the performance by its agents of the duties referred to in this rule, all matter removed by such agents in the course of such duties shall be at the disposal of the Cantonment Authority.

83. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to the Cantonment Authority to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

Removal of noxious vegetation.

84. Whenever any tank, marshy ground, or waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, is in such a condition as to create a nuisance, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of the land within thirty days from the service of the notice to fill up such tank or ground, or to drain off or remove such water, as the case may be:

Filling up of tank or marshy ground, or draining off or removal of stagnant water.

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense on the lessee, owner or occupier, it may, with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, require him to pay only a proportion of the expense.

85. (1) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, in an unhealthy condition, the Cantonment Authority may cause the block to be inspected by a special committee consisting of—

Removal of overcrowded building.

(a) the Sanitary Officer,

(b) the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government, and

(c) the Executive Engineer, or some person deputed by him.

(2) Such special committee shall make a report in writing to the Cantonment Authority on the sanitary condition of the block; and, if it considers that the overcrowded condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the buildings, or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate, on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or by the person deputed by him to serve on it, the buildings which should, wholly or in part, be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that all or any of the buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority—

(i) shall make compensation to such owners for any buildings which may have been erected under proper authority; and

(ii) may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, pay to such owners such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any buildings which may not have been erected under proper authority.

(4) The sum payable as compensation under this rule may be settled by mutual agreement between the Cantonment Authority and such owners as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a Committee of Arbitration constituted as proved in Chapter XX.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the word " building " includes enclosure-walls or fences connected with buildings.

86. If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building used as a dweilling is so overcroweed as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such enquiry as it may think fit to make, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier, within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates thereof.

Reduction of number of inmates of overcrowded dwelling.

87. (1) Whenever any building is so ill-constructed or dilapidated as to be, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, in an insanitary state, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within a reasonble time to be specified in the notice, to execute such repairs, or to make such alterations, as it may think necessary in order to remove such defects.

Power to require that building be repaired or altered so as to remove sanitary defects.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which the notice relates.

(3) A notice issued under this rule shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates has, instead of executing the repairs or making the alterations, directed by the notice, removed the building.

88. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land which appears to it to be in a filthy or unwholesome state within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state in such manner as it may in the notice direct.

Power to require land or building to be cleansed.

89. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this Chapter, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such failure continues.

Penalties.

CHAPTER VII.

General control over buildings, lands, trees, etc.

90. The Cantonment Authority may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

Power to attach brackets for lamps.

91. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

Names of streets and numbers of buildings.

(*2*) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any different name or number from that put up by order of the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

92. The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by the notice, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials without the permission of the Cantonment Authority in writing; and the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed, as it may think fit.

Roofs and external walls not to be made of inflammable materials.

93. (*1*) Every person who intends to erect or re-erect any building (except a person applying under Chapter XXI for permission to occupy land for the purposes of a building site) shall give notice in writing, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, of his intention to the Cantonment Authority and the Cantonment Authority may, within six weeks after the receipt of such notice, refuse to sanction the said building or sanction it either absolutely or subject to any written directions which it may deem fit to issue in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:

Notice of new buildings.

(*a*) free passage or way in front of the building,

(*b*) space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire;

(*c*) ventilation, and the provision and position of drains, privies or cesspools;

(*d*) level and width of foundation, level of lowest floor and stability of structure; and

(*e*) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street;

and the person erecting or re-erecting any such building as aforesaid shall obey all such written directions:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of its prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(*2*) Any person giving notice to the Cantonment Authority under this rule shall, along with his notice, forward a plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land of such character and with such details as the Cantonment Authority may require; and no such notice shall be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied.

(*3*) Should any such building be begun or erected without the giving of such notice, or without the submission of such plans and specification as aforesaid, or in contravention of any order of the Cantonment Authority issued within six weeks of receipt of a valid notice under this rule, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, to be delivered within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may deem necessary.

(*4*) Should the Cantonment Authority neglect or omit for six weeks after the receipt of a valid notice under this rule to make and deliver to the person who has given such notice any order in respect thereof, it shall be deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely.

(5) Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of any building which shall be given or deemed to have been given by the Cantonment Authority, shall be available for one year from the date on which the notice shall have become valid and complete, and no longer; and, should the building so sanctioned not have been begun by the person who has obtained such sanction, or some one lawfully claiming under him, within such year, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction; but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the Cantonment Authority in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to such notice.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expression "erect or re-erect any building" includes—

(a) any material alteration or enlargement of any building;

(b) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;

(c) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place;

(d) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places;

(e) such alterations of the internal arrangements of a building as effect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements, or affect its security; and

(f) the addition of any rooms, buildings out-houses or other structures to any building.

Projections and obstructions.

94. (1) It shall not be lawful, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, for the owner or occupier of any building to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into or encroaching on any street or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid;

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of these Rules, the Cantonment Authority shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the order.

Troughs and pipes for rain water.

95. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

Unauthorised building over drains, etc.

96. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its written permission, newly erected or re-built any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe, to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks, etc., to be secured.

97. If any building, or any well, tank, reservior, pool, depression or excavation is deemed by the Cantonment Authority to be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons, passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if it appears to the Cantonment Authority that there is imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary.

Building, etc., in ruinous or dangerous state.

98. If any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank or tree, is deemed by the Cantonment Authority to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, it may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupiar thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, walls, structure or bank as it may consider necessary for the public safety; and, if it appears to the Cantonment Authority that there is imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary.

Power to require untenanted building or land becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

99. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or part-owner, or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner, of any building or land, or the lessee or person claiming to be the lessee of any land, which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time, to be fixed in the notice.

Construction and maintenance of boundary-walls, hedges and other fences.

100. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee or owner of any land—

(a) to construct sufficient boundary-walls, hedges or other fences therefor, of such materials, description and dimensions as may be specified in the notice, or

(b) to maintain the boundary-walls, hedges or other fences thereof in good order.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expression "boundary-walls, hedges or other fences" includes all necessary gates and the posts or pillars thereof.

Cutting or trimming of hedges.

101. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, in the manner specified in the notice, the hedges standing on the land.

Sanction required to general felling, lopping or trimming of trees.

102. No general felling of trees, and no general lopping or trimming of trees in a manner likely to cause permanent injury thereto, shall be ordered by the Cantonment Authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

Individual felling of trees.

103. (1) No tree of mature growth, whether standing in any private enclosure or not, shall be felled without the previous sanction of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority considers that the felling of any tree of mature growth standing in a private enclosnre is necessary for sanitary reasons, it may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of the land to fell such tree within a period to be specified in the notice.

Power to require lopping or trimming of trees.

104. The Cantonment Authority may—

(a) cause to be lopped or trimmed any trees standing on land belonging to the Government, or,

(b) by public notice, require all lessees, owners or occupiers of land, or, by notice in writing, require any lessee, owner or occupier of land, to lop or trim, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, all or any trees standing on the land.

Power to control agriculture and irrigation.

105. (1) If the Cantonment Authority considers the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner, to be for any reason undesirable, it may, by public notice, prohibit such cultivation, use or irrigation after a certain date to be fixed in the notice:

Provided that, if, when any such notice is issued, any land to which it relates has been lawfully prepared for cultivation, or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the Cantonment Authority—

(a) may, subject to such conditions (if any) as it may think fit to impose, postpone the date from which the notice shall take effect, or

(b) may, if it thinks fit and whether or not it postpones the date from which the notice shall take effect, pay to any person interested in the land or crop such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of his having complied with the notice, and

(c) shall, if it directs that the notice shall take effect without delay, make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for any loss incurred by reason only of their having complied with the notice.

(2) The sum payable as compensation under this rule may be settled by mutual agreement between the Cantonment Authority and such person or persons as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a Committee of Arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX.

Improper use of land.

106. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any land to abstain from any improper use of the same, whether by quarrying, or by removing earth, sand, stone or gravel, or by digging a tank, well or pit.

Digging up public grass-land.

107. Whoever, without the writren permission of the Cantonment Authority, digs up the surface of any public grass-land, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Penalties.

108. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this Chapter shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such failure continues.

CHAPTER VIII.

Regulation of saráis, encamping-grounds, traffic, &c.

Definitions.

109. (1) In this Chapter—

(a) "saráí" means any building within the limits of the cantonment ordinarily used, whether wholly or in part, for the accommodation of native travellers, and not maintained by the Cantonment Authority;

(b) "keeper of a sarái" includes the owner of a sarái, any person, having the care or management of a sarái, and the lessee of any land occupied by a sarái;

(c) "market" means any place within the limits of the cantonment where persons periodically assemble for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or any other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or milk;

(d) "slaughter-house" means any place within the limits of the cantonment ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh for human consumption;

(e) "public market" or "public slaughter-house" means a market or slaughter-house maintained by the Cantonment Authorify;

(f) "private market" or "private slaughter-house" means a market or slaughter-house not maintained by the Cantonment Authority; and

(g) "licensed market" or "licensed slaughter-house" means a private market or private slaughter-house licensed by the Cantonment Authority.

(2) If any question should arise as to whether any building is a sarái, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Authority after giving the owner or occupier of the building an opportunity of representing his case, either orally or in writing; and the decision of the Cantonment Authority shall be final.

Saráis.

Obligations of keeper of a sarái.

110. (1) Every keeper of a sarái shall be bound,—

(a) if to his knowledge any person in the sarái is ill of any infectious or contagious disorder, or has died of any such disorder, to make an immediate report of the fact to the officer in charge of the police-station with in the jurisdiction of which the sarái is situated;

(b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of persons frequenting the sarái;

(c) to keep all parts of the sarái in a clean aud sanitary condition; and

(d) to give any information which the Cantonment Magistrate may require regarding—

(i) the boundaries of the sarái, and

(ii) any matters affecting its management and condition.

(2) Whoever refuses to give the Cantonment Magistrate any information required under this rule, or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and in case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues.

Powers to require reports as to persons [re]s[ort]ing sarái.

111. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require any keeper of a sarái to report to him, or to any person whom he may appoint in this behalf, either orally or in writing as may be directed in the notice, the name and description, or the names and descriptions, of any person or persons who resorted to the sarái during any period, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If a written report is required, the form in which the same is to be furnished may be specified in such notice.

Powers to close sarái

112. (1) If the keeper of a sarái commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules 110 and 111, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these Rules, by notice in writing, require that the sarái be closed to the use of the public.

(2) Such notice shall be cancelled, if the keeper of the sarái satisfies the Cantonment Authority that no such breach as aforesaid would be likely to occur in the event of the sarái being re-opened to the use of the public.

Saving of Saráis Act, 1867.

113. The three last foregoing rules shall not apply to any cantonment in which the Saráis Act, 1867, is for the time being in force. XXII of 1867.

Encamping-grounds.

Permission required to use of public place as an encamping-ground.

114. (1) No public place shall be used as an encamping-ground without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Such permission may be given subject to any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to sanitary arrangements and other matters affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

Markets and Slaughter-houses.

Selling in markets articles unfit for human consumption.

115. No person shall sell, or expose for sale, in any market, any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

Hours during which markets may be kept open.

116. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any market may be kept open for public use.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in each market to which the notice relates.

Sanitary Officer and Cantonment Magistrate to inspect markets.

117. The Sanitary Officer and the Cantonment Magistrate shall frequently inspect—

(a) articles of food and drink for human consumption kept for sale in markets;

(b) the water-supply of markets;

(c) the arrangements for the removal and disposal of offensive matter and rubbish from markets; and

(d) all other arrangements for maintaining markets in a sanitary and proper condition.

Power to prohibit sales in public markets.

118. The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit the sale or exposure for sale of any animal or article, or class of animals or articles, within a public market.

Licensing of private markets.

119. If the owner or the person in charge of any private market applies for a license for the market, such license shall be issued free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

(a) that convenient passages have been provided between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;

(b) that a sufficient supply of pure water is provided for the market;

(c) that, in the case of a large market, one or more public latrines, at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the market, and one or more public urinals, according to requirements, are provided for the use of persons frequenting the market; and—

(d) that suitable arrangements are made for—

(i) keeping the market in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom,

(ii) the proper ventilation of buildings and structures in the market, and

(iii) the proper maintenance of the public latrines and urinals (if any) provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

New private market to be licensed.

120. No private market shall, after the commencement of these Rules, be open to public use until it has been licensed.

Power to require existing private markets to be licensed.

121. (1) The Cantonment Authority may require,—

(a) by notice in writing, the owner or the person in charge of any private market in existence at the commencement of these Rules, or,

(b) by public notice, the owners or the persons in charge of any class of such markets,

to furnish, within a period to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required for any such market.

(2) On the expiration of the period specified in any such notice the Cantonment Authority shall determine, in respect of each market to which the notice relates, whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(3) If the Cantonment Authority determines that a license shall be required for any such market, and a license either is not applied for or is refused, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the market to close the same until a license has been obtained.

Obligations of owner or person in charge of licensed market.

122. The owner or the person in charge of a licensed market shall be bound—

(a) to maintain convenient passages between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;

(b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the market;

(c) to keep the market in a cleanly and sanitary condition and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish therefrom; and

(d) to maintain in good order any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

123 (1) If the owner or the person in charge of a licensed market commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules 116 and 122, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these Rules, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No market for which a license has been issued under this Chapter shall be kept open for public use while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(3) A copy of every order made under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in the market to which the order relates.

Register of private markets.

124. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private markets which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

(a) the date on which the license was issued, and,

(b) if the license has been suspended, the date and period of such suspension, or,

(c) if the license has been withdrawn, the date of such withdrawal.

Selling in private market when license suspended or withdrawn.

125. No person, knowing that a license issued for a private market is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, shall sell, or expose for sale, in such market any meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or milk.

Management of slaughter-houses generally.

126. If the Cantonment Authority has made or approved any arrangements for—

(a) passing and marking animals in a slaughter-house as being suitable for slaughter, or

(b) regulating the admission into a slaughter-house of persons carrying on business or trade or working for gain therein, or regulating the conduct of such persons therein,

the owner or the person in charge of such slaughter-house shall not slaughter, or permit to be slaughtered, any animal therein, unless such arrangements are duly observed.

Hours during which slaughter-house may be kept open.

127. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any slaughter-house may be kept open for use and the slaughter of animals be permitted therein.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuosuly posted in each slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

Power to prohibit, on sanitary grounds, the use of a slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of any particular description of animal.

128. (1) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary on sanitary grounds to do so, it may, by public notice, prohibit, for any period not exceeding one month, to be specified in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may from time to time by a like notice prescribe, the use of any slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of any animal of a description specified in the notice.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

129. If the owner or the person in charge of any private slaughter-house applies for a license for the slaughter-house, such license shall be issued free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

Licensing of private slaughter-houses.

(*a*) that convenient passages have been provided between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house;

(*b*) that a sufficient supply of pure water has been provided for the slaughter-house;

(*c*) that sufficient drains have been provided;

(*d*) that the premises are so enclosed as to prevent the interior being visible by passers-by; and

(*e*) that suitable arrangements have been made for—

(*i*) keeping the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom;

(*ii*) the proper ventilation of buildings and structures in the slaughter-house;

(*iii*) the proper maintenance of drains, and of any public latrines and urinals that may be required for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house;

(*iv*) the treatment of animals in the slaughter-house;

(*v*) the slaughter of animals, in a humane manner, within an enclosure so constructed that animals placed therein shall be out of sight of animals kept outside;

(*vi*) the removal of animals to the said enclosure;

(*vii*) the disposal or destruction of animals which are offered for slaughter and are from disease or any other cause unfit for human consumption; and

(*viii*) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption:

Provided that no license shall be issued for a slaughter-house opened after the commencement of these Rules, if the slaughter-house is situate at any place which the Cantonment Authority may consider, especially with regard to any neighbouring drains or water-courses, to be objectionable.

New private slaughter-houses to be licensed.

130. No private slaughter-house shall, after the commencement of these Rules, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

131. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of any private slaughter-house in existence at the commencement of these Rules to furnish, within a period to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required for the slaughter-house.

Power to require existing private slaughter-houses to be licensed.

(*2*) On the expiration of the period so specified, the Cantonment Authority shall determine whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(*3*) If the Cantonment Authority determines that a license shall be required, and a license either is not applied for or is refused, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house to close the same until a license has been obtained.

Obligations of owner or person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house.

132. The owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house shall be bound—

(*a*) to maintain convenient passages between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house;

(*b*) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the slaughter-house;

(*c*) to keep the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition, to provide and maintain receptacles for refuse, and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish from the slaughter-house;

(*d*) to maintain in good order the drains of the slaughter-house and any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house;

(*e*) to maintain suitable arrangements for the purposes mentioned in rule 129, sub-clauses (*iv*) to (*viii*), both inclusive; and

(*f*) to prevent the keeping of animals at the slaughter-house for more than twenty-four hours.

133. (*1*) If the owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules 127, 128 and 132, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these rules, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

(*2*) No slaughter-house for which a license has been issued under this Chapter, shall be kept open to public use, and no animal shall be slaughtered therein, while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(*3*) A copy of every order made under this rule shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the order relates.

134. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private slaughter-houses which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

Register of private slaughter-houses.

(*a*) the date on which the license was issued, and,

(*b*) if the license has been suspended, the date and period of such suspension, or,

(*c*) if the license has been withdrawn, the date of such withdrawal.

135. No person, k nowing that a license issued for a slaughter-house is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, shall slaughter any animal therein.

Slaughtering in slaughter-house when license suspended or withdrawn.

136. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may—

Levy of stallages, rents and fees in markets and slaughter-houses maintained by the Cantonment Authority.

(*a*) charge for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or slaughter-house and for the right to expose goods for sale in such a market, and for weighing and measuring goods sold in any such market, and for the right to slaughter animals in any such slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as shall from time to time be fixed by it, with the approval of the Officer Commanding the district, in this behalf; or,

(*b*) with the approval of the Officer Commanding the district, farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, for any period not exceeding one year at a time.

(*2*) A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees, if any, leviable in any market or slaughter-house under this rule printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the Cantonment Authority may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house.

137. (*1*) No person shall, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, bring into the cantonment any cattle, sheep, goat or swine intended for human food, or the flesh of any such animal slaughtered outside the cantonment.

Import of cattle and flesh.

(*2*) Any animal or flesh brought into the cantonment in contravention of this rule may be seized by the Cantonment Magistrate or by any servant of the Cantonment Authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the Cantonment Authority shall direct, the sale-proceeds (if any) being credited to the Cantonment Fund.

(*3*) Whoever commits a breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*4*) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat.

Traffic.

138. The Cantonment Authority shall not permanently close any street, or open any new street, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

Closing and opening of roads.

139. Every person driving a vehicle along a street shall, except in cases of actual necessity, keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction.

Rule of the road.

140. No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street in a rash or negligent manner.

Rash riding or driving.

141. No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street at a time or in a manner prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority or the District Superintendent of Police.

Riding or driving at time or in manner prohibited by Cantonment Authority or District Superintendent of Police.

142. No vehicle shall be driven, led or kept standing on any street between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp, unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a lamp unnecessary.

Driving, leading or keeping standing vehicle between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp.

143. Every person driving an elephant or camel on a street shall remove such animal to a safe distance on the approach of a horse or of bullocks drawing a vehicle.

Removal of elephant or camel on approach of horse or bullock-cart.

144. No vehicle or animal shall be left on a street without proper control.

Leaving vehicle or animal without proper control.

145. No animal shall be trained, broken in or led for exercise on any street at a time or place prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Training, breaking or exercising animal.

Obstructing street.

146. No person shall—

(*a*) cause any vehicle, with or without an animal harnessed thereto, to remain or stand on any street longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or

(*b*) leave or fasten any vehicle or animal so as to cause obstruction in any street, or

(*c*) expose any article for sale, whether upon a stall or booth or in any other manner, so as to cause obstruction in any street, or

(*d*) in any other manner wilfully obstruct or cause obstruction to the free passage of any street.

Burial and burning-grounds.

147. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of any burial or burning-ground to supply any information indicated in the notice which may be required concerning the condition, management or position of such ground.

Power to call for information.

148. (*1*) No place not previously used as a burial or burning-ground shall, after the commencement of these Rules, be so used without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority.

Permission required to use of new burial or burning-ground.

(*2*) Such permission may be given subject to any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose for the purpose of preventing annoyance to, or danger to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood.

149. (*1*) If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion, after making or causing to be made local inquiry, that any burial or burning-ground has become offensive to, or dangerous to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the owner or keeper of such ground to close the same from a date to be specified in the notice.

Power to require closing of burial or burning-ground.

(*2*) Whenever the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice, it shall declare the conditions on which such burial or burning-ground may be re-opened, and a copy of such declaration shall be annexed to the notice.

(*3*) Whenever the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice, it shall declare that a new burial or burning-ground shall be provided at the expense of the Cantonment Fund or, if the community concerned is willing to provide a new burial or burning-ground, that a grant shall be made from the Cantonment Fund towards the cost of the same.

150. No corpse shall be buried or burnt in any burial or burning-ground in respect of which a notice issued under the last foregoing rule is for the time being in force.

Burying or burning in place closed under rule 149.

151. No grave shall be made in any burial-ground at a less distance than three feet from the margin of the nearest grave.

Distance between graves.

152. Except with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, no corpse shall be buried in any burial-ground in a grave of less depth than—

Depth of graves.

(*a*) four feet, if the grave is made of masonry, or

(*b*) six feet, if the grave is not made of masonry.

153. Every corpse brought to a burial or burning-ground shall be buried or burnt, as the case may be, within six hours after it has been so brought.

Corpses to be buried or burnt within six hours.

154. Every corpse brought to a burning-ground shall be completely reduced to ashes.

Corpses to be reduced to ashes.

155. Whenever a corpse has been buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of in contravention of any of the provisions of rules 148, 150, 151, 152, 153 and 154, the Cantonment Authority may, if it thinks fit, take such order therewith, or with the remains thereof, as shall ensure its or their proper disposal in accordance with these Rules.

Powers in respect of improperly disposed of corpses.

156. The provisions of rules 147 to 155 (both inclusive) shall not apply to any burial-ground which is for the time being managed under rules published in the Public Works Department Code.

Certain burial-grounds excepted from operation of rules 147 to 155.

CHAPTER IX.

Water-supply.

157. In this Chapter, the expression "source of public water-supply" means all public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs, channels, reservoirs and other sources within the limits of the cantonment from which water is or may be made available for public use, whether or not they are used for the purposes of water-works, and includes any source of water-supply situate on private premises to the use of which the public is entitled.

Definitions.

158. All sources of public water-supply (except those, if any, which are used for the purposes of water-works and are for the time being under the control of the Public Works Department or the Military Works Department) shall be under the control of the Cantonment Authority.

Control of Cantonment Authority over sources of public water-supply.

159. Where there are no water-works, the Cantonment Authority shall take all necessary measures for maintaining a supply of pure water, for guarding from pollution water which is used for human consumption, and for preventing polluted water from being so used.

Duty of Cantonment Authority to maintain supply of pure water, etc.

160. (*1*) If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that the water in any source of public water-supply is likely, if used by man or by any milch animal for drinking purposes, to engender or cause the spread of any disorder, it may, by public notice, prohibit the use or removal of the said water for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

Power to prohibit use of any source of public water-supply for drinking purposes.

(*a*) drink for man, or mixing with any article of food or drink for man ;

(*b*) drink for milch animals, or mixing with any article of food or drink for milch animals ;

(*c*) washing vegetables or cooking-utensils ;

(*d*) any other purpose which is likely to cause its introduction into any article of food or drink for man.

(*2*) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

Power to require proper maintenance, or closing to public use, of private source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.

161. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, or any person having control, of any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes,—

(*a*) to keep the same in good order, and to clear it from time to time of silt, refuse or decaying vegetation, or,

(*b*) if the water therein is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to, or using, such water.

Polluting source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.

162. (1) No person shall—

(a) bathe in any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes, or

(b) wash, throw or cause or permit to enter, therein any dog or other animal, or

(c) wash or cleanse therein any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing, or

(d) throw or allow to flow thereinto any offensive matter or rubbish, or

(e) cause or allow the water of any sink, drain, steam-engine or boiler, or any other filthy or polluted water, belonging to him or under his control, to flow thereinto, or

(f) do any other act whereby the water thereof is polluted or is ilkely to be polluted.

(2) For the purposes of this rule the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, declare what sources of public water-supply are used for drinking purposes.

(3) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

Impairing quality, or diminishing quantity, of water in source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes, or impairing usefulness of water-works.

163. The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit any act specified in the notice which would, in its opinion,—

(a) impair the quality or diminish the quantity of the water in any source of public water-supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes, or

(b) injure or impair the usefulness of any of the pipes, locks, cocks or other fittings of water-works.

Trespass on water-works.

164. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit trespasses upon land occupied by water-works.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted on the land to which the notice relates.

Altering, obstructing or encroaching upon public water-channel.

165. No person shall, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority, alter, obstruct or encroach upon any public water-channel.

Power to prohibit polluting of source of public water-supply by fishing, boating or gathering flowers or plants.

166. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit fishing, boating or the gathering of flowers or plants, generally or by any particular method specified in the notice, in any source of public water-supply, whenever it considers that any such act is likely to cause danger to the public health.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted near the source of water-supply to which the notice relates.

Throwing of corpse into source of public water-supply.

167. No person shall throw a corpse into any source of public water-supply.

Power to prohibit pollution of source of public water-supply by carrying on offensive trade.

168. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the lessee, owner or occupier of any place in which is carried on any offensive trade or manufacture, whereby the water in any source of public water-supply is polluted, to take steps to abate such pollution.

Placing latrine, etc., or depositing offensive matter or rubbish, near source of public water-supply.

169. No person shall, without the written permission of the Cantonment Authority,—

(a) place any latrine, urinal, cesspool or drain, or

(b) use for the deposit of offensive matter or rubbish any place,

within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply,

Removal of latrine, etc, near any source of public water-supply.

170. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any lessee, owner or occupier on whose land any latrine, urinal, cesspool, drain or other receptacle for filth or refuse exists within fifty feet of any source of public water-supply, to remove or close the same within one week from the service of such notice.

Bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to pollute the water.

171. No person shall—

(*a*) bathe, or

(*b*) wash any animal, or any clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skin, utensil or other thing.

by the side of any public well or spring in such a manner as to pollute the water thereof.

Regulation of public bathing and washing.

172. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit—

(*a*) bathing, or

(*b*) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or of any class of such thimgs,

by the public or any section thereof at any public place specified in the notice.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority may, by public notice,—

(*c*) appoint places for—

(*i*) bathing, or

(*ii*) the washing of animals or of clothes, wool, cloth, leather, skins, utensils or other things, or any class of such things, and,

(*d*) fix the hours at which alone bathing or washing may be carried on at any place so appointed.

(*3*) In any notice issued under this rule, separate places may be appointed for bathing and washing, respectively, and separate places may be appointed for bathing by men and women, respectively.

(*4*) A copy of every notice issued under this rule shall be conspicuously posted on or near the place or places to which the notice relates.

EXPLANATION.—" Washing an animal " includes driving or throwing an animal, or permitting it to go, into water.

CHAPTER X.

Trades, callings and occupations.

Licenses required for carrying on of certain occupations.

173. (*1*) No persons of any of the following classes, namely:

(*a*) butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,

(*b*) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,

(*c*) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,

(*d*) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,

(*e*) dairymen and buttermen,

(*f*) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,

(*g*) sellers of fruit or vegetables,

(*h*) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,

(*j*) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice) which are of a perishable nature,

(*k*) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,

(*l*) washermen,

(*m*) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,

(*n*) dealers in fire-works, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit,

(*o*) tanners and dyers,

(*p*) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,

shall reside in any part of the cantonment for the purpose of carrying on their trades, callings or occupations, unless they have applied for and obtained a license from the Cantonment Authority:—

(*2*) Provided as follows:

(*i*) a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may consider it necessary to impose under the next following rule;

(*ii*) no person who may, at the commencement of these Rules, be carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to apply for a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice of his obligation to do so;

(*iii*) if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant a license to any such person to carry on his trade, calling or occupation in such part, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of such refusal.

(*3*) No charge shall be made for any license granted under this rule.

Conditions which may be entered in such licenses.

174. A license granted to any person under the last foregoing rule shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee shall reside for the purpose of carrying on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely:

(*a*) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—

(*1*) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade,

(*2*) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry, game or fish may be exposed for sale, and

(*3*) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption:

EXPLANATION.—Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption:

(*b*) in the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—

(*4*) the places at which pigs may be kept,

(*5*) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place,

(*6*) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale,

(*7*) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter, and

(*8*) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of when found to be unfit for human consumption;

(*c*) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—

(*9*) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(*10*) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place,

(*11*) the sources from which such animals shall be watered,

(*12*) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals, and

(*13*) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state;

(*d*) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—

(*14*) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(*15*) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place, and

(*16*) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health;

(*e*) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—

(*17*) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade,

(*18*) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale, and

(*19*) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a clean and sanitary state ;

(*f*) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—

(*20*) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade,

(*21*) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale,

(*22*) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles, and

(*23*) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome ;

(*g*) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—

(*24*) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetable, may be sold, and

(*25*) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (*24*) of this rule ;

(*h*) in the case of manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—

(*26*) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken,

(*27*) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture,

(*28*) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used, and

(*29*) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made ;

(*j*) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,—

(*30*) the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome ;

(*k*) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—

(*31*) the sources from which such water shall be taken, and

(*32*) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussucks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water ;

(*l*) in the case of washermen,—

(*33*) the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept ;

(*m*) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—

(*34*) the places at which such materials may be kept,

(*35*) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing, and

(*36*) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business ;

(*n*) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—

(*37*) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale, and

(*38*) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property ;

(*o*) in the case of tanners and dyers,—

(*39*) the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises;

(*p*) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,—

(*40*) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.

Power of Cantonment Committee to make bye-laws.

175. The Cantonment Committee (if any) may, by bye-laws made at a meeting of which at least six clear days' notice shall have been given,—

(*a*) render licenses necessary for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals kept or plying for hire within the limits of the cantonment, and fix the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked; and

(*b*) limit the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance, or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads, and the loads to be carried by such conveyances, animals or persons when hired within the cantonment for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours:

Provided that no bye-law made under this rule by the Cantonment Committee of a cantonment in which the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, or Bengal Act V of 1866 (*an Act to make better provision for the regulation of hackney carriages and palankeens in the town and suburbs of Calcutta*), or the Calcutta Hackney Carriage Act, 1891, or the Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, or Bombay Act VI of 1863 (*an Act for the regulation of public conveyances in the town, suburbs and harbour of Bombay*) is in force, shall apply to any vehicle to which any of those Acts applies.

XIV of 1879. Ben. Act II of 1891. Mad. Act III of 1879.

Feeding animals on filth, etc.

176. No person holding a license under rule 173 for keeping for profit milch cattle or milch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—

(*a*) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance, or

(*b*) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Adulteration of milk.

177. No dairyman holding a license under rule 173 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.

Adulteration of butter.

178. No butterman holding a license under rule 173 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.

Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption.

179. No person holding a license under rule 173 shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

Removal of brothels or prostitutes.

180. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(*a*) the keeping of a brothel, or

(*b*) the residence of a public prostitute,

in any part of the cantonment other than the part or parts specified in the notice.

Exclusion of public prostitutes from regimental bazars.

181. No person known to be a public prostitute shall, under any circumstances, be permitted to reside within the limits of any regimental bazar situate in the cantonment.

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

182. (*1*) If any person, holding a license under rule 173 or rule 175, commits a breach of any of the provisions of rules 174, 176, 177, 178 and 179, the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under these rules, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No person who has obtained a license under this Chapter for carrying on trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

CHAPTER XI.

Prevention and Treatment of Disease.

Information to be given of infectious or contagious disorder.

183. Whoever,—

(*a*) being a medical practitioner and in the course of practice becoming cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment or its neighbourhood, or, in default of such medical practitioner,

(*b*) being the owner or occupier of such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of any infectious or cantagious disorder therein, or, in default of such owner or occupier,

(*c*) being the person in charge of or in attendance on any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of the disorder therein,

fails to give information or gives false information to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disorder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees :

Provided that a person not required to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be punishable if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given.

General Officer of the Command may take special measures of outbreak of any dangerous disease, or of any infectious cattle-disease.

184. (1) In the event of the cantonment being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder among the inhabitants thereof, or of any epidemic disease among the cattle, sheep or goats therein, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of these rules or of any law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and,

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he may deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disorder or disease or the spread thereof.

XLV of 1860.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any temporary regulation prescribed under this rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Power to require names of dairyman's customers.

185. Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disorder is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the dairyman, within a period to be specified in the notice, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all his customers within the cantonment, or to give him such information as will enable him to trace the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

Power to require names of washerman's customers.

186. Whenever it is certified to the Cantonment Magistrate by the Sanitary Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, that such Sanitary Officer should be furnished with a list of the customers of any washerman, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require the washerman, within a period to be specified in the notice, to furnish the Sanitary Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all owners within the cantonment of clothes and other articles for whom the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

Report after inspection of dairy or washerman's place of business, and order thereupon.

187. (1) If, after an inspection made under rule 241 (2) of a dairy or a place at which a washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business, the Sanitary Officer is of opinion that any infectious or contagious disorder is caused, or is likely to arise, from the consumption of the milk supplied from such dairy or from the washing of soiled clothes or other articles in any such place as aforesaid or from any process employed by such washerman, he shall make a report to the Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) Upon receipt of any such report the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

(a) prohibit the person in charge of the dairy from supplying milk therefrom until the notice has been withdrawn, or

(b) prohibit the washerman from washing soiled clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn or unless he uses such place in such manner or washes by such process as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct in the notice.

Examination of milk or washed clothes.

188. The Sanitary Officer or any medical officer of the Government appointed by him in this behalf, may take possession of any milk, clothes or other articles which are, or have recently been, in the possession of any dairyman or washerman on whom a notice under rule 185 or rule 186 has been served, and may subject the same or cause the same to be subjected to any chemical or other process which he may think necessary; and the Cantonment Authority shall pay from the Cantonment Fund all the costs of any such process, and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or other articles, such sum as compensation for any loss occasioned by such process as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable.

Procedure where introduction of infectious or contagious disorder is attributable to milk supplied from, or to clothes, etc., washed in, a place outside the cantonment.

189. (1) If the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe—

(a) that any person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder attributable to—

(i) milk supplied within the cantonment from a dairy situated beyond the cantonment, or

(ii) clothes or other articles washed in a place situated beyond the cantonment, or

(b) that the consumption of milk from any such dairy or the washing of clothes or other articles in any such place is likely to cause the introduction of an infectious or contagious disorder into the cantonment,

he shall make a report to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Upon receipt of any such report, the Cantonment Authority may, with the concurrence of the Magistrate of the district in which such dairy or such place as aforesaid is situated, move the Local Government to extend, under section 28 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, such of the provisions of these Rules as relate to dairies or places used by washermen, as the case may be, to the area within which such dairy or place is situated. XIII of 1889.

Obligations of person using public conveyance for carriage of infected person or corpse.

190. Every person who—

(1) enters a public conveyance while suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder which would be likely to be communicated to other persons using the conveyance, or

(2) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of a person who is suffering from such a disorder, or

(3) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the corpse of a person who has died from such a disorder,

shall be bound—

(a) to notify to the driver the fact that such person or corpse is infected, and

(b) to communicate to the Cantonment Magistrate the number of the conveyance and the name of the driver.

191. When any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from an infectious or contagious disorder, has been carried in a public conveyance, the driver shall forthwith report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station in the cantonment, and such officer shall immediately cause the conveyance to be disinfected, if that has not already been done.

Disinfection of public conveyance.

192. If the Cantonment Magistrate is, upon the advice of the Sanitary Officer, of opinion that the cleansing or disinfecting of any building or part of a building, or of any articles therein likely to retain infection, or the renewal of the flooring of any building or part of a building, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the said building, part or articles, or to renew the said flooring, within a period to be specified in the notice :

Disinfection of building or articles therein, or renewal of flooring.

Provided that, where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, the owner or occupier is from poverty or any other cause unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Cantonment Magistrate may at the expense of the Cantonment Fund, cleanse or disinfect the building or part, or any articles therein likely to retain infection, or renew the said flooring.

193. If the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that the destruction of any hut or shed is necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, it may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within a period to be specified in the notice, to destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof :

Destruction of infected hut or shed.

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall pay to the owner such sum as compensation for any loss incurred by reason of compliance with such notice as may in the circumstances appear to it to be reasonable.

194. The Cantonment Authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious or contagious disorder has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwellings, in consequence of any proceedings taken under the two last foregoing rules.

Temporary shelter while building is being disinfected or when infected hut is destroyed.

195. (1) Every person who lets a building or part of a building in which any person has, within the six weeks immediately preceding, been suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, shall, before letting the building or part, disinfect the same, in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may, by public or special notice, direct, together with all articles therein liable to retain infection.

Disinfection of building and articles therein before letting the building.

(2) For the purposes of this rule the keeper of a sarai shall be deemed to let part of a building to any person who is admitted as a guest into the sarai.

196. No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of to another person any article or thing which he has reason to know has been exposed to contamination by any infectious or contagious disorder.

Disposal of infected article without disinfection.

197. The Cantonment Authority shall, by public notice, prescribe the manner in which infectious excreta and other matter shall be dealt with or disposed of.

Disposal of infectious excreta and other matter.

198. (1) No land shall be selected in a cantonment for use as a cholera hospital or cholera camp without giving the Cantonment Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer an opportunity of stating their opinions upon the proposed selection.

Cholera hospitals and camps in cantonments.

(2) Whenever any land in a cantonment is used as aforesaid, it shall be ploughed up as soon as practicable after it has ceased to be put to such use.

199. (1) The Cantonment Authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment—

Routes for pilgrims and others.

(a) on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimage or other places of public resort, or

(b) during times when an infectious or contagious disorder is prevalent,

and may, by public notice, require such persons to use such routes and no others.

(2) All routes provided or prescribed under this rule shall be clearly and sufficiently indicated by the Cantonment Authority.

Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person.

200. No person shall, when suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder,—

(*a*) make or offer for sale any article of food or drink for human consumption, or any medicine or drug, or

(*b*) take any part in the business of washing or carrying soiled clothes.

Power to prohibit the making, carrying or selling of clothes, bedding or other articles by infected person.

201. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit any person, while suffering from or likely to spread any infectious or contagious disorder, from making, carrying or offering for sale, or from taking any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale, any article of clothing or bedding, or anything for use in the making of clothing or bedding, or any other article for personal wear or use which may be specified in the notice.

Power to restrict or prohibit sale of specified articles of food or drink, on outbreak of infectious or contagious disorder.

202. If any cantonment is at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disorder, the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the District Magistrate and the Sanitary Officer, by public notice, restrict in such manner, or prohibit for such period, as may be specified in the notice, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice or the sale of the flesh of any description of animal specified in the notice.

Disposal of infected corpse.

203. When any person has died from any infectious or contagious disorder, the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing,—

(*a*) require any person having charge of the corpse—

(*i*) to bury, burn or otherwise dispose of the same according to the custom of the class to which the deceased belonged, forthwith, or within any period, shorter than that prescribed in rule 70 (*4*), which may be specified in the notice, or

(*ii*) to convey the same to a mortuary, thereafter to be disposed of in accordance with law, or

(*b*) prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred except for the purpose of being buried, burnt or otherwise disposed of as aforesaid or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Provision and maintenance of Station Followers' Hospitals or dispensaries, or aiding of other hospitals or dispensaries.

204. (*1*) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority may—

(*a*) provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, a hospital, to be called the "Station Followers' Hospital," or a dispensary or dispensaries; or

(*b*) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary not maintained by it, subject to the condition that the sick poor of the cantonment and any persons entitled under rule 206 shall receive medical treatment thereat.

(*2*) Every Station Followers' Hospital shall contain wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious disorders.

Persons who may receive gratuitous treatment at such hospitals or dispensaries.

205. (*1*) The sick poor of the cantonment may receive medical treatment gratuitously at any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under the last foregoing rule, and may be dieted gratuitously as in-patients in any such hospital.

(*2*) Every person admitted to a ward for infectious or contagious disorders in the Station Followers' Hospital shall be treated gratuitously, and, if any such person is without means of support and either is a resident of the cantonment or was admitted to the hospital at the request or with the consent of the Cantonment Authority, he shall also be dieted gratuitously.

Treatment of paying patients at such hospitals or dispensaries.

206. Any person, whether resident in the cantonment or not, who is not, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, a fit object of public charity, may, upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose, obtain medical treatment in any hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under rule 204.

207. If the medical officer for the time being in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital is informed, upon testimony which he believes to be credible, that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever, he may, by notice in writing, require such person to attend at the hospital, at a time to be specified in the notice, and, if upon the attendance of any such person, whether in pursuance of such notice or otherwise, he ascertains that such person is in fact suffering from any of the above-mentioned disorders, he may require such person to remain in the hospital until he is pronounced free from such disorder, or may give such other direction in the matter as may seem to him most expedient for the purpose of preventing the spread of such disorder.

Power to require persons suffering from certain disorders to attend and remain in Station Followers' Hospital.

208. If any person, upon whom a notice under the last foregoing rule is served, refuses or neglects to attend at the Station Followers' Hospital in compliance with such notice, he shall be deemed to be suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever and to have refused to attend at the hospital.

Presumption in case of person refusing or neglecting to attend hospital in compliance with notice.

209. If the medical officer for the time being in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital certifies in writing to the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment that any person living in the cantonment is, or is deemed to be, suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever and that such person has refused, or is deemed to have refused, to attend at the hospital, or that he, having attended at the hospital, has left it while still under the influence of any of these disorders and that his continuance in the cantonment is likely to be attended with danger to the health of the other inhabitants of the cantonment or some of them, the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of such medical officer, order such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and prohibit him from remaining in or re-entering it without the written permission of such medical officer.

Power to exclude from cantonment person refusing to attend at, or remain in, hospital.

210. Save as hereinbefore provided, no person shall be required to attend at, or become a patient in, the Station Followers' Hospital, or be detained therein against his will; nor shall any person, except at his own request, be examined by the medical officer for the time being in charge of such hospital, or by any other person acting under Government authority, with a view to its being ascertained whether he is or is not suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder.

No person to be required to attend at, or to be detained in, hospital, or to be examined against his will, save as provided above.

211. Whoever, having under rule 209 been prohibited from remaining in or re-entering the cantonment, remains in or re-enters it without such written permission as is required by that rule, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, for every breach of the said prohibition.

Penalty.

212. A medical officer, to be appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital or any dispensary or dispensaries maintained by the Cantonment Authority.

Medical officer to be in charge of Station Followers' Hospital or dispensaries.

213. Subject to the control over the Cantonment Fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, there shall be appointed, for the Station Followers' Hospital, a hospital assistant and such other subordinate establishments as the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary.

Medical subordinates for Station Followers' Hospital.

XIII of 1889.

214. So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the Cantonment Authority shall—

Medical supplies, etc., for Station Followers' Hospital or dispensaries.

(a) furnish the Station Followers' Hospital or any dispensary maintained by it with all necessary drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances, and

(b) provide such hospital with a sufficient quantity of cots, bedding and clothing for in-patients.

215. The Station Followers' Hospital or any dispensary maintained by the Cantonment Authority shall be maintained in accordance with the rules made generally or specially by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries, or in accordance with the said rules modified in such manner as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may think proper.

Application of civil hospital rules.

Introducing liquor or drug into Station Followers' Hospital.

216. No spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drug or preparation shall be introduced into the Station Followers' Hospital without the permission of the medical officer in charge.

CHAPTER XII.

Mendicants, loiterers and disorderly persons.

Mendicancy.

Mendicancy.

217. No mendicant shall, in any street or public place within the limits of the cantonment, loiter or beg for alms.

Loitering and importuning.

Loitering or importuning for sexual immorality.

218. (*1*) No person shall, in any street or public place within the limits of the cantonment, loiter for the purpose of prostitution or importune any person to the commission of sexual immorality.

(*2*) Whoever commits a breach of this rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days:

Provided that no person shall be charged with the commission of any offence punishable under this rule except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889. XIII of 1889.

Arrest for offences under rule 218.

219. (*1*) No person shall be arrested without a warrant on a charge of having committed a breach of the last forgoing rule except—

(*a*) at the request of the person importuned, or of an officer as defined in the Cantonments Act, 1889, in whose presence the breach was committed; or XIII of 1889.

(*b*) by, or at the request of, a member of the British military police-force employed in the cantonment and specially authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, in whose presence the breach was committed.

(*2*) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this rule, any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing, or charged with having committed, a breach of the provisions of the last foregoing rule:

Provided as follows:

(*i*) no person shall be so arrested whose name and address are known either to the complainant or the arresting officer;

(*ii*) no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his or her name and address unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer;

(*iii*) no person so arrested shall be detained after his or her name and address have been ascertained.

(*3*) No person arrested under this rule shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him or her before a Magistrate.

Disorderly persons.

Removal and exclusion of disorderly persons, etc.

220. (*1*) Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate receives information that any person, whether resident in or frequenting the cantonment,—

(*a*) is a disorderly person keeping or frequenting—

(*i*) a common gaming-house,

(*ii*) a disorderly drinking-shop, or

(*iii*) a disorderly house of any other description, or

(*b*) has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or XLV of 1860.

(*c*) has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence against section 156 of the Army Act, or 45 and 46 Vict., c. 58.

X of 1882. (*d*) has been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

he may make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, and issue a summons requiring such person to show cause why he should not be removed and excluded from the cantonment.

(*2*) Every such summons shall be accompanied by a copy of such order, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving the summons to the person served with the same.

(*3*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, when such person appears before him, proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which he has acted, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary, and, if, upon such inquiry, it appears necessary for the maintenance of good order that such person should be removed and excluded from the cantonment, the Cantonment Magistrate shall issue a notice in writing directing him to remove from the cantonment within a period, to be specified in the notice, and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, to be given on the recommendation of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Removal and exclusion of any person by direction of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

221. (*1*) Whenever the Commanding Officer of the cantonment deems it expedient to exclude any person from the cantonment, whether with or without assigning any reason therefor, he shall send to the Cantonment Magistrate an order in writing to that effect, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause a copy of such order to be served on such person, and shall issue with such copy a notice in writing directing him to remove from the cantonment within a period to be specified in the notice, and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment :

Provided that no such order shall be made—

(*a*) if the only reason for making it is that such person—

(*i*) is disorderly, or

XLV of 1860. 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. (*ii*) has been convicted of any offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, or

X of 1882. (*iii*) has been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for his good behaviour, or

(*b*) unless the Commanding Officer considers that the presence of such person in the cantonment is dangerous to good order or military discipline.

(*2*) A copy of every such order shall forthwith be sent by the Commanding Officer to the General Officer of the Command.

Harbouring or concealing person ordered to remove from and prohibited from re entering a cantonment.

222. When any person has, under either of the two last foregoing rules, been directed to remove from a cantonment, and has not obtained the written permission mentioned in such rule to re-enter the cantonment, no person who has knowledge of those facts shall harbour or conceal him in the cantonment.

CHAPTER XIII.

Care of animals.

Prevention of cruelty.

Cruelty to animals.

223. No person shall, within the limits of the cantonment, ill-use, torture or cruelly beat any animal.

Extension of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to cantonments.

224. (*1*) Unless the General Officer of the Command concurs with the Cantonment Authority in thinking that there is some special reason to the contrary, the Cantonment Authority shall apply to the Local Government to extend the Preven-
XI of 1890. tion of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, to the cantonment.

(*2*) In making such application the Cantonment Authority shall, unless there is some reason to the contrary, suggest that the place appointed to be an infirmary under section 6, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act shall be the pound (if any) established for the
I of 1871. cantonment under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(3) When the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890, has been extended to any cantonment, the provisions of the last foregoing rule shall cease to have effect therein.

Grazing.

Animals grazing to be kept under proper care and control.

225. Every owner, or person in charge, of an animal grazing on any land belonging to the Government in the cantonment shall be bound to keep it under proper care and control.

Impounding of animals grazing without being under proper care or control.

226. (1) If any animal is found grazing on land belonging to the Government in the cantonment without being under proper care or control, it may be seized by any servant of the Cantonment Authority and sent within twenty-four hours to the nearest pound established under section 4 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871. I of 1871

(2) Every animal so sent to the pound shall be dealt with as if it has been impounded under the provisions of the said Act and the provisions of the said Act shall apply thereto.

(3) Every member of the police-force employed in the cantonment shall, when required, aid in preventing resistance to such seizure and rescues from persons making such seizures.

Person taking delivery of animal from pound to state names of owner and person who had charge of the animal at time of seizure

227. (1) Every person who takes delivery of any animal impounded from the pound-keeper (if any) appointed under section 6 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall inform the pound-keeper of the name of the owner of the animal and the name of the person who had charge of the same at the time of its seizure. I of 1871.

(2) Whoever refuses to give the pound-keeper the information required by this rule or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

CHAPTER XIV.

Prevention of fire.

Collecting inflammable materials, or building matted structure, in prohibited place.

228. No person shall, within the limits of the cantonment,—

(a) stack or collect dry grass, straw or any other highly inflammable material, or

(b) build a matted structure or a cooking place,

within one hundred yards of any public building or of any building having a thatched roof, or in any other place in which the collection or placing of highly inflammable materials may be prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Letting off fire-works, sending up fire-balloon or lighting bonfire, without permission.

229. No person shall, without the general or special permission of the Cantonment Authority, let off rockets or fire-works of any description, send up a fire-balloon or light a bonfire.

Setting naked light on or near building.

230. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or public place in such manner as to cause danger of fire:

Provided that this prohibition shall not extend to the use of lights with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority for the purpose of illumination on the occasion of a festival or a public or private entertainment.

CHAPTER XV.

Registration of births and deaths.

Registers.

231. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain registers, in such forms as may be prescribed by the Local Government, of all births and deaths occurring in the cantonment.

(2) No charge shall be made for the registration of any birth or death.

Report of births by head of house or family.

232. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any birth occurs shall, within eight days after the event, report the same to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely:

(a) the date of the birth, and the sex and the name (if any) of the child,

(*b*) the name, place of residence and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any) of the father, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars, and

(*c*) the name and place of residence of the person making the report.

Report of deaths by head of house or family.

233. The head for the time being of every house or family in which any death occurs shall, within twenty-four hours after the event, report the same to the Cantonment Magistrate, together with the following particulars, namely:

(*a*) the date of the death, the sex, name, age and occupation, and the caste or religion (if any), of the deceased, the cause of death, and the place of residence of the deceased at the time of death,

(*b*) the name of the father, or, if the deceased was a married woman, the name of her husband, if the person making the report is willing to furnish these particulars, and

(*c*) the name and place of residence of the person making the report.

Medical officers to inform Cantonment Magistrate of births and deaths.

234. It shall be the duty of every medical officer of the Government to inform the Cantonment Magistrate, as soon as practicable after the event, of every birth and death occurring in the cantonment of which he may become cognizant in the exercise of his profession.

Penalty.

235. Whoever commits a breach of rule 232 or rule 233 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees.

CHAPTER XVI.

Appointment of agents.

Obligation to appoint an agent.

XIII of 1889.

236. Every owner of any building or land in the cantonment who is absent from the cantonment, shall appoint some person who resides within or near the cantonment to act as his agent for all the purposes of the Cantonments Act, 1889, and of these Rules, and shall notify such appointment to the Cantonment Magistrate.

Penalty.

237. Whoever fails to appoint an agent as required by the last foregoing rule shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which such failure continues.

Relief to agents and trustees.

238. (*1*) When any person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immoveable property as agent or trustee, or of his being as agent or trustee the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would, under these Rules, be bound to discharge any obligation imposed on the owner of the property and for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own improper act or default might have had, in his hands funds belonging to the owner sufficient for the purpose.

(*2*) The burden of proving the facts entitling an agent or trustee to relief under this rule shall be on him.

(*3*) When any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this rule, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to apply to the discharge of such obligation as aforesaid the first moneys which shall come to his hands on behalf, or for the use, of the owner, and, should he fail to comply with such notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge such obligation.

CHAPTER XVII.

Inspection, entry, search and arrest.

Inspection, etc.

Entry and inspection by the General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the District or the District Magistrate.

239. The General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the district or the District Magistrate may enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land, if it appears to him to be necessary to do so in view to the exercise of any power conferred upon him by these Rules.

Entry and inspection by, or by the authority of, the Cantonment Authority.

240. The Cantonment Authority, by itself or by any person generally or specially authorized by it in this behalf, may—

(*1*) enter into, or on, any building or land for the purpose of—

(*a*) removing any buildings or materials, or altering any building, in pursuance of a notice issued by the Cantonment Authority in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed under rule 271, or

(*b*) resuming any land in pursuance of a notice issued by the Local Government in accordance with the conditions of a lease executed as aforesaid, or

(*c*) performing any act authorized by any of the provisions of rules 97, 98 and 294 (*3*), or

(*d*) making any inspection authorized by rule 85 (*1*), or

(*2*) enter into and inspect any place which is, or may recently have been, used as a burial or burning-ground, if it appears to the Cantonment Authority to be desirable to do so in order to the carrying out of any of the purposes of these Rules; or

(*3*) enter into, or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on, or with respect to, which the Cantonment Authority has reason to believe—

(*e*) that breach of any of these rules has been committed, or

(*f*) that any notice issued thereunder has not been duly complied with, or

(*g*) that any conditions imposed thereunder have not been duly observed, or

(*h*) that a notice should be issued thereunder, or

(*j*) that any conditions should be imposed under any of the provisions of rules 114 (*2*), 148 (*2*) and 174.

Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Sanitary Officer.

241. The Sanitary Officer, by himself or by any medical officer of the Government specially deputed by him by an order in writing in this behalf, may—

(*1*) enter into or on any building or land for the purpose of inspecting any receptacles or places provided under rule 78 for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish, or

(*2*) enter into, and inspect, any dairy, or any place at which a washerman washes or keeps clothes or other articles in the course of his business, if it appears to the Sanitary Officer to be necessary to do so in view to the prevention of the spread of any infectious or contagious disorder, or

(*3*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is, or has recently been, any person suffering, or the corpse of any person who has died, from an infectious or contagious disorder, and search for infected persons, corpses or articles therein or thereon, or

(*4*) enter into or on any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to beliave that there is any public conveyance which has been used for the carriage of a person suffering, or the corpse of a person who has died, from an infectious or contagious disorder, and which has not been disinfected, or

(*5*) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in, on or with respect to which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe—

(*a*) that any such nuisance as is described in rule 70 clause (*4*), clause (*5*), clause (*15*) or clause (*16*), has been committed, or

(*b*) that any breach of any of the provisions of rules 110, 126, 132, 150 to 154 (both inclusive), 162, 176 to 179 (both inclusive) and 200 has been committed, or

(*c*) that any notice issued under rule 192, rule 197 or rule 201 has not been duly complied with, or

(*d*) that any conditions imposed under rule 148 (*2*) or any conditions imposed under rule 174 and affecting sanitation or hygiene, have not been duly observed, or

(*e*) that the Cantonment Authority should be moved—

to issue any notice under any of the following rules, that is to say, rules 80, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 103 (*2*), 105, 106, 160, 161, 163 (*a*), 166, 168, 170, 193 and 202, or

to take any action under rule 85 (*1*), or

(*6*) enter into and inspect any private slaughter-house, or any structure therein, for the purpose of assisting the Cantonment Magistrate in determining whether a license should be issued under rule 129, or

(7) enter on, and inspect any land which it is proposed to use as a burial or burning-ground, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such permission as is referred to in rule 148 (1) should be given, or

(8) enter into or on, and inspect any building or land for the purpose or advising the Cantonment Authority as to the conditions which should be imposed under rule 174 in any license which it is proposed to grant under rule 173, or

(9) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of rule 137, and search for such animal or flesh, or

(10) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land, for the purpose of—

(f) ascertaining whether the General Officer of the Command should be moved to take any action under rule 184 (1),or

(g) advising the Cantonment Authority whether any, and, if so, what, directions should be issued under rule 93 (1) (b) or rule 93 (1) (c), or

(11) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land with respect to which the Sanitary Officer has reason to believe that the Cantonment Authority should be moved to issue a notice under rule 81, rule 87, rule 88 or rule 99.

Entry, inspection and search by, or by the authority of, the Cantonment Magistrate.

242. The Cantonment Magistrate, by himself or by any person generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, may—

(1) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land for the purpose of—

(a) inquiring into occupation, ownership, agency rights or any other matter required to be entered in the registers maintained under rules 278, 279 and 280, or

(b) performing the duties imposed on the Cantonment Magistrate by any of the following rules, that is to say, rules 19 (2), 72, 75 and 80 (3), (e), or

(c) determining whether a license should be issued under rule 119 or rule 129, or

(d) ascertaining whether any notice should be issued under rule 187 (2) or rule 192, or

(e) cleansing or disinfecting a building or any articles therein, or renewing flooring, in pursuance of the proviso to rule 192, or

(2) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is the corpse of any person who has died from an infectious or contagious disorder, and search for such corpse, or

(3) enter into and inspect any building which is being used, or is intended to be used, as a theatre or place of public entertainment or resort or any structure therein, for the purpose of enquiring into and testing the safety of such building or structure, or

(4) enter into or on, and inspect, any building or land in or on which the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that there is any animal or flesh which has been brought into the cantonment in contravention of rule 137, and search for such animal or flesh, or

(5) enter any building in order to enforce its surrender in pursuance of the conditions of a lease executed under rule 271.

Entry into, and inspection of, markets by Sanitary Officer or Cantonment Magistrate.

243. The Sanitary Officer, or the Cantonment Magistrate, may enter into any market, or any structure therein, and inspect the same or any article therein, in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by rule 117.

Entry by public conservancy establishments.

244. If the Cantonment Authority has, under rule 82 (1), provided for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land, the persons employed by it to perform such duties may enter into or on the building or land for the purpose of performing their duties.

Time of entry.

245. (1) Every entry made under any of the foregoing rules 239 to 243 (both inclusive) shall be made between sunrise and sunset:

Provided that, if in any such case the authority empowered by any of the said rules to make or authorize an entry considers it necessary, in the interests of the public health or safety, that entry should be made at any other time, he or it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, make such entry, or authorize it to be made, at any reasonable time between sunset and sunrise.

(2) Any entry made under rule 244 may be made at any reasonable time.

Precautions to be observed in entering dwelling.

246. When any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Chapter, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman shall be entered under this Chapter until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing.

Precautions to be observed in entering and inspecting burial or burning-ground.

247. Every entry and inspection made in pursuance of rule 240 (2) shall be made under such arrangements as shall ensure due regard for the religious feelings of the community concerned.

Arrest without warrant.

Arrest by police without warrant.

248. (1) Any member of the police-force employed in the cantonment may, without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of any rule specified in the first column of Schedule II:

(2) Provided as follows:

(a) no member of such police-force shall arrest any person without a warrant for committing a breach of any rule specified in Part B of the said schedule, unless—

(i) the name and address of such person are unknown to him, and

(ii) such person declines to give his name and address, or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name or address given by him:

(b) no person attested without a warrant under this rule shall be detained after his name and address have been correctly ascertained:

(c) no person arrested under this rule shall, except under the order of a Magistrate, be detained longer than may be necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Service of summonses, notices, etc.

Service of summonses, notices, requisitions and other documents.

249. (1) Unless it is in these rules in any case otherwise expressly provided, any summons, notice, requisition or other document issued thereunder may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, if it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) If the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the summons, notice, requisition or document is addressed is not within the cantonment, it may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode or business.

(3) If the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) If the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, any such summons, notice, requisition or document addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

Service on agent of absentee owner.

250. The service of a summons, notice, requisition or other document as aforesaid on any agent appointed by an absentee owner shall be deemed to be service on the owner.

CHAPTER XIX.

Appeals from executive orders.

Appeals from executive orders when allowed and to whom to lie.

251. Any person aggrieved by any of the executive orders described in the second column of Schedule III may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column of the said schedule.

Time for appeal.

252. (*1*) No such appeal shall be admitted unless made within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of the said schedule.

(*2*) The period specified in the said column as the time allowed for making an appeal shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act,
XV of 1877. 1877, with respect to the computation of the period of limitation thereunder.

Petition of appeal.

253. (*1*) Every petition of appeal shall be in writing and must be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(*2*) Any such petition may be presented to the authority which made the order appealed against; and such authority shall be bound to forward such petition to the appellate authority, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make in explanation of such order

(*3*) If any such petition is presented direct to the appellate authority and an immediate order on the petition is not necessary, such authority may refer the petition, for report, to the authority which made the order appealed against.

Order in appeal final except in certain cases.

254. (*1*) Except as provided in the next following rule, the order of the appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order appealed against shall be final:

(*2*) Provided that no order shall be confirmed, set aside or modified in appeal until the appellant has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

Suspension of action pending appeal.

255. Whenever an appeal has been presented, within the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of Schedule III, from any order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under any of the following rules, that is to say, rules 80 (*4*), 80 (*5*), 80 (*7*), 81 (*1*), 81 (*2*), 87, 97, 161, 163 (*a*), 220 (*3*) and 221, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal, and, if such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

Cantonment Authority's power to apply for revision in certain cases.

256. (*1*) When an appeal from an order made by the Cantonment Authority has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, the Cantonment Authority, if it is dissatisfied with the decision of the District Magistrate, may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply, through the General Officer of the Command, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a review of such decision.

(*2*) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, so far as may be, to every application made and every decision given under this rule.

CHAPTER XX.

Committees of Arbitration.

Obligation of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a Committee of Arbitration to decide question as to rent or repairs.

257. Whenever a requisition is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment under Condition XVIII or Condition XIX set forth in a lease executed under rule 271 in Form B in Schedule IV, within the period mentioned in such Condition, he shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(*a*) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(*b*) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary.

Discretion of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a Committee of Arbitration to decide question as to condition of house or as to rent or repairs.

258. (*1*) Whenever an application is made to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment under Condition XX or Condition XXI set forth in a lease executed under rule 271 in Form B in Schedule IV, he may, after such enquiry as he may think fit to make, proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration—

(*a*) to determine whether the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(*b*) to determine the amount of monthly rent to be paid, or

(*c*) to determine whether any, and, if so, what, repairs are necessary, and the extent to which they are necessary, or

(*d*) otherwise to determine the question in dispute.

(*2*) In the exercise of the discretion vested in him by this rule, the Commanding

Officer may refuse to convene a Committee of Arbitration on the ground that the application therefor is groundless or frivolous, or for any other sufficient reason.

Obligation of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine amount of compensation payable.

259. If the Cantonment Authority and the person or persons concerned are unable to agree as to the amount of any compensation payable under rule 85 (*3*) (*i*) or rule 105 (*1*) (*c*), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine the amount payable.

Procedure for convening Committee of Arbitration.

260. (*1*) Whenever a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned, and shall, by notice in writing, require such parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with the following provisions.

Composition of Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule 257 or rule 258.

261. (*1*) Every Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule 257 or rule 258 shall consist of—

(*a*) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead;

(*b*) a member to be nominated by the officer concerned; and

(*c*) a member to be nominated by the lessee:

(*2*) Provided that,—

(*i*) if the said officer or lessee fails to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he may be called upon to do so, or,

(*ii*) if any member who has been nominated, neglects or refuses to act, and the said officer or lessee, as the case may be, fails to nominate another member in his stead within seven days from the date on which he is called upon to do so,

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the stead of a nominee of such officer or lessee, as the case may be.

Composition of Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule 259.

262. (*1*) Every Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule 259 shall consist of—

(*a*) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead;

(*b*) a member to be nominated by the person or persons concerned; and

(*c*) a member to be nominated by the Cantonment Authority:

(*2*) Provided that,—

(*i*) if the person or persons concerned fails or fail to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so, or,

(*ii*) if any member nominated by such person or persons neglects or refuses to act, and such person or persons fails or fail to nominate another member in his stead within seven days from the date on which he or they is or are called upon to do so,

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member in the place of such nominee.

Members of Committee of Arbitration to be persons who are not personally interested, and whose services are immediately available.

263. No person shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration unless he is personally disinterested in the matter under reference and his services are immediately available for the purposes of the Committee; and the nomination of any person who is, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, personally interested in the matter under reference, or whose services are not immediately available as aforesaid, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of the foregoing rules.

264. When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall assemble within seven days from the service of such notice.

Assembly of Committee of Arbitration.

265. The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be the chairman of every Committee of Arbitration.

Chairman of Committee of Arbitration.

266. For the purpose of determining the amount of monthly rent to be paid for any house, every Committee of Arbitration shall estimate, as nearly as may be, the market-value of all buildings and authorized additions; and the amount of rent determined upon shall be such percentage on such market-value as the Committee may consider reasonable with reference to the circumstances of the neighbourhood and the period for which the house is likely to remain vacant during the year, and shall include the taxes (if any) levied upon the land, or such proportion thereof as the Committee may find to be customarily paid for the time being in the neighbourhood by tenants.

Calculation of rent by Committee of Arbitration.

267. (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting at which the chairman attends and of which notice in writing specifying the time and place therefor has been served on each of the other members.

Decision of Committee of Arbitration to be by vote.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be final.

CHAPTER XXI.

Applications for building-sites on Government land in cantonments.

268. Every application for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment shall be submitted to the Cantonment Magistrate in writing, and shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

Applications for permission to occupy Government land for building-sites.

(a) the situation, area and boundaries of the land;

(b) the materials to be used in the intended buildings;

(c) the period after the date of occupation within which the intended buildings are to be completed; and

(d) the purposes for which the land and the intended buildings are to be used.

Doccuments to accompany applications.

269. Every such application shall be accompanied by—

(a) a plan, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, showing—

(i) the boundaries of the land,

(ii) the roads or lands adjoining, and

(iii) all buildings intended to be erected on the land;

(b) a ground plan and elevation of the principal building intended to be erected, showing the dimensions of the same;

(c) a statement of the buildings intended to be erected;

(d) an approximate statement of the intended outlay on the buildings and of the rent which it is proposed to charge for the same, if let to a tenant; and

(e) a declaration that the applicant has read the appropriate form of lease referred to in rule 271 and undertakes, in the event of his application being sanctioned, to execute a lease in that form.

270. (1) Every such application shall, if the procedure prescribed by the two last foregoing rules has been correctly observed, be referred by the Cantonment Magistrate to the Executive Engineer—

Disposal of such applications.

(a) for verification of the plan referred to in clause (a) of the last foregoing rule, and

(b) for report as to whether the land is within one thousand yards of a fortified place, whether the land is, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, likely to be required for any public purpose, and whether there is any departmental objection to the application being sanctioned.

(2) On receipt of such verification and report, the application shall be submitted to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(3) Where the land is not situate in a bazar, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers that its occupation in the manner proposed would not be objectionable, either as regards the health or comfort of the troops or in any other respect, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the General Officer of the Command :

Provided that, where the Commanding Officer of the cantonment does not command the district, the application shall be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the district, who shall, unless he considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would be objectionable as aforesaid, forward the application to the General Officer of the Command.

(4) Where the land is situate in a bazar, and there is a Cantonment Committee, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment considers that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed would not be objectionable as aforesaid, he shall attach to the application a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the application to the Cantonment Committee.

(5) The General Officer of the Command, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or the Cantonment Committee, as the case may be, may sanction or reject any such application as he or it may think fit :

Provided as follows :—

(i) if the land is within one thousand yards of a fortified place, or is applied for by a railway-administration, such sanction shall not be accorded without the express orders of the Governor-General in Council, obtained through the Local Government :

(ii) if the land is applied for by any Civil Department, or for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, or if it is intended to set apart for occupation by civil officers the house to be erected on the land, such sanction shall not be accorded without the concurrence of the Local Government.

Execution of lease, with site-plan annexed.

271. (1) When an application under this Chapter is sanctioned, the applicant, before using or occupying the land or erecting any building thereon, shall duly execute a lease in one of the forms indicated in Schedule IV and subject to the conditions set forth in the annexure to such form, or in such other form as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification, prescribe, and shall register the lease under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents.

EXPLANATION.—Form A in Schedule IV shall be applicable to leases of land applied for by a railway-administration or Civil Department, or for the purpose of erecting a hospital, school or other public building, and to leases of land situate in a bazar.

Form B shall be applicable to all other leases of land under this Chapter.

(2) There shall be appended to the lease a site-plan of the land, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, showing—

(a) the boundaries of the land,

(b) the roads or lands adjoining, and

(c) all buildings authorized to be erected on the land.

(3) Such plan shall be verified by the Executive Engineer, and shall be signed,—

(i) if the land is situate in a bazar, by the Cantonment Magistrate, or,

(ii) if the land is not situate in a bazar, by the Officer Commanding the District or his principal staff officer,

and shall be indorsed with the date of its preparation, the name of the lessee, and a note specifying the period within which the buildings to be erected on the land are to be completed.

(4) Two copies of such plan, prepared at the cost of the lessee and verified by the Executive Engineer, shall be delivered by the lessee to the Contonment Magistrate.

Record of copies of leases and site-plans.

272. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall cause to be prepared, and shall authenticate with his signature, two copies of every lease executed in pursuance of this Chapter.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall—

(a) record in HIS office one of the said copies of each such lease and one of the copies of each site-plan delivered to him by the lessee under the terms thereof, and

(b) forward the other copy of each such lease and site-plan to the head-quarters of the Command for record.

CHAPTER XXII.

Registration of immoveable property in cantonments.

273. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain a general plan of the cantonment, on a scale of twenty-four inches to the mile, showing all necessaay details, and distinguishing in particular—

General plan.

(a) all houses (if any) which have been set apart, in accordance with the conditions of leases executed under rule 271, for occupation by civil officers, and

(b) all land (if any) which does not belong to the Government, and all houses (if any) situate thereon.

274. The Cantonment Authority shall also maintain a plan, on a scale of fifty feet to the inch, of each bazar in the cantonment.

Bazar plans.

275. (1) Every site shall be shown on such plans under a distinguishing number, and the numbers for each bazar shall form a separate series.

Sites and roads to be distinguished.

(2) Every street shall be shown on such plans by its name or under an alphabetical letter or under a number.

276. (1) Every such plan shall on completion be dated and be authenticated by the signature of the Executive Engineer.

Dating and authentication of plans.

(2) Whenever a general plan is altered, the alteration shall be explained on the plan n a memorandum dated and signed by the Executive Engineer.

277. No plan relating to land in a cantonment which is in the custody of the Cantonment Authority or any public officer (other than a plan submitted with an application under Chapter XXI) shall be destroyed without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

Certain plans not to be destroyed without sanction.

278. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all Government land held by lessees and not situate in a bazar (whether the sites were occupied by the lessees before or after the commencement of these Rules) and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely:

Register of Government land held by lessees outside bazars.

(1) the name of the cantonment, and the number and date of any orders declaring it to be a cantonment or defining its limits,

(2) a referenee to any similar register kept before the commencement of these Rules,

(3) the date of registry of the site,

(4) the number of the site, as shown on the general plan,

(5) the dimensions of the site,

(6) the boundaries of the site,

(7) in the case of a site occupied before the commencement of these Rules, the date of the permission to occugy the site, and, in the case of a site occupied after the commencement of these Rules, the date of the lease executed by the lessee under rule 271,

(8) the name and description of the lessee at the date of registry,

(9) the name and description of the lessee's agent (if any) at the date of registry,

(*10*) the nature of the lessee's right—

(*a*) under these rules, or

(*b*) under any other provision of law, including the particulars of any special right of occupancy,

(*11*) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry,

(*12*) the dates of authorities to add to buildings, and

(*13*) a note of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(*c*) by transfer,

(*d*) by alterations or additions,

(*e*) by decisions of Committees of Arbitration,

(*f*) in dimensions,

(*g*) in value, or

(*h*) in agency.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

Register of Government land held by lessees in bazars.

279. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all Government land held by lessees and situate in a bazar (whether the sites were occupied by the lessees before or after the commencement of these Rules), and the builddings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely:

(*1*) the name of the bazar,

(*2*) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of these Rules,

(*3*) the date of registry of the site,

(*4*) the number of the site, as shown on the bazar plan,

(*5*) the dimensions of the site,

(*6*) the boundaries of the site,

(*7*) in the case of a site occupied before the commencement of these Rules, the date of the permission to occupy the site, and, in the case of a site occupied after the commencement of these Rules, the date of the lease executed by the lessee under rule 271,

(*8*) the name and description of the lessee at the date of registry,

(*9*) the name and description of the lessee's agent (if any) at the date of registry,

(*10*) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry, and

(*11*) a note of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(*a*) by transfer,

(*b*) by alterations or additions,

(*c*) in dimensions,

(*d*) in value, or

(*e*) in agency.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

Register of private land.

280. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register showing, in regard to all land (if any) which is private property, and the buildings situate thereon, the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely:

(1) the name of the cantonment, and the number and date of any orders declaring it to be a cantonment or defining its limits,

(2) a reference to any similar register kept before the commencement of these Rules,

(3) the date of registry of the site,

(4) the number of the site as shown on the general plan,

(5) the dimensions of the site,

(6) the boundaries of the site,

(7) the name and description of the owner at the date of registry,

(8) the name and description of the owner's agent (if any) at the date of registry,

(9) the particulars of the owner's right, namely:

(a) reference to any acknowledgment by the Government, or

(b) reference to any other proof,

(10) the estimated value of buildings on the site at the date of registry, and

(11) a note of changes occurring from time to time, whether—

(c) by transfer,

(d) by alterations or additions,

(e) in dimensions,

(f) in value, or

(g) in agency.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expresstion "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

Register of transfers.

281. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of transfers, in which he shall from time to time enter references to all transfers of immoveable property—

III of 1877.

(i) registered in his own office, where he is himself Registrar or Sub-Registrar of the cantonment, under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, or

XIII of 1889.

(ii) appearing in the copies forwarded to him by the Registrar of the district under section 32, sub-section (2), of the Cantonments Act, 1889,

as the case may be.

(2) The register of transfers shall contain the following particulars, namely:

(a) a serial number for each transfer;

(b) the date of registry;

(c) the distinguishing number of the site, as recorded in the register maintained under rule 278, rule 279 or rule 280, as the case may be;

(d) the name of the transferor;

(e) the name of the transferee;

(f) the nature of the transfer, that is to say, whether by sale, mortgage, gift, exchange or bequest;

(g) the date of the transfer; and,

(*h*) where the cantonment has been constituted a district or sub-district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, references to the Indexes Nos. I, II and III kept in the cantonment under sections 54 and 55 of that Act. III of 1877.

EXPLANATION.—In this rule the expression "date of registry" means the date of entry in the register maintained hereunder.

Reference, in other registers, to the register of transfers.

282. Reference, when possible, to the serial numbers in the register of transfers shall be sufficient record, in the registers maintained under rules 278, 279 and 280, respectively, of changes occurring by transfer.

Annual inspection of registers.

283. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority shall, in the month of July in each year, make an inspection of the registers maintained under rules 278, 279 and 280, respectively, and shall ascertain—

(*a*) whether all the changes referred to in rule 278 (*13*), or in rule 280 (*11*), which have taken place during the last preceding twelve months, have been duly noted in the appropriate register, and

(*b*) whether any of the said registers are in such a condition as to require renewal.

(*2*) The Cantonment Authority shall give any directions which may appear to it to be necessary after making such inspection; and shall send a brief report to the Officer Commanding the district of any action taken by it under this rule.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Bye-laws.

Additional power of Cantonment Committee to make bye-laws in hill cantonments.

284. The Cantonment Committee (if any) of a cantonment wholly or in part situated in a hilly tract may, at a meeting of which at least six clear days' notice shall have been given, make bye-laws for regulating or prohibiting the cutting or destroying of trees or shrubs, or the making of excavations or removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the Cantonment Committee to be necessary for the maintenance of a water-supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of land-slips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion or the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones.

Penalty for infringement of bye-laws made under rules 175 and 284.

285. (*1*) In making any bye-law under rule 175 or the last foregoing rule, the Cantonment Committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(*2*) In lieu of or in addition to such fine, the Magistrate may require the offender to remedy the mischief so far as within his power.

Confirmation of bye-laws made under rules 175 and 284.

286. (*1*) No bye-law made under rule 175 or rule 284 shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for such time and in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

(*2*) The Local Government may cancel its confirmation of any such bye-law, and thereupon the same shall cease to have effect.

Proceedure for making bye-laws under rules 175 and 284.

287. (*1*) The Cantonment Committee shall, before making any bye-laws under rule 175 or rule 284, publish, in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed bye-laws, with a notice specifying a date on or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making such bye-laws, consider any objection or any suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*2*) If, on such consideration of the draft, any modification is made, the Local Government shall determine whether or not the draft shall be republished under this rule.

(*3*) Every such bye-law shall be notified in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and such notification shall be conclusive proof that such bye-law has been duly made in accordance with the requirements of this rule.

Delegation of functions.

Delegation of functions of Cantonment Magistrate.

288. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, authorize any person mentioned in such order to discharge any of the functions imposed by these rules on the Cantonment Magistrate, except those imposed by Chapter XXI:

Provided as follows:

(*a*) a person so authorized shall discharge such of the said functions only as the Cantonment Magistrate may, by order in writing, assign to him; and

(*b*) the Cantonment Magistrate may, by a like order, resume any functions which he may have assigned to such person.

(*2*) In the discharge of any functions so assigned to him, such person as aforesaid shall, under the control of the Cantonment Magistrate, have the same powers and responsibilities as the Cantonment Magistrate.

Delegation of functions of General Officer of the Command.

289. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the General Officer of the Command may, by notification in Command Orders, delegate any of his functions under these rules to any officer named in such notification; and may, in like manner, vary or rescind any such notification.

Delegation of Committee's functions to Sub-committees.

290. (*1*) The Cantonment Committee (if any) may, by order in writing, entrust any of its duties to a Sub-committee consisting of any two or more of the members of the Cantonment Committee.

(*2*) Every order passed by any such Sub-committee shall have the same effect as an order of the Cantonment Committee:

Provided that the Cantonment Committee may, in any particular case, require that any such order shall be submitted to it for confirmation before issue.

Notices.

Notices to fix reasonable time for doing act required.

291. (*1*) When any notice under these rules requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by such rule, it shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same:

Provided that it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this rule.

Notices to whom to be given.

(*2*) Whenever it is provided by any such rule as aforesaid that any such notice may be given to the owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building, and the owner or lessee and the occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and in case of doubt to both of them:

Provided that in any such case, where there is no owner or lessee resident within the cantonment, the delivery of such notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

Authentication and validity of notices issued by Cantonment Authority.

292. Every notice issued by the Cantonment Authority under these rules shall be signed—

(*a*) by the President or Secretary of the Cantonment Committee (if any), or

(*b*) by the members of any Sub-committee specially authorized by the Cantonment Committee (if any) in that behalf, or

(*c*) if a Cantonment Committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

Publication of public notices.

293. (*1*) Unless it is in these rules in any case otherwise expressly provided, every public notice issued thereunder shall be published by proclamation or in such other manner as the Local Government may direct.

(*2*) Proclamation shall be by such method as the authority issuing the notice, or the Cantonment Magistrate, may deem to be the customary method.

Penalties and Prosecutions.

Penalties.

294. (*1*) Whoever, in any case not otherwise provided for, commits a breach of any of the provisions of these Rules shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(*2*) In lieu of, or in addition to, any fine imposed under these Rules, the Court may require the offender to remedy, so far as it lies within his power to do so, any mischief in respect of which such fine is imposed.

(*3*) If any person, required by any notice issued by the Cantonment Authority under these Rules to perform any act, fails to perform such act, the Cantonment Authority may cause the act to be performed and recover the cost from him.

Authority for prosecutions.

295. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under these Rules except on the complaint of the Cantonment Authority or of some person authorized by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf.

EXPLANATION.—The Cantonment Authority may authorize persons to prosecute either generally in regard to all offences against these Rules, or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class. The person authorized may be authorized by office, if he is President or Secretary of the Cantonment Committee. In other cases the authority shall be personal. The authority shall in all cases be in writing, and may at any time be cancelled by the Cantonment Authority.

Limitation of prosecutions.

296. No person shall be liable to punishment for any offence punishable under these Rules, unless complaint of such offence is made before a Magistrate having jurisdiction to entertain such complaint within three months after the commission of such offence.

Compensation for groundless prosecution.

297. In any case in which a Magistrate is satisfied that the Cantonment Authority had no reasonable ground for instituting a prosecution under these Rules, he may direct the Cantonment Authority to pay to the accused such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as he may think fit, and the sum so awarded shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Miscellaneous.

Verification of weights and measures.

298. The Cantonment Authority shall maintain such standards as it may deem requisite for the purpose of verifying weights and measures, and shall provide proper means—

(*a*) for verifying weights and measures in use in the cantonment, by comparison with the said standards, and

(*b*) for stamping weights and measures so verified;

and may, by public notice, fix the times and places at which a servant of the Cantonment Authority shall attend for the purpose of such verification.

299. (*1*) The Cantonment Authority, in any case not otherwise provided for, may make compensation out of the Cantonment Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Cantonment Authority, its officers and servants, by these Rules, and shall make such compensation if the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

Compensation for damage resulting from exercise of powers under these Rules.

(*2*) Should any dispute arise touching the amount of any compensation which the Cantonment Authority is required as aforesaid to pay for injury to any building or land, the matter shall be referred to, and decided by, a Committee of Arbitration constituted under Chapter XX.

300. Any power conferred by these Rules on the General Officer of the Command, the Officer Commanding the district, the Cantonment Authority, the Sanitary Officer or the Cantonment Magistrate may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers to be exercisable from time to time.

XIII of 1889.

301. When a notification under the Cantonments Act, 1889, or under these Rules has been published at length in the official Gazette or in Command Orders, it shall be sufficient in any subsequent notification to the same effect in such Gazettee or Orders to refer to the number, date and subject of the previous notification.

Method of framing notifications.

302. No notice, order, requisition, license, written permission or other such document issued under these Rules shall be invalid for defect of form.

Validity of notices and other documents.

303. No act done or proceeding taken under these Rules shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in the Cantonment Committee (if any) or in any Subcommittee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Vacancies and irregularities not to invalidate proceedings.

304. (*1*) A copy of these Rules and of any bye-laws made under rule 175 or rule 284 shall be kept at the Cantonment Authority's office, and shall be open during office hours to the inspection, free of charge, of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

Rules and bye-laws to be available for inspection and purchase.

(*2*) Copies of the said Rules, including any such bye-laws as aforesaid, shall be kept at the Cantonment Authority's office for sale to the public.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Chapter IV.*)

FORM I.

Register of Receipts into the __________ Cantonment Fund.

Date.	No. of Counterfoil receipt.	From whom received.	MAJOR HEAD.		MAJOR HEAD.			Total of each receipt.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
			Minor heads and sub-heads.		Minor heads and sub-heads.				
		Budget Estimate .							
		Total for the month .							
		Add total to end of last month .							
		Total from 1st April to date .							

FORM 2.

RECEIPT.

[To be retained in Cantonment Authority's Office.]

No.__________

Dated__________________

Received from____________

____

on account of______________

____

R__________

[To be sent to Accountant-General with the monthly extracts from the accounts.]

No.________dated___________________

Received on account of________________

____

(to be classified under the head______________

____)

R__________

*Signed*____________________________

[To be given to the person from whom the money is received.]

No.________dated______________________

Received from________________________

____

on account of__________________________

____

R__________

*Signed*____________________________

FORM 3.

PASS BOOK.

The ____________________ *Treasury in account current with the* ____________________ *Cantonment Fund.*

CHEQUE BOOK NO. __________

ADVISED __________

Date.	No. of Chalan.	Amount.			Initials of the Officer in charge of the treasury.	Date.	No. of Cheque.	Amount.			Initials of the Officer in charge of the treasury.

Cheque Book No.__________

Cheque No.__________

Dated__________

To__________

R__________

FORM 4.

CANTONMENT FUND CHEQUE.

ONE-ANNA STAMP, *if the cheque is for an amount exceeding twenty rupees.*

*Cheque Book No.*__________

*Cheque No.*__________

*Dated*__________*189* .

*To the Officer in charge of the Treasury at*__________

*Pay to*__________

R__________*and charge to the*__________

Cantonment Fund.

Under R

*Signed*__________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee,

or

President, Cantonment Committee,

or

Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.

This cheque is current for three months only.

FORM 5.

Register of payments from the__________Cantonment Fund.

Date.	No. of Voucher.	No. of cheque by which paid.	To whom paid.	Major Heads.										Total of each voucher.	Daily total carried to Cash Book.
				Minor heads and sub-heads.											
			Budget Estimate .												
			Total for the month .												
			Add total to end of last month .												
			Total from 1st April to date .												

FORM 6.

Imprest Register of the ———————————— Cantonment Fund.

AMOUNT OF IMPREST, R ————————

Date.	No. of Sub-voucher.	To whom paid.	Classification.		Amount.		
			Major head.	Minor head and sub-head.			
		Total drawn from treasury					
		by Cheque No. ——— on Voucher No. ———					

FORM 7.

Cash Book of the ———————— Cantonment Fund.

Receipts.					Payments.				
Date.	Amount as per Register of Receipts.				Date.	Amount as per Register of Payments.			
	Total of month ...					Total of month ...			
	Opening Balance ...					Closing Balance ...			
	GRAND TOTAL ...					GRAND TOTAL ...			

FORM

Budget Estimate of Receipts into and Expenditure from the

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals (previous year).	Estimate (current year). Original, as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Estimate (current year). Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	Remarks.
I.—Land Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Income from land					
II.—Excise—					
License Fees and Duties					
III.—Assessed Taxes—					
Taxes on Houses (*a*)					
Tax on Trades and Professions (*b*) ...					
Chaukidari Tax					
Octroi					
Miscellaneous (including Taxes on Horses and Carriages)					
IV.—Police—					
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures					
Unclaimed property					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pound Receipts)					
V.—Minor Departments—					
Agriculture—					
Public Gardens					
Sanitation—					
Conservancy Tax and Fees					
Sales of Manure, etc.					
Water-supply—					
Water-rates					
Other Receipts					
VI.—Miscellaneous—					
Sales of old Materials					
Contributions (*c*) { Provincial and local grant.					
Contributions (*c*) { Road watering subscriptions					
Rents of Houses					
Sales of Fruit, Grass, etc.					
Other Miscellaneous Receipts (Slaughter-houses, Markets, etc.), *to be detailed in manuscript on the back of this form* ...					
VII.—Public Works—					
Tolls and Ferries					
Miscellaneous					
Total receipts from local sources					
Grants-in-aid allotted by the General Officer of the Command, *viz.*—					
For Hospitals and Dispensaries ...					
For Conservancy					
For Sadr Bazar Establishments ...					
For Tree-tending and Forests ...					
For					
Opening Balance					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

(*a*) To include, *e.g.*, compound tax.
(*b*) „ „ tax on weighmen.
(*c*) Purpose of any such contribution to be stated in Remarks column.

CANTONMENT AUTHORITY'S OFFICE; } *Signed*——————

Dated the —————— 189 . } *Secretary, Cantonment Committee.*

8.

——— *Cantonment Fund for the year* ——— DATED ——— 189

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Actuals (previous year).	ESTIMATE (CURRENT YEAR). Original, as sanctioned by the Local Government.	Revised.	Estimate (ensuing year).	REMARKS.
1.—Refunds—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds of Taxes					
Miscellaneous Refunds					
2.—Charges for Collection of Revenue—					
Collecting Establishments					
Contingencies					
3.—General Administration—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Contributions towards Establishments in Government Offices (a)					
4.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—					
5.—Law and Justice—Jails—					
6.—Police—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds and Establishments therefor) ...					
7.—Education—					
Grants-in-aid to schools					
8.—Medical—					
Hospitals and Dispensaries—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Vaccination					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
9.—Minor Departments—					
Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Cemeteries—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Conservancy—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Public Fairs and Exhibitions—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
Water-supply—					
Establishments					
Contingencies					
10—Miscellaneous—					
Rents, Rates and Taxes					
Petty Establishments					
Contingencies					
11.—Public Works—					
Original Works—					
Buildings					
Roads					
Other works					
Maintenance and Repairs—					
Buildings					
Roads					
Other works					
Petty Construction and Repairs ...					
12.—Deposits and Advances—					
Total Expenditure					
Closing Balance					
GRAND TOTAL ...					

(a) In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, contribution towards cost of office establishments of District Superintendents of Police; and in the Lower Provinces, the Treasury rate.

Signed ———

President, Cantonment Committee, or *Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A.

Detailed List of Establishments provided for in the———Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year—.

Establishments engaged in Collection of Revenue.		Establishments engaged in General Administration.		Police Establishments.		Cattle-pound Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Hospital and Dispensary Establishments.		Vaccination Establishments.		Establishments for Public Gardens, Tree-tending, and Forests.		Cemetery Establishments.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Establishments for Public Fairs and Exhibitions.		Water-supply Establishments.		Miscellaneous Petty Establishments.			
Details	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.		

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENTS.

General Station.		Sadr Bazar.		Latrine.	
Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.	Details.	Monthly cost.

Signed———————

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed———————

President, Cantonment Committee, or *Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B.

Detailed List of Expenditure provided for in the———Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate for the year———other than that included in Appendices A, C, and D.

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Refunds ...	Refunds of Taxes.							
	Miscellaneous Refunds.							
Charges for Collection of Revenue.	Contingencies.							
General Administration.	Contributions towards Establishments in Government Office.							
Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	...							
Law and Justice—Jails.	...							

P. T. O

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Police ...	Contingencies.							
	Miscellaneous (including Cattle-pounds, but not Establishments therefor).							
Education ...	Grants-in-aid to schools.							
Medical ...	Hospitals and Dispensaries: Contingencies.	Fixed assignment to Cantonment Dispensary Fund.						

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued*.

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Medical ...	Vaccination: Contingencies.							
Minor Departments.	Public Gardens, Tree-tending and Forests: Contingencies.							
	Cemeteries: Contingencies.							

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*continued.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Minor Departments.	Conservancy: Contingencies.							
	Public Fairs and Exhibitions: Contingencies.							
	Water-supply: Contingencies.							

P. T. O.

FORM 8.—APPENDIX B—*concluded.*

1	2	3				4		
Major head.	Minor heads and sub-heads.	Details.				Total assignment in Cantonment Fund Budget Estimate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Miscellaneous	Rents, Rates and Taxes.							
	Contingencies.							
Deposits and Advances.	...							

*Signed*________________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

*Signed*________________

President, Cantonment Committee, or *Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

Note.—All expenditure should be fully detailed in column 3, thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of three Crowley carts	450	0	0
" of bullocks	100	0	0
Feed of ditto	168	0	0
Repairs and renewals to pans and receptacles	100	0	0
Purchase of gear	50	0	0
*Miscellaneous not included in above, but excluding any reserve ...	100	0	0
	968	0	0

* This should include all petty expenditure which cannot be detailed, *but should not include anything of the nature of a reserve.*

MAJOR HEAD "Public Works."

FORM 8.—APPENDIX C.

Details of Budget Estimate for Original Works (construction of Buildings, Roads, Latrines, etc.) in the__________ Cantonment for the year______.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimated cost of work.	*Estimate for current year.	Previously expended.	Estimate for (ensuing year).	REMARKS.
Buildings						
Roads						
Other works						

Note.—Column 3 will show the entire cost of the work; column 4, the sum sanctioned for expenditure during the current year; column 5, the amount previously expended since commencement of the work; and column 6, the amount proposed for expenditure during the ensuing year. Thus, if the work is to be completed during the ensuing year, the total of columns 4, 5 and 6 will equal that in column 3; otherwise the difference will show the amount which will still be required to complete the work.

* *The totals in column 4 will agree with the allotments made in the body of the revised estimate for the current year.*

Signed __________

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed __________

President, Cantonment Committee, or *Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

MAJOR HEAD "Public Works."

FORM 8.—APPENDIX D.

Details of Budget Estimate for Maintenance and Repairs in the ______ Cantonment for the year ______.

Sub-heads.	Nature of each work.	Estimate (ensuing year).	REMARKS.
Buildings			
Roads			
Other works			
Petty Construction and Repairs			

Signed ______

Secretary, Cantonment Committee.

Signed ______

President, Cantonment Committee, or *Commanding Officer of the Cantonment.*

SCHEDULE II.

CASES IN WHICH POLICE MAY ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.

(*See rule* 248).

1 Rule.	2 Subject.
	PART A.
70 (1) (a) ...	Drunkenness, etc.
200	Making or selling of food, etc., or washing of clothes, by infected person.
284	Cutting or destroying trees or shrubs, making excavations, removing soil, or quarrying, in a cantonment situated in a hilly tract.
	PART B.
70 (1) (b) ...	Using threatening or abusive words, etc.
70 (1) (c) ...	Indecent exposure of person, etc
70 (1) (d) ...	Begging.
70 (1) (e) ...	Exposing deformity, etc.
70 (1) (g) ...	Gaming.
70 (1) (k) (iii) ...	Destroying public notice, etc.
70 (1) (k) (iv) ...	Breaking direction-post, etc.
70 (7)	Keeping common gaming-house, etc.
70 (8)	Intruding on bathing-place, etc.
70 (9)	Playing music.
70 (10)	Singing, etc., so as to disturb public peace or order.
70 (11)	Firing gun, or doing other act, so as to frighten animals or cause annoyance or danger.

1 Rule.	2 Subject.
	PART B—*contd.*
70 (14)	Baiting.
91 (2)	Destroying, etc., name of street or number affixed to building.
140	Rash riding or driving.
141	Riding or driving at prohibited time or in prohibited manner.
142	Driving, etc., between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp
144	Leaving vehicle or animal without proper control.
146	Obstructing street.
162 (1)	Polluting source of public water-supply used for drinking purposes.
163	Impairing quality, or diminishing quantity, of water in source of public water supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes, or injuring or impairing usefulness of water-works.
164	Trespass on water-works.
167	Throwing corpse into a source of public water-supply.
171	Bathing or washing at public well or spring so as to pollute the water.
176	Feeding animal on filth, etc.
216	Introducing liquor or drug into Station Followers' Hospital.
217	Mendicancy.
211 ... ... 220 (3) ... 221 (1) ...	Remaining in, or returning to, a cantonment after notice of expulsion.
223	Cruelty to animals.
229	Letting off fire-works, etc., without permission.

SCHEDULE III.

APPEALS FROM EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

(*See Chapter XIX*).

1	2	3	4
Rule.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
80 (4)	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove a latrine or urinal and to supply fresh earth.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
80 (5)	Cantonment Authority's notice to have a latrine shut out from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or to cleanse a latrine or urinal.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
80 (7)	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide sufficient drainage.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
81 (1)	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or provide a privy, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, or provide additional privies, cesspool or other receptacles as aforesaid.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
81 (2)	Cantonment Authority's notice to provide latrines and urinals and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.	Officer Commanding the district.	Fifteen days from service of notice.
84	Cantonment Authority's notice to fill up a tank or marshy ground, or to drain off or remove waste or stagnant water.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
87	Cantonment Authority's notice to make a building fit for the purpose for which it was constructed or is intended to be used.	General Officer of the Command.	Thirty days from service of notice.
93 (1)	Cantonment Authority's refusal to sanction the erection or re-erection of a building.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from date of refusal.
93 (3)	Cantonment Authority's notice to alter or demolish a building.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
94 (2)	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove or alter a projection or encroachment added to or placed against or in front of a building.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
95	Cantonment Authority's notice to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.

1	2	3	4
Rule.	Executive order.	Appellate Authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
96	Cantonment Authority's notice to pull down or otherwise deal with a building newly erected or rebuilt without permission over a sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
97	Cantonment Authority's notice to repair, protect or enclose a building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
98	Cantonment Authority's notice to remove a building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto, or a bank or tree, or to repair a building, wall, structure or bank.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
112 (1)	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a sarái.	District Magistrate.	Thirty days from service of notice.
121 (3)	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a market.	General Officer of the Command.	Thirty days from service of notice.
128	Cantonment Authority's notice prohibiting the use of a slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of animals of a particular description.	District Magistrate.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
131 (3)	Cantonment Authority's notice to close a private slaughter-house.	General Officer of the Command.	Thirty days from service of notice.
161	Cantonment Authority's notice to keep a source of public water-supply in good order or to take measures to prevent the public from having access to, or using, the water in a source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
163 (a)	Cantonment Authority's notice prohibiting an act which would impair the quality or diminish the quantity of the water in a source of public water-supply which is set apart for public use and is used for drinking purposes.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
209	Cantonment Magistrate's order, issued on the application of the medical officer in charge of the Station Followers' Hospital, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without written permission.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.

1	2	3	4
Rule.	Executive order.	Appellate authority.	Time allowed for appeal.
222 (3)	Cantonment Magistrate's notice directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without written permission.	District Magistrate	Thirty days from service of notice.
221	Cantonment Magistrate's notice, issued on a written order of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, directing a person to remove from the cantonment and prohibiting him from re-entering it without written permission.	Officer Commanding the district.	Thirty days from service of notice.
258 (2)	Commanding Officer's order refusing to convene a Committee of Arbitration.	General Officer of the Command.	Thirty days from date of order.
263	Commanding Officer's order rejecting a person nominated a member of a Committee of Arbitration, on the ground of such person being personally interested in the matter under reference.	General Officer of the Command.	Fifteen days from date of order.
271 and Schedule IV (Conditions of lease).	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house, not already occupied by a military officer, to a military officer.	General Officer of the Command.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a departmental military officer to vacate a house in favour of a regimental officer, or requiring a regimental officer to vacate a house in favour of a departmental military officer.	General Officer of the Command.	Twenty-one days from serviee of notice.
	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a lessee to let a house to a civil officer.	General Officer of the Command.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.
	Cantonment Authority's notice, in pursuance of conditions of lease, requiring a tenant to vacate a house.	General Officer of the Command.	Twenty-one days from service of notice.

SCHEDULE IV.

(*See rule* 271.)

FORM A.

FORM OF LEASE TO BE EXECUTED IN CASES OF LAND APPLIED FOR BY A RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION OR CIVIL DEPARTMENT, OR FOR THE PURPOSE OF ERECTING A HOSPITAL, SCHOOL OR OTHER PUBLIC BUILDING, OR OF LAND SITUATE IN A BAZAR.

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of , , BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the one part and , son of , of , (hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, the land belonging to the Government in the Cantonment which is delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and has submitted with his application the particulars and documents required by rules 268 and 269 of the Cantonment Rules, 1897;

AND WHEREAS the said application has received the sanction of the General Officer of the Command (*or, if the land is situate in a bazar,* the Cantonment Authority of);

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The Secretary of State doth hereby grant unto the Lessee liberty and license to enter into and upon the piece or parcel of land delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and henceforth to occupy and enjoy the same as a site for the erection of buildings, subject to the conditions set forth in the Annexure hereto.

2. The Lessee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, that the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will duly observe all and every the conditions hereinbefore referred to and on his and their part to be observed.

In Witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by , Principal Staff Officer of the Command on behalf of the General Officer of the said Command (*or, if the land is situate in a bazar,* the Cantonment Authority of), acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the presence of : (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named , in the presence of . (Seal.)

NOTE.—*Copies of this form, with the Annexure, will be obtainable gratis on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.*

ANNEXURE TO FORM A.

CONDITIONS.

Commencement and completion of buildings.

CONDITION I.—The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the site plan appended to the lease shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the lease, and shall be completed within the period specified in the note indorsed on such plan, or within such further period (if any) as the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, may, by order in writing, allow.

Erection of buildings.

CONDITION II.—(*1*) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not in accordance with such plan, with the written permission of the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

(*2*) Any such permission may be made subject to any conditions which may be agreed upon between such authority and the Lessee.

CONDITION III.—The land shall not be used for any purposes other than those specified in the Lessee's application under rule 268 (*d*) of the Cantonment Rules, 1897; nor shall the buildings erected on the land be permitted to fall into such a state of ruin as absolutely to prevent their being used for the purposes so specified.

Use of land and maintenance of buildings.

CONDITION IV.—(*1*) Whenever the Lessee intends to transfer, by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange, his interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, or in any part of the land or buildings, he or the intended transferee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the transfer is completed.

Power to veto transfer of Lessee's interest in certian cases.

(*2*) The General Officer of the Command shall have power, within the said period of one month and with the concurrence of the Local Government, to impose, by order in writing, his veto on any such transfer; and, if in any case the Cantonment Authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to such General Officer without delay.

(*3*) If notice of any such transfer is not given as aforesaid, or if any such transfer is made after the same has been vetoed, the transfer shall be void.

CONDITION V.—Every person on whom the Lessee's interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, may devolve by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, shall send to the Cantonment Authority, within one month from the date of such devolution, a report in writing of the fact, together with such particulars as may be required by that Authority, for entry in the register maintained under rule 278 or 279, as the case may be, of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

Report of devolution of Lessee's interest.

CONDITION VI.—(*1*) If the Lessee does not commence or complete, as required by Condition I, the buildings to be erected on the land, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon; and if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal to be effected and recover the cost from him, and may also cancel the lease.

Procedure on breach of Condition I or Condition II.

(*2*) If the Lessee erects any building or makes any alteration or addition otherwise than as allowed by or under Condition II, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove the building or to alter the same to its satisfaction; and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal or alteration to be effected and recover the cost from him.

CONDITION VII.—(*1*) So long as the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall duly observe the conditions hereinbefore specified, and on his part to be observed, he or they may, subject to Condition IX, hold the land without interruption.

Forfeiture for breach of any other condition.

(*2*) If the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall break any of the conditions hereinbefore specified, other than Condition I or Condition II, and on his or their part to be observed, the Local Government may, after giving one month's notice in writing, resume the land or any portion thereof, and may, on such resumption, declare all or any part of the right and interest of the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, in the buildings erected on the land to be forfeited.

CONDITION VIII.—The Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss incurred by reason of anything done in pursuance of Condition VI or Condition VII, clause (*2*).

Claims to compensation barred.

CONDITION IX.—The Local Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time, after giving one month's notice in writing, and on payment of compensation for such buildings standing on the land or portion as shall have been erected under proper authority.

Right of the Government to resume the land on payment of compensation for buildings.

FORM B.

FORM OF LEASE TO BE EXECUTED IN ALL CASES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH FORM A ABOVE IS PRESCRIBED.

THIS INDENTURE, made the day of , BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State), of the one part, and , son of , of , (hereinafter called the Lessee) of the other part.

WHEREAS the Lessee has applied for permission to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, the land belonging to the Government in the Cantonment which is delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and has submitted with his application the particulars and documents required by rules 268 and 269 of the Cantonment Rules 1897;

AND WHEREAS the said application has received the sanction of the General Officer of the Command;

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The Secretary of State doth hereby grant unto the Lessee liberty and license to enter into and upon the piece or parcel of land delineated in the site-plan hereto appended, and henceforth to occupy and enjoy the same as a site for the erection of buildings, subject to the conditions set forth in the Annexure hereto.

2. The Lessee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, covenant with the Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, that the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall and will duly observe all and every the conditions hereinbefore referred to and on his and their part to be observed.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by , Principal Staff Officer of the Command, on behalf of the General Officer of the said Command acting in the premises for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in the presence of: (Seal.)

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named , in the presence of . (Seal.)

NOTE.—*Copies of this form, with the Annexure, will be obtainable gratis on application to the Cantonment Magistrate.*

ANNEXURE TO FORM B.

CONDITIONS.

In these Conditions—

(*a*) "house" means the house erected on the land occupied by the Lessee, and includes the land and buildings appurtenant to the house; and, if any question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to the house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, whose decision thereon shall, subject to revision by the District Magistrate, be final:

(*b*) the expression "repairs" to a house shall be deemed to include such repairs as are usually made in the neighbourhood to buildings of the same class as that to which the house belongs, but does not include additions, improvements or alterations except in so far as they are necessary to carry out such repairs as aforesaid or have been made with the Lessee's consent:

(*c*) "military officer" means a commissioned or warrant officer of the army on military duty in the cantonment, and includes a chaplain, a Cantonment Magistrate and any person in Army departmental employment whom the General Officer of the Command may for the purposes of these Conditions place on the same footing as a military officer: and

(*d*) "civil officer" means a gazetted civil officer of the Government, and includes any other person in the service of the Government, not being a military officer, whom the Local Government may for the purposes of these Conditions place on the same footing as a civil officer.

Commencement and completion of buildings.

CONDITION I.—The buildings to be erected on the land in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease shall be commenced within six months from the execution of the lease, and shall be completed within the period specified in the note indorsed on such plan, or within such further period (if any) as the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, may, by order in writing, allow.

Erection of buildings.

CONDITION II.—(*1*) Buildings may be erected on the land only in accordance with the site-plan appended to the lease or, where a proposed building, alteration or addition is not in accordance with such plan, with the written permission of the authority which sanctioned the application under Chapter XXI of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

(*2*) Any such permission may be given subject to any conditions which may be agreed upon between such Authority and the Lessee.

Use of land and maintenance of buildings.

CONDITION III.—The land shall not be used for any purpose other than those specified in the Lessee's application under rule 268 (*d*) of the Cantonment Rules, 1897; nor shall the buildings erected on the land be permitted to fall into such a state of ruin as absolutely to prevent their being used for the purposes so specified.

Power to veto transfer of Lessee's interest in certain cases.

CONDITION IV.—(*1*) Whenever the Lessee intends to transfer, by sale, gift, mortgage or exchange, his interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, or in any part of the land or buildings, he or the intended transferee shall give the Cantonment Magistrate one month's notice in writing before the transfer is completed.

(*2*) The General Officer of the Command shall have power, within the said period of one month, and with the concurrence of the Local Government, to impose, by order in writing, his veto on any such transfer; and, if in any case the Cantonment Authority considers it desirable that the said power of veto should be exercised, it shall report the case to such General Officer without delay.

(*3*) If notice of any such transfer is not given as aforesaid, or if any such transfer is made after the same has been vetoed, the transfer shall be void.

Report of devolution of Lessee's interest.

CONDITION V.—Every person on whom the Lessee's interest in the land, or in the buildings erected on the land, may devolve, by transfer, by succession or by operation of law, shall send to the Cantonment Authority, within one month from the date of such devolution, a report in writing of the fact, together with such particulars as may be required by that Authority for entry in the register maintained under rule 278 or rule 279, as the case may be, of the Cantonment Rules, 1897.

Right of the Government to appropriate the house for occupation by any military or civil officer.

CONDITION VI.—The Government reserves a right, subject to the Conditions hereinafter contained, to appropriate the house at any time for occupation by any military officer or civil officer.

Agreement to vacate to be executed when house is let to any person other than a military or civil officer.

CONDITION VII.—If the Lessee lets the house to any person other than a military officer or (if the house has been set apart in accordance with Condition X for occupation by civil officers) a civil officer, possession of the house shall not be given until—

(*a*) such person has executed a stamped agreement undertaking to vacate the house whenever required so to do in pursuance of a notice issued under Condition VIII or Condition X, and has registered such agreement under the law for the time being in force relating to the registration of documents, and

(*b*) the Lessee has forwarded an attested copy of such agreement to the Cantonment Authority.

Appropriation of house for a military officer, where it is not already occupied by a military officer.

CONDITION VIII.—Whenever the Cantonment Authority considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of any military officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a military officer, and if it has not been set apart in accordance with Condition X for occupation by civil officers, by notice in writing—

(*a*) require the Lessee to let the house to the military officer named in the notice, and

(*b*) require the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same.

Appropriation of house for a military officer, where it is occupied by another military officer.

CONDITION IX.—If the house is occupied by a departmental military officer and the Cantonment Authority considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of a regimental officer, or *vice versâ*, it may, by notice in writing, require the officer in occupation to vacate the house;

and may, if necessary, by further notice in writing, require the Lessee to accept the change of tenancy.

Appropriation of house for civil officers.

CONDITION X.—(*1*) The Cantonment Authority may at any time, with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government, set apart the house for occupation by civil officers.

(*2*) If the house has been so set apart, the arrangement shall not be revoked without the concurrence of the Local Government.

(*3*) If, while the house is so set apart, the Cantonment Authority at any time considers that the right reserved by Condition VI should be exercised in behalf of any civil officer, it may, if the house is not already occupied by a civil officer, by notice in writing,—

(*a*) require the Lessee to let the house to the civil officer named in the notice, and

(*b*) require the existing tenant (if any) to vacate the same.

Procedure to be observed before appropriating house.

CONDITION XI.—(*1*) Whenever a military officer or a civil officer considers that a notice should be issued in his behalf under Condition VIII, Condition IX or Condition X, he may request the Commanding Officer of his regiment, or (in the case of a departmental military officer) the local head of his department, or (in the case of a civil officer) the District Magistrate, to make an application to that effect to the Cantonment Authority.

(*2*) On receipt of any such application the Cantonment Authority shall inquire into the case, and it shall not issue the notice unless it is satisfied—

(*a*) that the officer ought to reside in the cantonment, and

(*b*) that the circumstances are such as to require its intervention, and

(*c*) that the rent offered by the officer for the house is reasonable, and

(*d*) if the house is vacant, that it is suitable for the residence of the officer, and

(*e*) if the house is occupied, that it is suitable for the residence of the officer, and that there is no vacant house in the cantonment which is suitable for his residence.

EXPLANATION.—In considering whether a house is suitable for the residence of an officer, regard shall be had to (*i*) the locality in which his duties chiefly lie and (*ii*) his rank.

Sanction to be obtained before house is occupied as a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway administration.

CONDITION XII.—(*1*) The house shall not be occupied for the purposes of a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway-administration, without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, given with the concurrence of the Local Government.

(*2*) Before application is made for such sanction, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall certify whether or not in his opinion the number of houses in the cantonment, as compared with the strength of the existing or probable garrison, renders it likely that such occupation as aforesaid would—

(*a*) cause any difficulty in obtaining accommodation in the cantonment, or in the part of the cantonment in which the house is situate, for militay officers or civil officers, or

(*b*) necessitate the acquisition of land at some future time for the extension of the cantonment.

House not to be appropriated for military or civil officer if it is occupied, with sanction, as a bank, hotel, shop or school, or by a railway-administration, or is otherwise appropriated by the Government.

CONDITION XIII.—No notice shall be issued under Condition VIII or Condition X if the house—

(*a*) is occupied, with the sanction required by Condition XII, as a bank, hotel, shop or school, and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for issuing the notice arises, or

(*b*) is occupied, with the sanction aforesaid, by a railway-administration, or

(*c*) is appropriated by the Local Government, with the concurrence of the General Officer of the Command, or by the Governor-General in Council, for use as a public office or for any other purpose.

Rent offered to be stated in notice to Lessee.

CONDITION XIV.—Every notice to the Lessee issued under Condition VIII, Condition IX or Condition X, shall state the amount of monthly rent which the proposed tenant offers to pay for the house.

Time to be allowed for giving possession of house.

CONDITION XV.—(*1*) If the house is unoccupied, any notice issued under Condition VIII or Condition X may require the Lessee to give possession of the same to the proposed tenant within four days from the service of the notice.

(*2*) If the house is occupied, no such notice as aforesaid shall require its vacation in less than thirty days from the service of the notice.

Terms of tenancy applicable to military and civil officers.

CONDITION XVI.—(*1*) Subject to the terms of any agreement in writing between the Lessee and a military officer or a civil officer, and to the terms of this condition, every lease of the house to such an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month, terminable—

(*a*) without notice, in the case of the departure of the officer from the cantonment on duty or under medical certificate, or in the case of a Committee of Arbitration deciding that the house has become unfit for occupation, or

(*b*) by one month's notice in writing to the Lessee in any other case.

(*2*) A notice under clause (*1*) of this condition must be signed by or on behalf of the officer concerned; and the Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the officer so desires, cause it to be served on the Lessee free of charge.

(*3*) When a military officer or a civil officer has, in pursuance of clause (*1*) of this condition, given up his occupation of the house without notice, and has occupied the house during a portion only of the calendar month in which his occupation ceased, he shall be liable to pay as rent for that portion a sum bearing the same proportion to the monthly rent as the said portion bears to the whole month:

Provided that the sum shall not, in any case, be less than one-fourth of the monthly rent.

Sub-lease voidable at option of Lessee.

CONDITION XVII.—If any tenant of the house, being a military officer or a civil officer, sub-lets the same without the consent of the Lessee, the sub-lease shall be voidable at the option of the Lessee.

Right of Lessee to require reference to arbitration on question of rent.

CONDITION XVIII.—(*1*) If the Lessee considers that any rent offered by a proposed tenant and stated in a notice in accordance with Condition XIV is insufficient, he may, within a period of fifteen days from the service of such notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

(*2*) If the Lessee does not make such a requisition within the said period, he shall be deemed to have accepted the rent so offered.

(*3*) After such acceptance, or the decision of a Committee of Arbitration, the amount of such rent shall not be called in question by either party, except in the circumstances mentioned in clause (*a*) of Condition XXI.

Right of Lessee to require reference to arbitration on question of repairs.

CONDITION XIX.—(1) If the Lessee fails to execute any repairs to the house which any tenant, being a military or civil officer, may consider necessary, the Cantonment Authority may, at the request of the tenant, and if it is satisfied that such repairs or any of them are necessary, by notice in writing, require the Lessee to execute such repairs, or such of them as it may consider necessary, within a period, not less than fifteen days, to be specified in the notice.

(2) If the Lessee objects to comply with any notice issued under clause (1) of this condition, he may, within fifteen days from the service of the notice, require that the matter be referred by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power of tenant to apply for reference to arbitration on question whether house has become unfit for occupation.

CONDITION XX.—If any tenant of the house, being a military or civil officer, considers that his lease should be terminable without notice in consequence of the house having become unfit for occupation, he may apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration.

Power of either Lessee or tenant to apply for reference to arbitration on other questions.

CONDITION XXI.—If the Lessee and any tenant of the house, being a military or civil officer, disagree—

(a) as to any change in the rent of the house which is proposed in consequence of dilapidations or additions to buildings or for any other similar reason, or

(b) on any matter relating to rent or repairs, other than a matter referred to in clause (a) of this condition or in Condition XVIII, Condition XIX or Condition XX,

either the Lessee or the tenant may apply to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to refer the matter to a Committee of Arbitration.

Constitution of Committee of Arbitration; its decision to be binding on Lessee and his tenant.

CONDITION XXII.—Whenever any matter is referred to a Committee of Arbitration in pursuance of Condition XVIII, Condition XIX, Condition XX or Condition XXI, the Committee shall be constituted as provided in Chapter XX of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, and the Lessee and his tenant shall be bound by the decision of the Committee.

Right of tenant to execute repairs and deduct cost from rent.

CONDITION XXIII.—If the Lessee fails to comply with any notice issued under clause (1) of Condition XIX, and has not, within fifteen days from the service of such notice, required that the matter be referred to a Committee of Arbitration, or,

if any Committee of Arbitration constituted under Chapter XX of the Cantonment Rules, 1897, decides that repairs are necessary and the extent to which they are necessary, and the Lessee fails to execute such repairs within a period to be specified in a notice issued by the Cantonment Authority in that behalf,

the tenant of the house may himself cause the repairs specified in the notice to be executed at rates not exceeding those paid in the cantonment by the Military Works Department or the Public Works Department, and may deduct the cost thereof from the rent, or otherwise recover it from the Lessee.

Procedure on breach of Condition I or Condition II.

CONDITION XXIV.—(1) If the Lessee does not commence or complete, as required by Condition I, the buildings to be erected on the land, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove all or any buildings or materials which he may have erected or collected thereon; and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal to be effected and recover the cost from him, and may also cancel the lease.

(2) If the Lessee erects any building or makes any alteration or addition otherwise than as allowed by or under Condition II, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to remove the building or to alter the same to its satisfaction; and, if he fails to comply with such notice, the Cantonment Authority may, after giving him six hours' further notice in writing, cause such removal or alteration to be effected and recover the cost from him.

Forfeiture for breach of any other condition.

CONDITION XXV.—(1) So long as the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall duly observe the conditions hereinbefore specified and on his or their part to be observed, he or they may, subject to Condition XXVII, hold the land without interruption.

(2) If the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, shall break any of the conditions hereinbefore specified, other than Condition I or Condition II, and on his or their part to be observed, the Local Government may, after giving one month's notice in writing, resume the land or any portion thereof, and may on such resumption, declare all or any part of the right and interest of the Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in the buildings erected on the land to be forfeited.

Claims to compensation barred.

CONDITION XXVI.—The Lessee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, shall not be entitled to compensation for any loss incurred by reason of anything done in pursuance of Condition XXIV or Condition XXV, clause (2).

Right of the Government to resume the land on payment of compensation for buildings.

CONDITION XXVII.—The Local Government may resume the land or any portion thereof at any time after giving one month's notice in writing, and on payment of compensation for such buildings standing on the land or portion as shall have been erected under proper authority.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10TH OCTOBER 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 8th October 1896.

No. 747.—Mr. J. R. Maconachie has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd August 1896.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH OCTOBER 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 21st October 1896.

No. 920.—The services of Surgeon-Captain B. G. Seton, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st October 1896.

No. 1362.—The services of Captain A. T. H. Newnham, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 11th October 1896.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th October 1896.

No. 2854-*F.*—Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Political Officer for Dír and Swát, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 28th October 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1161.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette," dated the 25th September* 1896, *page* 5321.

INDIA OFFICE ;

25th September 1896.

* * * * * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

* * * * * * *

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Massy, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st September 1896.

* * * * * * *

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1170.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Robert Clarke, Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 1173.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be Honorary Colonel, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd October 1896.

No. 440.—Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, Punjab, reverted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 13th April 1896.

No. 441.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from.
* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* *	* * *
Jeffery, T. J. P. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	7th August 1896.
* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* *	* * *
Wallis, B. G. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	7th August 1896.
* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* *	* * *
Ivens, T. E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	22nd August 1896.
Campion, J. M. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	22nd August 1896.
* * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *	* *	* * *

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 31ST OCTOBER 1896.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October 1896.

No. 24.—His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secy. to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October 1896.

No. 409—With reference to Rules 5 and 10 of the Rules published with Home Department Resolution No. 2 Ex.—188—199, dated 5th June 1894, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364 T.-F., dated 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices and in the Clerical Establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1897. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is eighteen. Of these, nine will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rájpútána, Central India and Balúchistán, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining nine vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta and such candidates, temporarily resident but not domiciled in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is nine. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June 1894, and to Rule 5 of the Rules published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877 T. F., dated 17th October 1896, prescribing the particulars and documents * which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

* *Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of 5th June 1894.*

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which student's good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 5 of the Rules published with the Resolution of the Bengal Government of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877 T. F., dated 17th October 1896.

(1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University Examination, or of Standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.

(2) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which student's good-conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school certified by the Head Master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

MEDICAL.

The 30th October 1896.

No. 945.—Surgeon-Major H. Hendley, I. M. S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Dharmsála, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major J. Moorhead, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 946.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Moorhead, M. D., I. M. S., Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th October 1896.

No. 307.—The services of the Reverend J. P. Dyer, Chaplain of Dagshai, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 308.—The services of the Reverend C. H. Richards, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge at Dagshai.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 29th October 1896.

No. 2937-*F.*—Mr. W. S. Davis, Assistant Political Officer for Dír and Swát, is appointed to officiate as Political Officer for Dír and Swát, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Major H. A. Deane, C. S. I., Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 29th October 1896.

No. 4611-*S.R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt fish-maws, shark-fins, and mother-of-pearl shells from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th October 1896.

No. 451.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:

* * * * * * * *

To Punjab.

Mr. Richard Brooks.

Mr. Alexander Roderick Murray.

* * * * * * * *

The 28th October 1896.

No. 455.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in despatch No. 86 Railway, dated 24th September 1896, accorded sanction to the extension, when funds are available, of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway from Lyallpur to Khanewal, a distance of 105 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,37,845.

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

PART II.
Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 7TH NOVEMBER 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 5th November 1896.

No. 1000—The services of Surgeon-Captain D. T. Lane, I. M. S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 31st August 1896.

No. 1002.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. Wilkinson, I M. S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th November 1896

No. 319.—The services of the Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th November 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1231.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Sydney MaddockRobinson to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November 1896.

No. 470.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the survey for a through line of Railway from Agra to Delhi, a distance of about 124 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Director General of Railways and will be known as the Agra-Delhi chord line survey.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 14TH NOVEMBER 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1896.

No. 431 —With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 409, dated the 29th October 1896, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices, and in the Clerical Establishment of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and following week days.

The Examination at Allahabad and Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held on the above dates at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively.

JUDICIAL.

The 13th November 1896.

No. 1431.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-Law to be a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, *vice* Mr. H. T. Rivaz, deceased.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED OCTOBER 10TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 5th October 1896.

No. 259.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the sixth day of October 1896 as the day on which the said Act shall come into force.

No. 260.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19, subsection (*1*), of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order that every pilgrim ship shall contain, in the first or upper between-deck, at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet, and, in the second or lower between-deck, at least sixteen superficial feet and ninety-six cubic feet, of space available for each pilgrim.

No. 261.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5, clause (*1*), of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the computation of pilgrims for the purposes of the said Act and the rules thereunder, two persons of the age of one year and upwards and under the age of twelve years shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, count as one pilgrim.

No. 262.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:

1. In these rules "the Inspector" means the officer appointed by the Local Government under section 8, or the person authorized by such officer as aforesaid under section 9, of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), hereinafter referred to as "the Act," and "section" means a section of the said Act.

2. The Inspector shall, on receiving the notice required by section 8, himself proceed, or give written authority to some competent person on his behalf, to inspect the ship, her provisions, medical stores, equipments, ventilation, fittings, etc., and shall satisfy himself by such inspection that they meet all prescribed requirements.

3. The certificates A and B required under sections 11 and 12 shall be given in Forms Nos. I and II appended to these rules and that required under section 24 in Form III.

4. No certificate under section 12 shall be granted between May 20th and September 20th in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather; nor shall such a certificate be given unless all the arrangements required by these rules have been made to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

5. The Inspector shall see that in all cases where the number of pilgrims exceeds 100, the Medical Officer of the ship is present at the official inspection and that such Medical Officer has had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the accommodation and care of the pilgrims under these rules; and shall require such Medical Officer to furnish a certificate to that effect in Form X and to sign the second of the certificates prescribed by rule 57.

Boats, anchors and cables.

6. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats, two of which shall be life-boats, according to the following scale:

Registered tonnage of steam-ship.	Number of boats not less than	Minimum cubic contents of life-boats. Feet.	Minimum cubic contents of all the boats of the ship.
Less than 800 tons	5	330	1,730
800 tons and less than 1,000 tons	6	330	2 045
1,000 tons and less than 1,250 tons	6	900	2,545
1,250 tons and less than 1,500 tons	6	900	3,000
1,500 tons and upwards	7	928	3,600

NOTE.—The cubic contents of the boats in the above table are ascertained by multiplying their outside length, their outside width and their inside depth together, and then the product by 0·6.

(*2*) Every boat shall be supplied with two fresh-water breakers, two small tin lined lockers fitted under the side seats in the stern and each capable of holding about 50 lbs. of biscuit, and a tightly spread canvas cover.

(*3*) Every boat shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with masts, sails, painters, oars, rowlocks or tholes, rudder and tiller, boat hooks, plugs and breakers all properly secured.

(*4*) A hatchet or tomahawk shall be kept in each end of every life-boat in good order and secured by a lanyard; a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided: and a life-line in loops shall run round the outside of the boat and be securely made fast.

7. Boat drill shall be practised at least once a week.

8. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with three bower anchors of such weight, and with cables of such length, size and material as are, in the judgment of the Inspector, sufficient.

Instruments for purposes of navigation.

9. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) not less than three good ship's compasses and two boat's compasses and with a record of the deviation of her compasses on every point, entered in the log-book;

(*b*) Admiralty or Indian Government charts and sailing directions suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake;

(*c*) not less than two chronometers and not less than two sextants or quadrants and barometers, one of the latter being a mercurial barometer;

(*d*) A deep-sea leadline and lead.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires and precautions against fire.

10. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) hose capable of being connected with the engines of the ship, and adapted for extinguishing fire in any part thereof; and

(*b*) fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons of tonnage up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600: Provided that not more than 50 fire-buckets need under any circumstances be carried.

(*2*) If fire-annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they shall be placed by the Master in charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and the ship's carpenter, who shall be held responsible that they, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, are kept in a state fit for immediate use.*

11. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire; and fire-drill shall be practised at convenient times and at least once a week.

12. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder or other inflammable articles they may have with them.

13. No naked lights shall on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between-decks is strictly prohibited.

14. Cases containing spirits shall never be opened in the hold, but may be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

Appliances for saving life and making signals of distress.

15. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with a supply of life-buoys with lines attached, of which not less than six shall be kept readily available on deck, and with inextinguishable lights fitted for attachment to the life-buoys. Every pilgrim ship shall also be supplied with an approved life-belt or other similar approved article of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, for each person on board, and such life-belts or other articles as aforesaid shall be so placed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, as to be readily accessible.

EXPLANATION.—An "approved life-belt" means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use and which is capable of floating in water for 24 hours with at least 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it. †

16. Life-buoys shall be secured by toggle and becket or any similar method allowing of ready release, but shall not be lashed or seized to the vessel.

17. Every pilgrim ship shall carry such quantity of rockets and blue lights or other signals as the Inspector may deem adequate.

Fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks.

18. The Inspector shall see that sufficient ventilators are provided for the between-decks to give each pilgrim (*a*) in the first or upper between-deck 5 square inches, and (*b*) in the second or lower between-deck 10 square inches of ventilation-area exclusive of hatches and side scuttles, and so placed as to afford an equable diffusion of air through all parts. The ventilators of the second between-deck must act separately from those of the first between-deck, and, if pilgrims are carried on a second or lower between-deck, such lower between-deck shall be ventilated by artificial ventilation, such as Blackman's ventilator or a thermantidote approved of by the Inspector. The Inspector shall also see (*i*) that all air-holes affording a means of communication between the hold and the between-decks are closed so as to shut off, as completely as possible, the escape of foul air from the bilge, or steam from the cargo, into the between-decks; (*ii*) that the foul air from the hold and the between-decks respectively is carried in separate shafts above the uppermost deck; and (*iii*) that all ventilating shafts and tubes for the hold are so arranged as to act quite independently of those for the between-decks.

19. In the absence of hollow iron masts or other means of ventilating the hold, there shall be fitted at least four cowl-headed tubes (of a size to be approved by the Inspector) leading from the lower hold to the open air on the upper deck.

20. Every cowl-headed tube shall be provided with a strong plug for use, if necessary, in bad weather.

*Fire-engines should be worked once a week to keep them in proper order.

† Life-belts should be cut out 2 inches under the armpits, and so fitted as to remain securely in place when put on.

21. Such provision shall be made for affording light to the between-decks as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Inspector, require. The pilgrims shall, moreover, have the free and unimpeded use of the whole of every hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and over each hatchway there shall be erected such a booby-hatch or other substantial covering as shall, in the opinion of such Inspector, afford the greatest amount of light and air and of protection from sun and wet as the case will admit of.

22. The upper deck of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

23. Each hatchway shall be provided with a large tarpaulin tent which can in bad weather be spread well over it and securely fastened so as to keep out rain and let in fresh air, and in fine weather be rolled up and put out of the way; and shall, except where arrangements exist for lowering the derrick boom in a way which will serve the purpose, also be fitted with a strong iron or wooden A-shaped frame for the support of such tent.

24. Every pilgrim ship shall have poop, quarter deck, waist and forecastle awnings complete and in good order, and six windsails distributed as the Inspector may direct. The awning and windsails shall be kept up so long as the weather does not render this impossible.

25. Strong ladders 2½ feet wide with hand rails of a convenient height shall be provided for every hatchway used as such and not merely as a ventilator; and, as additional means for women and children to hold on by, knotted hand-ropes shall be fastened conveniently near the ladders.

26. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns shall be fixed at convenient distances apart.

27. The space to be occupied by pilgrims must be kept clear from obstruction of any kind whatever, thoroughly clean and dry; and nothing, except life-belts with the consent of the Inspector given under rule 15, shall be slung up or stowed away between the beams. Every day while the pilgrims are on deck the between-decks shall be carefully cleaned and scrubbed with dry sand mixed with suitable disinfectants.*

28. Bamboos, ropes or strong rails shall be securely fastened fore and aft to the midship stanchions on the between-deck.

29. No timber or cargo of any kind, and only the necessary fittings properly secured and live stock for consumption on the voyage, shall be allowed on the upper deck, which shall, save as aforesaid, be exclusively reserved for the pilgrims.†

30. A set of water-vessels, such as buckets and tin mugs, required by topases or others for use in the latrines, shall be exclusively set apart for such purpose; and they shall be marked or painted so as to be clearly distinguishable from those used for cooking or drinking purposes.

Food, fuel and water-supply.

31. Every pilgrim ship shall be supplied in accordance with the following scale with food, fuel and water, of good quality, conveniently stored and in quantity sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the intended voyage (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable):

For each pilgrim daily—

Rice	... 1 lb.	Tamarind ...	... 1 oz.
Flour or ship's biscuit	... 4 oz.	Condiments, chillies, garlic, coriander seed or turmeric	¼ „
Pulse, dall ...	... 4 „	Salt ...	... ½ „
Ghee or oil ...	... 1 „	Firewood, dry ...	... 2 lbs
Onions	... 2 „	Drinking-water from iron tanks ...	... 1 gal.
Pumpkins, yams, or other vegetables ...	... 2 „		

* Calvert's powder in the proportion of 10 per cent. should be used.

† Pilgrims should be encouraged to use the upper deck as much as possible.

Provided that, in the case of drinking-water, the allowance hereby prescribed shall be provided for each pilgrim irrespective of his age.

A table of the rations of food and water in Persian, Urdu and Gujrati shall be posted up in a public place on the ship to be approved of by the Inspector.

32. Excepting fuel and water, which shall always be found by the ship, the articles in the above scale need not be provided for those pilgrims who have satisfied the officer appointed in this behalf under section 18 that they have on board food sufficient for their own use.

33. Every pilgrim ship shall, in addition to the requirements of the two last foregoing rules, have on board, either as cargo or stores, food sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to provide for the pilgrims in the event of an accident to the ship's machinery.

34. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with caboose accommodation sufficient to cook for the total number of pilgrims on board, and such accommodation shall in no case consist of less than two cabooses or cooking ranges placed on deck, properly housed and covered, to which the pilgrims shall have free access between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.

(*2*) All cooking ranges shall be made of substantial plate-iron lined inside with bricks and raised at least four inches from the deck, with an outlet or chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and the Master shall see that fires adequate for cooking are kept lighted at them from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. An additional range shall be provided for every 200 pilgrims carried in excess of 100. Cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves is prohibited.

(*3*) The Inspector may require the Master to provide such number as such Inspector may think necessary of Muhammadan cooks, not exceeding three per hundred pilgrims (*exclusive of pilgrims who have on board their own supplies and desire to cook for themselves*).

35. The crew of the ship shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges or latrines set apart for pilgrims while pilgrims are on board, but shall be provided with a separate cooking range and latrine.

36. Each ship shall be fitted with a condenser or distilling apparatus of sufficient capacity to produce at least one gallon of drinking-water a day for every person on board of whatever age, including the crew.

37. No certificate under section 13 shall be granted unless the condenser cannot only supply the minimum quantity of water prescribed under rule 36 for each person on board, but also yield every 24 hours 500 gallons of pure, cold water fit to drink.

38. The tanks for storing drinking-water on board shall not be placed near the latrines. They shall be protected from all filth, and shall be so closed that the distribution of the water can be effected only by means of pumps or from taps with lock and key fitted to the tanks.

39. The water of any tank pronounced bad by the Medical Officer of the ship shall be immediately rejected and pumped out and the tank cleaned out before being refilled.

40. If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water stored, or as to the possibility of its pollution, either at its source or in the course of the voyage, it shall be well boiled; and it shall be thrown into the sea as soon as it is possible to obtain a purer supply. All water taken on board at any port and intended to be issued as drinking-water shall invariably be boiled before it is distributed.

41. Every condenser or distilling apparatus shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold-water pump, and under no circumstances shall this engine be used for any other purpose than that of feeding the boiler of the condenser.

42. The arrangements for discharging the circulating water from the condenser shall be such that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks, or extinguishing fire, as well as discharging over the ship's side. A suitable hose and connection shall also be provided.

43. Either upright or horizontal boilers may be used for condensers. Each boiler shall be furnished with a steam-gauge indexed to double the working pressure, a glass water-gauge and two separate gauge-cocks, one safety-valve and two mud-hole doors for the purposes of cleaning.

44. The boilers and all machinery connected with condensers shall be properly covered in, and every wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boilers of condensers shall be covered with sheet lead weighing 4½ lbs. per square foot and securely fastened to such bulkhead.

45. All the piping in connection with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge-pipe, shall be laid in position safe from accident or otherwise securely encased.

46. The Inspector shall satisfy himself by actual experiment that the condenser is capable of performing the work required of it.

47. The Chief Engineer or some other competent person, to be approved by the Inspector, shall be appointed to have charge of the distilling apparatus and machinery connected therewith during the voyage.

48. No ship shall put to sea before the decks have been cleared of any loose straw hay or other inflammable material, and all the cargo has been properly stowed away.

Cargo.

49. No petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act (XII of 1886), or explosive as described in the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely, by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage, to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims, shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo.

Allotment of upper deck space.

50. No cabin shall be provided for any pilgrim on the upper deck unless space remains unallotted on that deck after providing the accommodation required for the permanent and temporary hospitals, latrines, and six superficial feet for every pilgrim carried in the between-decks. Such space as remains unallotted after making provision for these requirements may be reserved for the accommodation of pilgrims in cabins containing not less than 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet of space. No pilgrim shall be furnished with reserved accommodation on the upper deck except in a cabin.

51. The deck space may be distributed between the 1st and 2nd class pilgrims as the Master or owner may desire : provided that each pilgrim of the lowest class has six feet of deck space provided for him.

Amount and distribution of baggage.

52. Pilgrims' heavy baggage shall be registered and numbered under the supervision of the Master the day before the ship sails, and shall be deposited in the hold before the ship leaves her moorings. Pilgrims shall be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary : Provided that the articles so kept do not exceed one maund (82 lbs) in weight for each adult pilgrim or, in the case of pilgrims who, in accordance with the provisions of section 18, are allowed to provide their own food for the entire voyage, one maund and a half.

Hospital accommodation, medical stores, and arrangements for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency.

53. (*1*) The hospital accommodation required under section 21 shall be provided on the upper deck either in the poop or in a deck-house. A permanent

hospital shall be provided containing not less than six bunks, and having a deck area of at least 144 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 864 cubic feet. On every pilgrim ship on which there are 50 or more female pilgrims, there shall be a separate permanent hospital, containing not less than two bunks with a deck area of at least 72 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 288 cubic feet, which shall be reserved for the use of women and children under 12 years of age. The hospitals shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector and shall be provided with permanent raised floors or platforms at least four inches off the deck. They shall be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof shall be well caulked and covered with painted canvas.* No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague shall on any account be treated in a permanent hospital.

(2) Materials shall be carried for the construction on the upper deck of a separate temporary hospital for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to segregate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague) and for any general outbreak of sickness in the event of the permanent hospital accommodation becoming insufficient. The part of the upper deck upon which such hospital shall, if required, be erected, shall be pointed out and measured off by the Inspector. The framework of the hospital shall be either of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos. The roof shall be tented, and both that and the side walls shall be made of stout canvas and be perfectly water-tight, due provision being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area of the floor † shall be not less than 144 square feet, and the floor shall be raised at least 4 inches from the deck. In cases of sickness of the kind referred to in this rule, only the Medical Officer and the person or persons charged with the duty of looking after the patients shall have access to them, and, except the Medical Officer and medical attendants referred to in rule 69, none of those who have had access to such patients, shall be permitted to come into contact with the other persons on board.

54. A suitable dispensary to be approved by the Inspector shall be provided on the upper deck.

Medical stores, etc.

55. The following articles shall be provided according to the following scale and supplied gratuitously to the pilgrims on board at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer, namely:

For any number of pilgrims not exceeding 100 (proportionate quantities to be provided for pilgrims in excess of that number)—

Sago	5 lbs.
Arrowroot in tin case	10 „
Preserved milk ‡ (1 lb tins)	1 dozen.
Liebig's extract of meat in 2 oz. tins or jars ...	1 lb.
Sugar	5 lbs.
Rum	1 quart bottle.

56. The following medicines and medical appliances shall be provided on the scale indicated below in the case of each at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer:

(Weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Acidum, boricum	2 oz.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ONE HUNDRED PILGRIMS.
„ carbolicum (cryst.)	1 „	Fresh vaccine lymph, 6 tubes.
„ nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum ...	1 „	Adhesive plaster (in tin case), one yard.
„ sulphuricum dilutum	1 „	Calico, two yards.
„ tartaricum	2 „	Flannel, ditto.
Æther sulphurus	½ „	Lint, four ounces.
Alumen (in powder)	2 „	Bandages (roller), half a dozen.
Ammonii carbonas	2 „	Paper for powders, etc., one quire.
Argenti nitras	¼ „	Corks for bottles, 1 dozen.

* The fittings used in constructing permanent hospitals should be of iron in preference to wood.

† For flooring sheet iron is the best material.

‡ The contents of a pound tin of preserved milk mixed with half a gallon of water make good milk.

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.
Borax	½ oz.
Calomel	¼ „
Chlorodyne	2 „
Chloroformum	1 „
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent.	¼ „
Copaiba	1 „
Creasotum	¼ „
Glycerinum	1 „
Hydrargyrum cum creta	½ „
Iodoformum	1 „
Ipecacuanha valoid, fluid extract ...	½ „
Linimentum camphoræ compositum ...	2 „
Lini farina	2 lbs. in tin case.
Liquor ammoniæ	1 oz.
Liquor ammonii acetatis	6 „
Liquor epispasticus fortior	¼ „
Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis	½ „
Chrysarobinum	¼ „
Magnesii carbonas	¼ „
Magnesii sulphas in tins	3 lbs.
Oleum Caryophilli	¼ oz.
„ menthæ piperitæ	¼ „
„ ricini	2 pints.
Phenacetin	¼ oz.
Pilula asafœtidæ composita	1 doz.
„ colocynthidis et hyoscyami ...	2 „
„ plumbi cum opio B. P.	4 „
„ scillæ composita	4 „
Potassii bromidum	1 oz.
„ chloras	1 „
„ nitras	2 „
„ permanganas	2 „
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5 gr. powders ...	1 doz.
„ ipecacuanhæ compositus in 5 gr. powders.	4 „
„ Jalapæ compositus	1 oz.
Quininæ sulphas in 3 gr. pills	4 doz.
„ sulphas in bulk	2 oz.

Notes.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ONE HUNDRED PILGRIMS—*contd.*

Cotton-wool (country), 1 lb.

Bed-pans (metal), one.

NOTE.—The preparations of ammonia, ether, chloroform, iodine, and all acids should be in well-stoppered bottles.

Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper.

All the drugs, etc., must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label.

"Poisons" should be specially distinguished by labels with the word "Poison" on them.

Disinfectants.

Sulphur	32 lbs.	Covention, I. B, III, 25.
Corrosive sublimate...	5 „	
Pure Phenic acid ...	20 gallons.	
Fresh slaked lime ...	20 lbs.	
Sulphate of Iron ...	10 „	
Calvert's Carbolic 15 % powder.		
Methylated alcohol	15 gallons.	
Hydrochloric acid...	1 gallon.	

Impermeable bags of India-rubber or tarred canvas, six for each ship.

Instruments for each ship.

Boxes, chip, for ointment (1 oz. each) ...	18
Dispensing bottles (3 oz. each) ...	12
Glass measures, 2 oz.	2
„ „ 2 drachms ...	2
Pestle and mortar (brass)	1
„ „ „ wedgwood ...	1
Scales and weights (grains) ...	1
Spare weights for „	1 set.
Splints (common)	1 „
Silver catheter (No. 8 size) ...	1
India-rubber catheters, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10	4
Spatula	1
Scissors (shop)	1
Penknife	1

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Salol	¼ oz.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ONE HUNDRED PILGRIMS—*concld.*
Sinapis (in powder)	4 „	
Sodii bicarbonas	1 „	Syringe, ear, pewter 1
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	2 „	„ enema, patent 1
„ rectificatus	8 „	„ urethral (male) ... 1
Tinctura aconiti	½ „	„ female 1
„ capsici	½ „	Infusion pot 1
„ digitalis	½ „	Pocket dressing case [to contain 1 probe, 1 director, 1 female catheter, 1 clinical thermometer (in case), 1 pair of scissors, 1 dressing forceps, plated, 6 suture needles, 1 artery forceps, 1 Symes' abscess knife, 1 straight and 1 curved bistoury in 1 handle, 1 lancet (bleeding), silk thread for sutures (20 grains)].
„ ferri perchloridi	1 „	
„ iodi	½ „	
„ nucis vomicæ	1 „	
„ opii	1 „	
„ senegæ	1 „	
„ zingiberis	1 „	
Tragacantha powder	1 „	
Unguentum hydrargyri	½ „	
„ simplex	2 „	
„ sulphuris	2 „	
„ zinci	1 „	
Vaseline	2 „	
Vinegar	1 pint.	
Vinum antimoniale	½ oz.	
„ ipecacuanhæ	1 „	

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 pilgrims.

Number of pilgrims.	Quantity.	
Above 100 to 250	½ more than ...	the quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 pilgrims, and so on.
„ 250 to 350	Twice	
„ 350 to 450	Thrice	
„ 450 to 550	Four times ...	
„ 550 to 650	Five times ...	

57. The following certificates showing that medicines, etc., have been duly supplied and received according to the above scale shall be produced before the Inspector at the time of the inspection :

(1) Certified that we have supplied medicines, etc., for——pilgrims proceeding to———in the S. S.——according to the above scale [or we have supplied medicines, etc., in making up deficiencies in existing stock up to the above scale].

Dated *Chemists.*

(2) Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, etc., examined by me on board the pilgrim ship————and am satisfied that they are all correct.

Medical Officer.

Dated *Ship*

Health Officer.

58. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the Port in British India at which the voyage is to commence.

(2) Articles of bedding, carpets and clothes used by patients who have been affected with cholera, as well as by persons who have had access to such patients, shall be immediately disinfected. Such of these articles as have little or no value shall be thrown into the sea, or, if the ship is in a port or canal, be destroyed by fire. All such articles as are not destroyed shall be carried to the disinfecting stove in impermeable bags sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

(3) The excreta of the sick shall be collected in vessels containing a disinfecting solution and the latrines in which these vessels are emptied shall be thoroughly disinfected after each operation.

(4) Articles which have come into contact with persons suffering from cholera shall be thoroughly disinfected in the following manner :

(a) Articles so contaminated or suspected of being so contaminated shall, unless they are liable to be destroyed by exposure to heat, be disinfected in the disinfecting stove under pressure, the stove being maintained at a temperature (to be tested during each operation) of 220° Fahr. and the articles exposed to this temperature for 15 minutes.

(b) Articles liable to be destroyed by exposure to the heat of a disinfecting stove, such as metals, leather, tables, lockers, etc., shall be disinfected by being washed with a disinfecting solution.*

(5) Ships on which cases of cholera have occurred shall be disinfected in the following manner :

(a) The cabins† and all parts of the ship occupied by cholera patients or those suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be emptied, and all articles removed disinfected as above.

(b) The interior sides, bulkheads, floors and decks of the ship shall be washed with the corrosive sublimate solution with the addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol (*i.e.* one gallon of methylated alcohol to every 10 gallons of the corrosive sublimate solution),‡ and two hours after washing, scrubbed, and then thoroughly washed down with plenty of water.

(c) The hold of the ship shall be strewn from time to time with a sufficient quantity of iron sulphate to neutralize the sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water in the hold shall then, unless the ship is in dock, be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water and sprinkled with the corrosive sublimate solution.

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* One of the following disinfecting solutions should be used :

(a) Corrosive sublimate in the following proportion :

Corrosive sublimate, ½ oz.
Hydrochloric acid, 1 oz.
Water, 3 gallons.
Fuchsin or eosin, 5 grains.

(b) Pure phenic acid, five parts in 100 parts of water.

(c) Fresh slaked lime.

The different disinfecting solutions are useful for the following purposes :

(a) Linen clothes and articles soiled by the evacuations of cholera patients should be put into the corrosive sublimate solution.

(b) Persons in attendance on the sick should use the corrosive sublimate solution, when washing themselves, in the proportion of one part of the solution to 2,000 parts of water.

(c) Phenic acid should be used to disinfect articles which cannot be exposed to a temperature of 220° Fahr. or to contact with sublimate solutions, such as metals, instruments, etc.

(d) Slaked lime is specially useful to disinfect the evacuations of cholera patients ; in the absence of slaked lime phenic acid will answer the same purpose. When slaked lime is used for disinfecting liquids, it should be used in the proportion of three lbs. of lime to 10 gallons of the liquid to be disinfected.

† For the purpose of fumigating cabins and confined space, one ounce of sulphur should be burnt for every 30 cubic feet of the space to be fumigated, the cabin or other space being completely closed during the operation and kept so for twelve hours.

‡ The washing should commence from the top, horizontally and downwards, so that the whole surface becomes covered with a coating of the solution in fine drops.

59. Pilgrims shall air their clothing, blankets, &c., as often as required to do so by the Medical Officer.

60. The following articles and appliances shall be supplied on the scale shown below:

Iron boilers with covers—

For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.
,, dall or curry (small)	

Iron ladles—

For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.
,, dall, &c. (small)	

Iron spoons, tinned	4	To each pilgrim ship.
Curry-stones, with mullers	4	
Sieves for cleaning rice, &c.	6	
Gallon measure	1	
Half-gallon measure	1	
Quarter-gallon measure	1	
Scales and weights or A spring balance		
Block-tin saucepans, for hospital use exclusively, from 1 pint to 1 gallon	3	
Hatchets for cutting wood	2	
Knives	2	

Safety lanterns with lock and key to each.	Besides 3 for hatchways, 2 ,, latrines, 1 ,, hospital, and 1 ,, Surgeon, which are to burn all night,	there shall be one additional lantern for every 100 pilgrims on board, and each such lantern shall burn for three hours every night.
Oil with wicks, or candles to fit lantern.	Sufficient for seven lanterns to burn at least ten hours, and for the rest to burn at least three hours of every night of the voyage.	

Soap	1 lb. per pilgrim.	
Buckets (galvanised iron)	2 for every 100 pilgrims.	
Tubs (large) for bathing or washing ...	4	To each pilgrim ship.
*Tubs (smaller) for latrine use ...	4	
*Tin pots for latrine	12	
Tin pots for pilgrims suffering from sea-sickness	12	
Canvas bathing screens for the use of women	2	
A dirt-shoot, moveable	1	
Deck scrapers	12	
Sand	1 ton.	
Holystones or hard bricks	50	
Swabs or squeezers	18	
Brooms (country)	50	

*All these should be specially marked for privy use.

61. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be fitted with not less than two latrines, apart from those for the use of the crew, sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible. If there be any females among the pilgrims, one latrine shall be screened off and set apart for the exclusive use of females. There shall be an additional latrine for every 100 pilgrims, or fraction of that number in excess of 100, and if there be more than 100 female pilgrims on board, the number of latrines reserved for their use shall be increased in the proportion they bear to the total number of pilgrims. The latrines shall be provided with seats at the rate of not less than three for the first 100 pilgrims and at the rate of three for every additional 100 pilgrims. No latrine shall be allowed either between-decks or in the hold.

(2) Every latrine shall be firmly secured in a convenient and accessible place on the upper deck and close to the bulwarks. It shall not project over the side of the ship, but shall be so placed that the soil-shoot of the latrine floor may lead directly out of a port or other opening, and well clear of the ship's side. Every latrine shall be divided into separate and private compartments Each compartment shall be not less than three feet by two in size and shall have a separate entrance with door and be fitted with a seat or a pair of foot-boards having a free opening or hole in the centre. Every such opening shall communicate directly with the floor beneath common to all openings. The floor continued into the shoot, and having a good fall towards it, shall be made either of a continuous sheet of metal, or of wood continuously lined with sheet lead or zinc. The floors and shoots of the latrines shall be painted with coal tar liberally laid on. There shall be a troughed opening at each of the ends or sides of the latrines a little above the level of the floor, but below that of the seats of foot-boards, to enable the floors to be freely flushed from the outside. Every compartment shall be well ventilated by means of such openings as will not interfere with privacy, and shall be sufficiently lighted by means of a lantern so placed in the latrine as to throw light into the compartment.

(3) All latrines shall be kept in good order, and cleaned and disinfected three times a day. They shall be constantly flushed by pipes laid on to them, the deck immediately about them being enclosed with a ridge of wood about two inches high to prevent the water used for flushing from finding its way to other parts of the deck.

(4) Not less than two sweepers shall be employed on every pilgrim ship, and one additional sweeper shall be employed for every 100 pilgrims in excess of 100 up to a maximum of five sweepers when the total number of pilgrims does not exceed 1,000. For every 100 or fraction of 100 pilgrims in excess of 1,000 one additional sweeper shall be employed up to a maximum of eight sweepers.

(5) Every pilgrim vessel shall be provided with at least two urinals.

62. Every ship shall be provided with not less than one place for washing on each side of the deck, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as prescribed in the case of latrine accommodation, shall be set apart exclusively for females. A sufficient number of hand-pumps shall also be provided for supplying sea-water for purposes of ablution.

Medical Inspection.

63. The medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out either by lady doctors or, under the supervision of the Medical Officer appointed by the Local Government under section 32, by women appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

64. No articles found by the Medical Officer referred to in the last foregoing rule to have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or from a disease which in his opinion is dangerously infectious or contagious, or suspected by him to have been so contaminated, shall be taken on board a pilgrim ship until they have been disinfected under his orders in the manner prescribed by rule 58.

65. No pilgrim otherwise entitled shall be prevented from embarking save for any of the causes specified in section 32, sub-section (2).

Issue of tickets and refunds of passage-money.

66. (1) The ticket which every pilgrim is, under section 35, entitled to receive—

(a) shall be sold from a book with counterfoils,

(b) shall be denoted by a serial number which shall also be stamped on the counterfoil, and

(c) shall be of canvas paper or parchment, and not less than 4½ inches long by 3 inches wide.

(2) On the ticket and its counterfoil shall be inscribed:

(a) the name of the holder, or, if the holder be a female, the name of the pilgrim whom such female is accompanying, and

(b) the cost in words in Urdu, or in some other vernacular language approved by the Local Government.

The cost of a ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah.

67. (1) Every intending pilgrim who, having purchased a ticket, has not been permitted to embark under the provisions of section 32, sub-section (2), or who, having been received on board a pilgrim ship, has been removed from it in accordance with the provisions of section 33, sub-section (2), or who is from other unavoidable cause, such as

the detention of any member of his family under either of the provisions aforesaid, prevented from proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be entitled to receive back from the owner or agent of the ship the amount paid by him as passage-money.

(2) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed under the protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, and in the case of pilgrims at any other port, of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, to see that refunds of passage-money are promptly made to intending pilgrims entitled to them under this rule. **Bombay Act III of 1887.**

(3) The officer making an inspection under section 32 or section 33 shall, in case of such refund becoming due, impress on the pilgrim's ticket the words "Not permitted to proceed on voyage;" and such pilgrim shall thereupon be entitled, on presentation of the ticket so cancelled at the office of the owner or agent, to a refund of the passage-money paid by him.

The Master, Owner, etc.

68. Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Master shall give the notice required under section 8 in Form No. IV appended to these rules, and shall produce, before the Inspector at the time of his inspection, a certificate in the following form :

"Certified that it is proposed to issue tickets to pilgrims and to provide accommodation as follows :

"On the voyage of the pilgrim ship proceeding to—

Class of pilgrims.	Maximum number of tickets to be issued.	Special accommodation and privileges (if any) to be reserved for each class.
Class I		
Class II		
Pilgrims of the lowest class		

Dated ____________

(Signed) ____________

Master.

69. In the event of a ship being engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims, the owner, agent or Master shall appoint to it a Medical Officer licensed under rule 79. Such owner, agent or Master may make an application to the Local Government, in Form No. V appended to these rules, for a licensed Medical Officer to proceed in medical charge of the pilgrims with the ship, and the Local Government shall comply with such requisition. A second Medical Officer licensed under rule 79 shall be similarly appointed if the number of pilgrims exceeds one thousand. The owner, agent or Master shall also in the case of a ship engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims appoint at least one male and, if there are any female pilgrims to be embarked, also one female attendant to assist the Medical Officer. In addition to the above attendants a compounder shall be engaged by the owner, agent or Master, if the ship is to carry more than 400 pilgrims. Such compounder and attendants must be approved of by the Health Officer at the port of departure and arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspector for providing them with adequate accommodation on board ship.

70. The Master shall afford the Medical Officer every facility for examining the provisions, water and medical stores, and for making himself generally familiar with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims about to be carried.

71. The Master shall cause the statements required by sections 22 and 25 to be prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules.

72. The bond required by section 31 when a ship clears from any port in British India other than Aden for any port in the Red Sea shall be executed in Form No. VII appended to these rules.

73. Before sailing the Master shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a bill of health as prescribed in Form No. VIII appended to these rules.

74. The Master shall post up in the between-decks and in such other places accessible to the pilgrims as may be convenient copies of the Act and of these rules and all notices which he may be required so to post by the Commissioner of Police or other authorized officer at the port of first departure. All such copies shall be in English, French or German, and in Persian, Urdu and Gujrati. The Master shall afford every facility to the Port Officer, or other duly authorized officer or person, for making the official inspection of the ship, her equipment, ventilation, fittings, provisions and medical stores, and shall himself be present at such inspection.

75. The Master shall be jointly responsible with the Medical Officer for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage. He shall see that the special accommodation and privileges, if any, to which the pilgrims are entitled, are reserved to them without hindrance or diminution throughout the voyage; that the space in the upper and between-decks is not encroached upon; that all rules and regulations for securing cleanliness and order are carried out, and, as far as possible, that all reasonable requisitions of the Medical Officer are complied with.

76. The Master shall appoint one of the officers of the ship to the charge of the provisions and stores, to see to the punctual issue according to scale of the day's rations and water, and to assist the Medical Officer generally.

77. The Master shall, in the event of any pilgrim who is unaccompanied by any near relation dying on the voyage, if the ship returns direct from the Hedjaz to any British Indian port, take charge of the effects of the deceased and make them over, on the ship arriving in such port, with such particulars as to the name and residence of the deceased as he may have been able to gather, to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and elsewhere to the Magistrate of the District, or, in his absence the Magistrate in charge. If the death occurs on the voyage to the Hedjaz, and the ship does not return direct to British India, the Master shall make over the effects, with particulars as above, to the British Consul at Jeddah.

78. The Master shall cause the supplementary statement, required by section 24 when additional pilgrims are taken on board at an intermediate port, to be prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules, the heading being altered to "Supplementary Statement required by Section 24 of the Pilgrims Act, 1895."

The Medical Officer.

79. (*1*) Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Medical Officer of every pilgrim ship required by the Act to carry a Medical Officer shall be licensed by the Local Government and appointed by or on behalf of the owner of the pilgrim ship. Every person desiring to obtain a license to act as such Medical Officer shall apply for a license to the Local Civil Administrative Medical Officer of the province in which the port of first departure lies. At Jeddah such license may be granted, for the return voyage only, by the British Consul at that port.

(*2*) The license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form No. IX appended to these rules.

(*3*) No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Medical Officer who is unable to write either English or French or German or Italian.

80. The Medical Officer shall, if not already attached to the ship, immediately on his being appointed to it, proceed on board, report himself to the Master, examine and check the cmedicines and medical stores, and inform himself generally as to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

81. The Medical Officer shall also report himself personally to the Inspector with a view to receiving any instructions which that officer may have to give him in connection with his duties and the official inspection of the ship.

82. The Medical Officer shall be present at the final inspection, and, after it has been held and the ship and her arrangements approved, he shall, if satisfied regarding the arrangements for the care and comfort of the pilgrims made in accordance with the rules, furnish a certificate to that effect in Form No. X appended to these rules.

83. The Medical Officer shall provide himself with all the necessary instructions and forms required for the voyage.

84. The Medical Officer shall attend any Medical Officer appointed to inspect the pilgrims before embarkation under section 32, or after embarkation under section 33, and shall, with a view to special care or precautions on the voyage, watch those who may appear to be in an infirm or sickly state, and make a note regarding them in his diary.

85. The Medical Officer shall not leave the ship after the medical inspection has been completed. He shall see that the place set apart for the accommodation of the pilgrims is not encroached upon; that all the pilgrims have access to the upper deck; that good drinking water is readily accessible and duly supplied; that the latrines are attended to by the ship's topases; that a supply of water is at hand for use in the latrines; that suitable hours have been fixed, in communication with the officer in charge of the stores, for the regular issue of daily rations to such of the pilgrims as have to be fed by the ship; and generally that every proper care is taken to secure cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements on board.

86. The Medical Officer shall satisfy himself that any additional passenger waiting to be taken on board at an intermediate port is not suffering from, or shows no signs or symptoms of choleraic indisposition or any disease which is, in his opinion, dangerously infectious or contagious.

87. The Medical Officer shall be jointly responsible with the Master for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage, and shall co-operate with the Master and officers of the ship for the welfare of the pilgrims.

88. During the voyage from any port in British India (except Aden) the Medical Officer shall for the first five days daily inspect the pilgrims and observe them individually to assure himself that none of them is affected with cholera, small-pox, yellow fever or plague.

89. The Medical Officer shall, if he has any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water, draw the attention of the Master, in writing, to the provisions of rule 40.

90. The Medical Officer shall, should any case of infectious or contagious disease occur, satisfy himself that disinfection is performed in the manner prescribed by rule 58 and shall record in his diary the fact that he has done so.

91. (1) The Medical Officer shall keep up regularly, from day to day throughout the voyage, the following records in connection with his duties, *viz.*:

(*a*) a Medical Diary of the principal events of the voyage, briefly and accurately recording all facts in connection with the medical history of the pilgrims, including a record of any advice he may give to the Master, and of compliance with, or neglect of, such advice;

(*b*) an Admission and Discharge Book of every case brought under treatment in Form No. XI appended to these rules; and

(*c*) a Register of Deaths in Form No. XII appended to these rules.

(2) These records shall be written in either English, French, German or Italian.

92. On arrival at the port of debarkation in the Red Sea, the Medical Officer shall submit his diary and returns to the Consular authority there for transmission to the Government of India, and shall forward simultaneously a copy of them to the Inspector at the port in British India from which the voyage commenced, and on arrival at any British Indian port to the Chief Customs-officer, or to any officer authorized under section 25 to receive the statements referred to in that section.

No. I.

Certificate (A) under Section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and now riding at anchor at , and ready to proceed on a voyage to , is sea-worthy, properly equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and that she is capable of carrying pilgrims.

No. II.

Certificate (B) under Section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship of , being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and having on board pilgrims, lists of whose number and sex have been furnished by , the Master of the said ship, and ready to proceed on a voyage to , the intermediate ports at which she is intended to touch being , has the proper complement of officers and seamen ; that she is principally propelled by steam ; that (in cases when tonnage or steam-power have been prescribed) she is of the prescribed tonnage and steam-power ; that she has sufficient and suitable cooking, hospital, washing and latrine accommodation on board ; that the provisions, fuel and pure water and other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules ; and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the probable duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery ; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims and provisions sufficient for pilgrims, the remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

I also certify [in the case of a ship to carry more than 100 pilgrims] that she has on board the Medical Officer [or Officers as the case may be] required by section 27 of the Act, and the attendants prescribed by rule 69 of the rules thereunder.

I also certify that the Master of the said ship holds Certificate A as required by section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and that there is no cargo on board contrary to the provisions of rule 49 of the rules thereunder.

I do further certify that the full space required by the said Act has been appropriated to pilgrims on board.

No. III.

Supplementary Certificate B under Section 24 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the number of additional pilgrims taken on board the pilgrim ship from the port of is ; that the provisions, fuel and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew), and the other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules, and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the declared duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery ; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims on board, and provisions sufficient for the pilgrims remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

Dated at this day of 189 .

FORMS.

No. IV.

Notice to be given by Master, owner or agent under section 8 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

* Here insert name of master, owner or agent.

I, * , hereby give notice that the steam-ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and being capable of carrying pilgrims, will leave the port of on a voyage to on the day of 189 .

Dated at this day of 189 .

No. V.

Form of application to Government for a Medical Officer.

S. S.

189 .

To

THE SURGEON-GENERAL [OR INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS].

SIR,

I have the honor to request that a Medical Officer / two Medical Officers / a second Medical Officer may be nominated to proceed in charge of pilgrims to the port of in the steam-ship under my command.

2. The ship is now lying at moorings, and will sail on the

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

Master, S.S.

No. VI.

Statement to be furnished by the Master of every pilgrim ship under section 22 *of the Pilgrim Ships Act,* 1895, *of the crew and pilgrims proceeding in the bound to , or under section* 25 *of the crew and pilgrims on board the on arrival at*

Crew.	Number.
Master	
Officers	
Engineers	
Deck crew	
Engine-room crew	
Servants	
Total	

Pilgrims.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of each male pilgrim over 12 years of age.	Number (if any) of female pilgrims over 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrim entered in column 1.	Number (if any) of male children of over 1 year but under 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in column 1.	Number (if any) of female children of over 1 year but under 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in column 1.	Number (if any) of infants under 1 year of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in column 1.	Total.
1. 1st class ...					
2. 2nd „ ...					
3. Lowest class ...					
TOTAL ...					

The of 189 . *Officer appointed under section* 8, *Act of* 1895.

Master,

No. VII.

Bond executed pursuant to the provisions of section 31 *of the Pilgrim Ships Act,* 1895.

Know all men by these presents that we of of and of are held and firmly bounden to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of five thousand rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and every one of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and ninety

And each of us, the said doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors and assigns, that if any suit shall be brought, touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written, in any court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at , the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council, be removed into, tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

* Here insert the name or names of the principal or principals only.
† is or (are).
‡ (Owner) or (owners), (agent) or (agents) or (master).
§ Insert names of any other ports to be visited.
*. His or their.
† Names of sureties.

Whereas the above bounden* †the‡ of a pilgrim ship called the now about to sail from the port of in British India to a port in the Red Sea, touching at Aden§
and before applying for a port-clearance to the officer at the port of whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship, the above bounden*
and*
sureties†

who are both resident in British India, have at the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to execute the above written joint and several bond or obligation as required by section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895. Now the condition of the above-written bond or obligation is such that, if the said pilgrim ship on her outward voyage to the said port of

‡ To be inserted if there is a Medical Officer.

in the Red Sea touches at Aden and does not leave the said port of Aden on the said outward voyage without having obtained from the proper authority at Aden aforesaid a certificate as required by section 29 of the Act and if the Master (‡and Medical Officer) complies (or comply) with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage, if the ship continues to be a pilgrim ship, the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of such rules, relating to pilgrim ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea, as the Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, make under the said Act, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void.

No. VIII.

Form of Bill of Health.

‖ Including Officers and able-bodies seamen.

This is to certify that the pilgrim ship sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain (Medical Officer) of tons, bound for with a crew of persons‖ and pilgrims and laden with a cargo of is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of cholera or infectious disease dangerous to life exists among the officers, passengers, pilgrims or crew.

It is further certified that the town and port of are at present free from* epidemic cholera, plague, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease.

* Or as the case may be.

No. IX.

Form of License to be granted to Medical Officers proceeding in charge of pilgrims.

The bearer of this , holding a certificate to practise medicine and surgery, from is licensed to have medical charge of pilgrims proceeding, under the provision of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, to . This license holds good for one year from this date.

Dated—

[Here enter seal of office]

Signature of recipient. Surgeon-General, or Secretary to Surgeon-General in his absence; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, or officer in charge of office; or Port Surgeon.

NOTE.—In granting this license, preference should be given to medical graduates or licentiates of a University or other recognised licensing body, provided they are men of good character and of some experience. But, when such are not available, licenses may be granted to those who have passed the final examination of an Indian Vernacular Medical School or who have qualified for the Subordinate Medical Department. It is desirable that the Medical Officer should, if possible, be a Muhammadan.

No. X.

Form of Medical Officer's Certificate.

Certified that I have by careful inspection satisfied myself in regard to the arrangements that have been made in accordance with the requirements of the rules relating to pilgrim ships proceeding to the Hedjaz for the care and comfort of the pilgrims about to be carried in the pilgrim ship proceeding to ; and that I was present with the Inspecting Officer at his final inspection of the arrangements, held on the of 189 .

Date

Medical Officer,
In charge of Pilgrims,
Ship

No XI.

Medical Admission and Discharge Book.

Serial number of cases.	Name.	Age.	Sex.	Disease or cause of admission.	Dates of Admission.	Dates of Discharge or recovery.	Dates of Death.	Number of hours or days under treatment.	Remarks.

No. XII.

Register of Deaths.

Serial number.	Name.	Age.	Time of occurrence.			
			Date.	Hour.		

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED NOVEMBER, 21ST, 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1896.

No. 4899-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the entries "Copper, Australian" and "Copper, Japan" shall be eliminated from No. 15 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th November 1896.

No. 479.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
MacLean, L. F. ..	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	2nd October 1896.
* * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * *
Miller, Lieut.-Col. J. F. J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	3rd October 1896.
* * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * *
Wallis, B. G. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.	3rd October 1896.
Mullaly, J. J. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Ditto.
Preston, S. ..	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	22nd October 1896.
Phelan, A. B. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Ditto.
* * *	* * * *	* * * *	* * *

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "*GAZETTE OF INDIA*," DATED NOVEMBER 28TH, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1896.

No. 1825—The following drafts of certain Rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) are published, as required by Section 18 of the said Act and Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1964, dated 2nd September 1887, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the drafts will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the 15th day of February 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the drafts before that date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

NOTE.—All changes proposed in the existing rules are indicated in italics.

Draft Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

In supersession of the Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1417 (Public), dated the 24th June 1887, and in exercise of the powers conterred by Sections 5 *and* 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

These Rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

Nothing in *these Rules* shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive—

(*a*) by order of the Government, or

(*b*) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of *the Indian Explosives* Act (*IV of* 1884) or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act (*XX of* 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules explosives shall be classified as follows, namely,—

Class 1	Gunpowder.
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	Fulminate.
Class 6	Ammunition.
Class 7	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,

Pudrolithe,

Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

Class 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound. Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term " chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nito-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reverley's powder,	Teutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class *has* two divisions

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term " detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term " safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. *The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.*

The maximum gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch. The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as "safety"—

·303-*inch cordite.*

Martini-Henry rifle, solid case.

·45-*inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henry chambered guns.*

·4-*inch.*

Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges, Safety fuzes for blasting, *Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than 5 fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.*	Railway fog-signals, Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, *subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.*

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of *any of* the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, *toy cap or amorce,* serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article *specially* adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or *sound signals* :

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—Each class of explosive shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape:

Provided as follows:—

(a) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or is gun-cotton or another explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of *the* explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in *other cases* 50 lbs.

*If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.**

(b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly water-proof.† No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.

(c)—1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.

2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows: It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas, or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200 lbs., except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.

3. Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.

4. On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words "Fulminate, Division 1," (or 2 as the case may be) and the name and address of the owner or sender.

* *Note.—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals, such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.*

† *Note.—From the requisition that the package should be water-proof are excepted—*

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water, such as blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite: provided that any other substance than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(*d*)—1. *If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.*

2. *If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class the following rules shall apply,* viz.—

(i) *A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.*

(ii) *Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up:*

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(iii) *Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape: and any one such package shall not contain more than* 100 *lbs. of ammunition.*

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and

(*g*) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

IV.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(*a*) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(*b*) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, *except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives;*

(*c*) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;

(*d*) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive" followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or sender; and

(*e*) the amount of *the* explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an *Inspector of Explosives or other* officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. *Whoever* commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

(*b*) *Mode of conveyance.*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*XII of* 1886) *or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum,* applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on or dangerously near to the same :

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used ; and no person, while handling any explosive (except *an* explosive of division 1, class 6, or *an* explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In *the* loading or unloading *of* any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground ; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same *is* effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of *the* explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion ; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

* *Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments.*

IX.—The amount of *the* explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of *the* explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

NOTE.—This rule *shall* in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided *that* all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat:

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, except—

(*i*) dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment; and

(*ii*) detonators to the number of 200:

Provided that the amount of *explosive of the* 5th (*fulminate*) *class* in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport):

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person islicensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time that may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive *shall* be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, *the Railway Administration* may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger-train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule :—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5lbs.:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators which may be carried to the number of 200 :

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent) :

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases an before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that not more than one vehicle containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that the precautions prescribed for conveyance by goods trains are observed; and that directly a wagon containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed trains.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*XII of* 1886), *or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum*, applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (*provided the original is produced for verification*) *copy of a certificate*, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is *an explosive of class* 3 *or* 4, is of the standard purity; and further, in the case of dynamite, and *all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are* no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine *or of liquefaction.* The consignor shall also certify that the *explosive has* been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in *England or in British India.*

X.—In the case of *explosives under classes* 3 *and* 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date *of the manufacture of the explosives. The above-mentioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognized.*

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite for transport may demand a fresh certificate for dynamite presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, *and* the gross load in any one wagon shall no exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of dynamite are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 *tons.*

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—*Five layers of packages in rectangular form and of uniform size* (*provided they are double packages, and are so secure as to prevent movement during transit*) *may be packed one above another. Otherwise not* more than three layers of packages containing explosives shall be packed one above another. *But* in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, *there is no restriction.* Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, *if* they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosive. The speed of

these movements *shall* be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they *shall* be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who *shall* be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons *shall* in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. *Whoever* commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punish*able* with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in Rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor-General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken by an officer deputed by the Chief Customs Officer on board the ship on its arrival the procedure shall be that prescribed in Rule 15.

9. *Whoever* imports an explosive in contravention of Rule 8 shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, and Aden; but a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyouk-Phyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrate of the Districts in which these ports are respectively situated The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10; but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

13 Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other then those specified in Rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. *No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13, if it be an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, unless samples*

of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

15. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and *shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule*, obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosive of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner of officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

15 A. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 11, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 14 and 15 at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 13, without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 6, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 13 shall be Rs. 10, but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under Rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. *Whoever* commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rules 11 and 13 is granted, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the *Indian Explosives* Act (*IV of* 1884) or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on

plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under thsee rules *shall* perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by any order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may posses or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(*See Rules 11, 13 and 18.*)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of ______

Name, etc., and address of licence-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the ______ th of ______ to the ______ th of ______ 189 .

The ______ of ______ 189 .

Seal.

(Signature)

______ of ______

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder. *Certain general rules are quoted separately below.*
2. This license *shall* become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only: if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

* * *

20. *Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.*

21. *If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.*

22. *The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for license or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.*

23. *When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.*

24. *Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.*

Draft Rule for Testing Explosives.

WITH reference to Rule 14 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with Home Department Notification , the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted :—

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder Class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rule 13 of the Rules to regluate the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. , dated the 1896, may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required, in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The test prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class ([a]).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class ([a]).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered

([a]) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of those classes.

three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

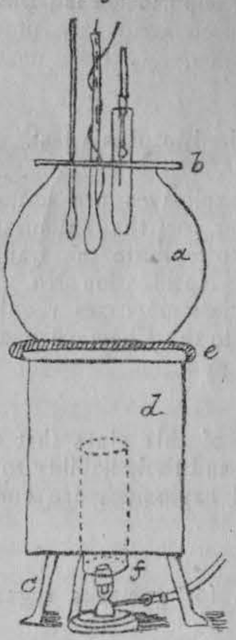


Fig. II.

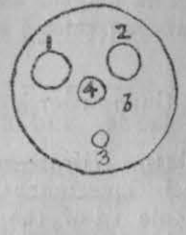


Fig. III.



Fig. IV.



*2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

*3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 }
*4. A few yards of insulated copper wire } if Scheibler's regulator is used.

5. Test tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimeters of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper draw out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

a. Test-paper.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of white English filter paper previously washed with water and re-dried are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles, *and in the dark.*† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

*This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the papers is exposed, the sooner a drop of the acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case, the paper should be rejected. On this account it is advisable not to prepare too much of the test-paper at one time, but to prepare it fresh every month or so.

b. Standard tint paper.—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

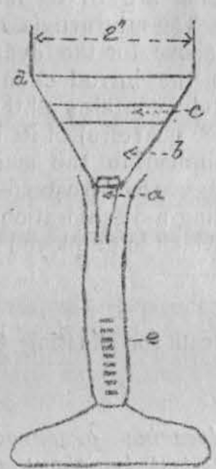
I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test, otherwise they will not be considered as manufactured with "thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine" within the terms of the license.†

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*) (*See* sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about ⅛ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up, more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

* This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water, in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

† This test, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the license.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, page 2, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.) to a depth of 2¾ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine, to be tested, are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered as "thoroughly purified" within the terms of the license unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at *least* 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, &c., &c., *see* Appendix, p. 7.)

N. B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above (*see* page 2) for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally † with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

---

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0·5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference, instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test, in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed two or three times through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. That portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath, described under I, page 2, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2⅝ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultze Gunpowder, E. C. Powder, and other Explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—GUN-COTTON, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing between the fingers.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches, which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with the hand, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of as nearly as possible $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on

a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be ***not less*** than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be accepted as properly purified.

B.—GELATINIZED GUN-COTTON PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, &c., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—SCHULTZE POWDER, E. C. POWDER, COLLODION COTTON, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Gun-cotton, etc, is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphric acid.

(3) Twenty grains of the material shall stand the heat test as laid down for dynamite (*see ante*, p. 3) for not less than 15 minutes.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as gun-cotton (*see ante*, p. 5).

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

No tests have yet been laid down, as at present there are no authorized explosives of this class, but in the event of any being authorized, it would be necessary to require that they should satisfy the heat test laid down for Gun-cotton, and from time to time the degree of sensitiveness to percussion or friction (especially a glancing blow) should be observed.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite, and Analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and fourty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

N. B.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th November 1896.

No. 1498.—The services of Lieutenant C. C. Cook, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Peshâwar, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 3rd November 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th November 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1271.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895:—

* * * * * *

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain J. McDermott.

Paymaster-Sergeant W. P. French.

Orderly-Room Sergeant A. O. Mendies.

Color-Sergeant S. A. Collins.

Sergeant W. J. Crayden.

Volunteer E. O. Wilsey.

" R. Waller-Senior.

RESIGNATION.

No. 1295.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain C. L. Biscoe resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th September 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 5TH, 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.

No. 5149-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 20 and 63 of the Indian Post Office Act (XIV of 1866), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the following rates of postage shall be charged on newspapers registered and posted, in accordance with the conditions set forth below, for transmission by the inland post:—

For every newspaper not exceeding 20 tolas in weight ...	½ anna.
For every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight ...	½ „

Nothing in this Notification shall be taken as affecting the conditions, rates, or system of postage (by cash payment in advance) prescribed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3463, dated the 6th October 1881, which shall continue for the present to apply to newspapers not registered for the purposes of this Notification.

Conditions.

1. (i) For the purpose of this Notification, any publication, consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to these conditions (1) that it be published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days, and (2) that it have a *bonâ fide* list of subscribers.

(ii) An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith (if any), shall be deemed part of the newspaper. For the purpose of this Notification no publication shall be deemed an extra or supplement unless it consists wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, and have the title, and date of publication, of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

2. (i) A newspaper shall be entitled to be registered under these conditions for transmission by post in the office of the Postmaster-General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster-General, of the postal circle in which it is published.

(ii) The registration of a newspaper under these conditions shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which the registration was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by this Notification beyond that time is desired.

3. The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

4. The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration number which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster-General or other officer referred to in condition 2.

5. The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication.

6. The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

7. There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

8. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than the extra or supplement specified in condition 1.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th December 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 1313.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Richard Craig Farrell and Bryan Stapleton, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, with effect from the 1st November 1896, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTION.

No. 1316.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Leonard Charles Dixon Bean to be Captain, with effect from the 9th September 1896, *vice* Biscoe, resigned.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.

No. 503.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 2952 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—GENERAL.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1896.

Extension to Government Officers lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts and Local Boards of the privileges enjoyed by other Government servants in foreign employ in respect of *pari passu* promotion and the special pensions admissible to Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers.

READ—

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 286 F. and C., dated 12th September 1884.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 143 Ry., dated 13th November 1884.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 139 F. and C., dated 23rd May 1885.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 30 P. W., dated 30th June 1885.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 300 Finl., dated 23rd October 1895.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 55 P. W., dated 12th December 1895.

READ ALSO—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 196 T. E., dated 23rd October 1893.

Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraphs 115—117.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 159 Finl., dated 23rd June 1896.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 29 P. W., dated 3rd September 1896.

Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896.

RESOLUTION.—Under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paragraphs 115—117, Government officers lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts, and Local Boards are at present debarred from promotion on the Government list until such time as they return to Government service. The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of placing these officers in the same position as other Government servants in foreign employ, namely, those lent to Native States and Railway Companies, in respect of *pari passu* promotion through the grades of the Department, including eligibility for the special pension of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 after promotion to the Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer classes, under the provisions of Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations, or for the special pension of Rs. 1,000 admissible under Finance Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896, as the case may be.

2. With the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are now pleased to rule that these officers shall receive *pari passu* promotion with their contemporaries in Government service through the Assistant and Executive Engineer grades, and that when their turn comes for promotion to the rank of Superintending and Chief Engineer, they shall be so promoted, subject to the conditions which regulate the promotion of other officers in foreign service; that is to say, provided that the appointments they hold are of equal rank and responsibility with those of a Superintending or Chief Engineer in Government service, and provided also that their qualifications are such as would have entitled them to promotion under the Government rules. They shall then on retirement be eligible for the special pensions admissible under the provisions of Article 714, Civil Service Regulations, or Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896, under the same conditions as obtain for officers in Government service, and those lent to Native States and Railway Companies.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin, for information, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Rájpútána, Central India, and Balúchistán.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce Department, for information.

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER 12TH, 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th December 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1325.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

* * * * * * * * *

India Office, 17th November 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * * * * * * *

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th August 1896.

* * * * * * * * *

Harold Stephen Fox-Strangways.

* * * * * * * * *

Cyril Powney Thompson.

* * * * * * * * *

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

FROM THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED DECEMBER, 19TH, 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, The 16th December 1896.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

No. 2948—2-42.—The names of the Governors appointed to represent India on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1897 are published for information :—

(1) *On behalf of the Government of India.*

Sir Henry R. Thuillier, K. C. I. E.
Sir Charles A. Elliott, K. C. S. I.
Sir Charles T. Crosthwaite, K. C. S. I.

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States.*

Bombay—Sir Raymond West, K. C. I. E.
Bengal—Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K. C. S. I.
Madras—D. F. Carmichael, Esq.
Punjab—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C. I. E.
Assam—General H. Hopkinson, C. S. I.
Native States—Colonel P. W. Powlett, C. S. I.

(3) *On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce.*

Madras Chamber of Commerce—P. Macfadyen, Esq.
Rangoon Chamber of Commerce—James Duncan, Esq.
Karachi Chamber of Commerce—W. B Jameson, Esq.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore—D. Cruickshank, Esq.

(4) *On behalf of Indian Institutions.*

Bombay Presidency Association—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.
Madras Mahajana Sabha—Sir W. Wedderburn, M. P.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 18th December 1896.

No. 2972—203-3.—Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C. S. I., of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st December 1896.

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th December 1895.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1361.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Henry Raynor Goulding, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 1st June 1896, to complete the establishment.

P. J. MAITLAND, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1896.

No. 515.—Mr. J. J. Mullaly, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 3rd to the 9th October 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, COLONEL, R. E.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1896.

PART II.

Republications from the "Gazette of India."

Nil.

APPENDIX

TO

PART II

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,

DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1896.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—No. $\frac{26}{3-17}$, dated Simla, the 31st October 1896, regarding Brussels International Exhibition, 1897.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{26}{3-17}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 31st October, 1896.

RESOLUTION.

The following papers relating to the International Exhibition, to be held at Brussels in 1897, are published for general information.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

HONORARY PRESIDENT: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

CIRCULAR OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO EXHIBITORS.

Brussels, 13th February, 1896.

Duration of Exhibition.

An International Exhibition will be opened in Brussels on the 24th of April, 1897, and will remain open during at least six months. The Executive Committee, however, reserve the right of keeping it open until the 15th of November.

Objects.

The Exhibition, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, with His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders as honorary president, organised with the assistance of the Government and the Municipality of Brussels, will include Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products of all nations, classed under the following sections :—

1st Section.—Fine Arts.
2nd Section.—Social Economy.
3rd Section.—Hygiene.—Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.
4th Section.—Life Saving Apparatus.
5th Section.—Industrial and Decorative Arts.
6th Section.—Lighting, Heating, and applications thereof.
7th Section.—Electricity.—Traction.
8th Section.—Military Science.
9th Section.—Manufactures, Plant, Processes and Products.
10th Section.—Sporting Apparatus.
11th Section.—Sports.—Popular Games and Pastimes.
12th Section.—Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions.
13th Section.—Practical Teaching, Economical Institutions and Manual Labour of Women.
14th Section.—Commerce.—Colonies.

Competitions will be organised between exhibits.

The questions for competition in the various sections and the value of the money prizes corresponding to each question, will be published shortly.

Organisation.

As in former International Exhibitions, *National Compartments* will be organised where the exhibits of one and the same country will be divided into sections, groups, and classes according to a general classification.

In addition to these National Compartments, there will be erected in each section International Compartments in which are grouped the products and works of all countries competing for money prizes.

A detailed classification for the distribution in Sections, Groups, and Classes of the Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products to be placed in the National Compartments destined to the products of one and the same country, as also in the International Compartments specially reserved to competition, is annexed to this circular.

Special Sections.

The first section—Fine Arts—will include an exhibition of Pictures, Sculptures and Engravings and Architecture to which artists of all countries will be invited. This International Fine Art Section will be organised under special rules.

In the 14th section—Commerce and Colonies—will be classed the special exhibition of the Congo Free State, the importance of which will be in harmony with the interest which the Belgians take in the great work of their King.

Special Exhibitions, etc.

Additional Exhibitions, Temporary Exhibitions, Congresses, Lectures, Fetes, Singing and Musical Competitions, Concerts, etc., will be organised during the Exhibition.

Site of Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be held in the existing State Buildings and in new erections, in the Parc du Cinquantenaire and the Parc de Tervuren.

The Brussels halls will extend over more than a 100,000 square metres of ground under shelter; the Parc du Cinquantenaire has an area of 36 hectares and the Parc de Tervuren has an area of over 200 hectares, 96 of which, including ponds, etc., are specially reserved to the Exhibition.

The Exhibition Palace at Tervuren will extend over at least 3,000 square metres of ground.

The Parc de Tervuren, in which will be held the Congo Exhibition, and numerous Temporary Competitions, Sports, Popular Games, etc., will be connected with the Parc du Cinquantenaire by rapid means of communication.

The Exhibition buildings are connected with the State Railway by branch lines and the necessary rail are laid in the halls and in the gardens, so that all products may, inasmuch as possible, be placed on the very spot where they will be exhibited.

Organisation and management.

The Board of Directors of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company * has given full powers to an Executive Committee, the Chairman of which is Mr. Emile De Mot, Alderman of the City of Brussels, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives. This Committee undertakes the organisation and management, and will control all matters concerning receipts and expenses.

Although the Belgian Government has left to the Exhibition Company all responsibility in connection with financial arrangements and the direction of the Exhibition, it has yet accorded its high patronage to the undertaking, rightly regarding it as an enterprise of the highest national importance.

By Royal Decrees, dated 17th December, 1895, an organising commission with H. R. H. the Count of Flanders as honorary president, were appointed, as also a Commissariat General of the Government under the direction of Count A. d'Oultremont, late Commissary General of the Government to the World Exhibitions in Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878 and 1881, Antwerp, 1885, etc.

* The Board of Directors is composed as follows: *Chairman:* M. Karel Buls, Mayor of Brussels, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives; *Vice-Chairmen:* MM. Georges Brugmann, General Consul of Sweden and Norway; Baron Adolphe Drion, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives; Knight Edouard Descamps, Senator; Achille Legrand, Senator; Jules Urban, Chairman of the Congo Company for Commerce and Industry; *Members:* Gédéon Bordiau, Architect; Pierre Capouillet, Manager of the Belgian General Insurance Company of Brussels; Léon d'Aoust, Banker; Julien Davignon, Gentleman; Emile De Mot, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Alderman of the City of Brussels; Edouard Dremel, Gentleman; Georges Dupret, Gentleman; Emile Éloy, Manufacturer; Maurice Lemonnier, Solicitor, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, and of the Municipality; Jules Matthieu, jr., Banker; Edmond Nérincx, Solicitor, Member of the Chamber of Representative; Edmond Parmentier, Manufacturer; Charles Smedt, Merchant; Armand Steurs, late Senator, Mayor of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode; Albert Thys, Managing Director, General Manager of the Congo Commercial Companies; Count Charles van der Burch, Senator; Fernand Vanderstraeten-Solvay, Solicitor; Vercruysse, A., Senator; Jules Vimenet, Manufacturer.

Reception of the scheme in Belgium and abroad.

The three universal Exhibitions held in Belgium during the past ten years were a full success; the official publication as to the Brussels International Exhibition was warmly welcomed at home and most sympathetically received abroad.

His Majesty's Minister announced the organisation of this special exhibition to foreign Governments and invited them to nominate commissioners or official commissions to represent them officially.

France has already accepted officially; Spain, also, granted in principle its official contribution, and other countries will no doubt follow their example without delay.

Private committees are being formed in a large number of towns, both in Europe and in America, and gentlemen of high standing have consented to become members.

A large number of producers have joined these committees, who organise numerous particular and interesting sections.

Most of the leading Belgian manufacturers have decided to contribute on a large scale to this exhibition of national activity; they moreover were incited thereto by the warm appeal which the Minister of Industry and Labour made to them in his speech of the 15th January, 1896, at the installation of the organising Commission:

"May the International Exhibition of 1897, thanks to you and to the assistance of numerous intellectual and manual labourers, produce numerous progresses, may it erect still more numerous markets for your products, may it contribute to the pacific harmony which ought to exist between all labourers, and may it mark a new step on the way of Belgium's prosperity."

Documents annexed.

The Executive Committee annexes to this circular the General Rules, the Classification of Exhibits, Forms of Application for space in the properly so-called Exhibition, a form for the drawing up of the Official General Catalogue, and Plans of the Parcs of Brussels and of Tervuren.

The programme of the competition, forms of admission to the same and a form for the drawing up of the special catalogue of the competition will be sent shortly to intending exhibitors, on demand addressed to the Executive Committee.

Special Arrangements for Contribution.

The attention of intending exhibitors is specially called to the fact that the price charged for space includes the expense of decorating the Section and the fees for ths handling of goods (see article 38 of General Rules). By this arrangement exhibitors may know exactly and in advance how to calculate their expenses under this head.

According to articles 38 and 43 of General Rules, special terms may be arranged with all countries officially represented, for the hire of large spaces, for handling goods and storing empties. The prices are fixed separately:

1. For the hire of halls without any decoration;
2. For handling goods;
3. For storing empties.

As regards the countries officially represented these arrangements will be drawn up through the intervention of the Commissary General of the Belgian Government.

Protection, etc.

Exceptional advantages will be assured to exhibitors as regards guarantee for Industrial, Scientific and Commercial Property as also the forwarding of Exhibits, Customs, etc.

Lottery.

A lottery will be organised under the sanction and inspection of the State. The prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

Official and International Jury for Awards.

An International Jury for Awards is formed, the work of which will be directed by the Commissary General of the Belgian Government, with the assistance of a special Commissary. The members of this Jury will be appointed by the Governments of their respective countries.

The awards to be allotted are specified by the General Rules. Exhibitors may receive diplomas or medals as awards. In addition to these, money prizes will be awarded for exhibits, which the International Jury for Awards may consider deserving, and complying satisfactorily and completely with the requirements of the competition.

Fetes and Attractions.

The Executive Committee proposes to organise fetes of all kinds to multiply the objects of attraction, in order to raise the credit of the Exhibition and to increase the number of visitors.

Such is the work to which we have acquired the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and to which the Belgian Government and the City of Brussels have granted their moral and material support.

Belgium, as a country in Central Europe, and enjoying the sympathies, and the confidence, of all nations, offer to scientists, artists, and industrial and commercial men of all countries, an admirable field for competition.

The Executive Committee of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company address a warm appeal to all nations; they invite them to take part in the exhibition of 1897, which, by their rivalry, will show the great progress accomplished for the good of humanity, in Art, Science, Industry, and Commerce.

The Executive Committee:

ÉMILE DE MOT, *Chairman;*

GEDEON BORDIAU, *Member;*

GEORGÉS DUPRET, do.

ÉMILE ELOY, do.

MAURICE LEMONNIER, do.

EDMOND NÉRINCX, do.

ALBERT THYS, do.

(Signed)

The Commissary General of the Belgian Government,

Count A. D'OULTREMONT.

MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897.

(Extrait du *Moniteur belge* du 20 decembre 1895.)

Commission Organisatrice.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897 ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Notre Frére bien-aimé, S. A. R. Monseigneur le Comte de Flandre, est nommé Président d'honneur de cette Commission ;

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné á Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(*s*.) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,
(*s*.) A. NYSSENS.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jo ur instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Éxposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897 ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

S. A. R. Madame la Comtesse de Flandre est nommée Présidente d'honneur de la Commission de la 13e section (Ênseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme);

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décember 1895.

(*s*.) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,
(*s*.) A. NYSSENS.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Éxposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897 ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Notre Fille bien-aimée, S. A. R. Mme. la Princesse Clémentine de Belgique, est nommée Présidente d'honneur de la 5e section (Arts industriels et décoratifs).

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(*s*.) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,
(*s*.) A. NYSSENS.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Considérant qu'une Exposition internationale aura lieu à Bruxelles en 1897 ; qu'il importe de favoriser cette entreprise et d'encourager la participation des producteurs belges ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Article premier.—Il est institué une Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, divisée en quatorze sections, lesquelles ont séparement pour mission :

1° De déterminer la classification des œuvres, produits et travaux appelés à figurer dans ladite Exposition ;

2° D'élaborer le programme des concours;

3° De proposer les désidérata à mettre au concours et de fixer l'importance des primes en espèces qui pourraient être accordées aux meilleures solutions.

4° D'encourager la participation des producteurs belges à ces différents concours ainsi qu'à ladite Exposition internationale ;

5° De définir les questions à résoudre dans les congrès et d'organiser les conférences.

Art. 2.—Sont nommes :

Vice-Présidents d'honneur de la Commission organisatrice : M. le baron t'Kint de Roodenbeke, H., ministre d'État, président du Sénat,

M. Beernaert, A., ministre d'État, président de la Chambre des représentants;

M. Buls, Ch., bourgmestre de la ville de Bruxelles.

Président de la Commission organisatrice et du Comité central : M. Guillery, ministre d'État, président du Conseil d'administration et du comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles.

Président des Commissions de sections internationales :

1re section.—Beaux-arts : M. le duc d'Ursel, sénateur, A Bruxelles.

2e section.—Économie-sociale : M. Beernaert, A., ministre d'État, président de la Chambre des représentants, à Bruxelles.

3e section.—Hygiène : M. le Dr. Lefebvre, sénateur, membre de l'Académie de médecine, professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain.

4e section.—Sauvetage : M. Verbrugghe, directeur de la Marine au Ministère des Chemins de fer, Postes et Télégraphes, à Bruxelles.

5e section.—Arts industriels et décoratifs: M. Buls, Ch., bourgmestre de la ville de Bruxelles.

6e section.—Éclairage, chauffage et leurs applications : M. Somzée, Léon, ingénieur, à Schaerbeek.

7e sectian.—(*a*) Électricité : M. Rousseau, professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles, à Bruxelles.

(*b*) Traction : M. Urban, J., directeur de la Compagnie du Grand-Central Belge, à Bruxelles.

8e section.—Art militaire : M. le lieutenant général De Cuyper, inspecteur général de l'artillerie, à Bruxelles.

9e section.—Farbricatious industrielles, matériel, procédés et produits : M. Guinotte, L., ingénieur, sénateur, à Bruxelles.

10e section.—Matériel du sport : M. van Derton, E., à Bruxelles.

11e section.—Exercices, jeux populaires : S. A. R. Mgr le Prince Albert de Belgique.

12e section.—(*A*.) Concours temporaires d'agriculture : M. le comte de Mérode-Westerloo, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Bruxelles.

(*B*) Concours temporaires d'horticulture : M. le comte de Kerchove de Denterghem, O., président de la Société royale d'horticulture, á Gand.

13e section.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme : Mme Godefroid, à Bruxelles.

14e section.—Commerce, colonies : M. Lambert, banquier, à Bruxelles.

Secrétaires généraux de la Commission : M. de Ramaix, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Anvers;

M. de Trooz, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Louvain;

M. le vicomte de Nieulant et de Pottelsberghe, A., à Anvers.

Au présent arrêté royal est annexée la liste, par section, des membres de la Commission organisatrice dont les noms seront publiés ultérieurement.

Art. 3.—Il est formé au sein de la Commission organisatrice un Comité central.

Art. 4.—Font partie de ce comité :

Les présidents des Commissions des sections internationales et les secrétaires généraux de la Commission prénommés et :

M. le chevalier Descamps, E., sénateur, vice-président du Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain;

M. De Mot, E., échevin de la ville de Bruxelles, membre du Comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles;

M. Parmentier, E., membre du Comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles.

Art. 5.—Les fonctions de membre de la Commission organisatrice et de ses subdivisions sont gratuites.

Art. 6.—Un arrêté ministériel déterminera les différents règlements fixant les rapports :

1° De la Commission prémentionnée et du Comité central avec les commissions de sections;

2° Du Commissariat général du Gouvernement avec la Commission organisatrice et ses subdivisions.

Art. 7.—Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné á Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(*s.*) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,
(*s.*) A. Nyssens.

Commissariat General du Gouvernement.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, Salut.

Considérant qu'il y a lieu d'encourager la participation des producteurs belges et étrangers à l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles, 1897;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Article premier.—Sont nommés :

Au Commissariat général du Gouvernement prés l'Exposition :

Commissaire général du Gouvernement : M. le comte d'Oultremont, Adrien, général commandant supérieur de la garde civique de Bruxelles, ancien commissaire de Belgique aux Expositions universelles de Philadelphie en 1876, de Paris en 1878 et 1881, ancien commissaire de la section de l'Industrie et des

arts retrospectifs à l'Exposition nationale de Bruxelles en 1880, ancien commissaire général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1885 et de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Commissaire pour les sections étrangére : M. Pécher, Ch., consul général honoraire de Belgique, ancien directeur des sections étrangères à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Commissaire pour le jury at les récompenses: M. Gody, J., ancien secrétaire de la section belge aux Expositions universelles de Philadelphie de 1876 et de Paris en 1878, 1881 et 1889, du Comité exécutif et de la section de l'industrie à l'Exposition nationale de Bruxelles en 1880, ancien secrétaire général aux Expositions universelles de Bruxelles en 1888 et d'Anvers en 1885 et en 1894, à Bruxelles.

Directeurs du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Herry, Léon, ancien secretaire général de la section belge à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles;

M. le baron Snoy, Maurice, ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Conseillers au contentieux :

M. Borel, J., avocat, à Bruxelles ;

M. Dubois, J., chef de division au Ministére de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles;

M. Guinotte, L., avocat, à Bruxelles.

Chefs des services techniques :

Architecte en chef du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Bordiau, G., ancien architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1885 et à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Architectes inspecteurs des jardins : M. Fuchs, L., ancien architecte des jardins de l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles ;

M. Besme, V., inspecteur voyer, à Bruxelles.

Architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Maukels, G., ancien architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.

Architecte adjoint du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Gellé, A., architecte, à Bruxelles.

Architecte adjoint des jardins : M. Van der Swaelmen, L., architecte paysagiste, à Bruxelles.

Chef du service mécanique et electrique : M. Lonneux, N.-F., ingénieur de reclasse à l'Administration des chemins de fer de l'État, à Bruxelles.

Directeur du service des transports et de la manutention : M. Hamaide, F.-H., chef de division au Ministère des Chemins de fer, Postes et Télégraphes, à Bruxelles.

Secrétaires du Commissaire général du Gouvernement :

M. van Alderwereldt, G., à Bruxelles ;

M. le baron Beyens, H., attaché au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles ;

M. Hauman, E., ingénieur, à Bruxelles ;

M. Meerens, L., licencié en notariat, à Bruxelles ;

M. le comte du Monceau de Bergendal, F., à Bruxelles ;

M. Vollen, Ed., avocat, à Louvain.

Attachés au Commissariat général du Gouvernement :

M. le comte de Borchgrave, C., à Bruxelles ;

M. Cocq, G.-L., à Bruxelles ;

M. Morel de Westgaver, J., avocat, à Gand ;

M. Périer, William, avocat, à Bruxelles ;

M. le baron Pycke de Peteghem, G., à Bruxelles ;

M. le baron Séjournet de Rameignies, L., à Gand ;

M. de Troostenberg, M., á Bruxelles.

Secrétaires du Commissaire des sections etrangères :

M. Cartuyvels de Collaert, P., à Namur ;

M. de Gaiffier, E., secrétaire de la Légation de Belgique, à Bruxelles ;

M. Halot, A., avocat à la Cour d'appel, à Bruxelles ;

M. de Sorbein, Ch., à Bruxelles.

Art. 2.—Sont nommés aux sections internationales :

1re section.—Beaux-arts : commissaire, M. le baron de Beeckmann, F., membre du jury internationale des récompenses à l'Exposition universelle d' Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. van Brée, J., à Bruxelles ; M. Lambotte, P., avocat, à Bruxelles ; M. de Bauer, G., à Bruxelles.

2e section.—Economie sociale :

A. Travail : commissaire, M. Morisseaux, directeur au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Brughmans, J., inspecteur du travail, à Bruxelles ; M. Jottrand, F., ingénieur, à Bruxelles ; M. Vandersmissen, professeur extraordinaire à l'Université de Liége.

B. Œuvres sociales : commissaire, M. Mahillon. L., directeur général de la Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, à Bruxelles. —Secrétaires, M. Duboisdenghien, L., actuaire de la Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, à Bruxelles ; M. Delhasse, E., avocat à la Cour d'appel, à Bruxelles.

3e section.—Hygiène : commissaire, M. Beco, E., secrétaire général du Ministère de

l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. Velgho, O., chef de division au Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics, à Bruxelles.

4e section.—Sauvetage : commissaire, M. de Ro, G., avocat, secrétaire général de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. De Becker-Remy, A., avocat, secrétaire général adjoint de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles; M. De Mot, A., avocat, secrétaire général adjoint de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles; M. Verstraeten, G., avocat à la Cour d'appel, á Bruxelles.

5e section.—Arts industriels et décoratifs : commissaire, M. Nieuwenhuys, A., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le chevalier de Wouters d'Oplinter, Ferd., ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles; M. Wyns de Raucour, A., docteur en droit, á Bruxelles ; M. Francken, Ed., architecte-expert, à Bruxelles.

6e section.—Eclairage, chuffage et leurs applications : commissaire, M. Mignot-Delstanche, A., président de l'Union syndicate, á Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Jottrand, Félix, ingénieur, à Bruxelles; M. Wauters, J., à Bruxelles.

7e section.—Électricité, traction : commissaire, M. Ulens, L., ingénieur, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Blanchart, C., ingénieur honoraire des Mines, à Bruxelles; M. van Vloten, P., ingénieur honoraire des Mines, ingénieur électricien, à Bruxelles; M. Le Brun, A., ingénieur civil, secrétaire général de la Société nationale des Chemins de fer vicinaux, à Bruxelles ; M. d'Hoop, E., ingéniur honoraire des Ponts et Chaussées, ingénieur électricien, à Bruxelles.

8e section.—Art militaire : commissaire, M. le major Leurs, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le lieutenant d'artillerie boran Greindl, Ch., à Malines; M. le garde d'artillerie Burette, de la Place de Bruxelles; M. Bastin, Ch., attaché au Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction publique, à Bruxelles.

9e section.—Fabrications industrielles, matériel, procédés et produits : commissaire, M. Degraux, Aug., ingénieur principal du chemin de fer de l'État, à Malines.—Secrétaires, M. Malou, P., ingénieur, à Bruxelles; M. Vaxelaire, R., à Bruxelles.

10e section.—Matériel du sport : commissaire, M. le chevalier Schellekens, L., à Alost.—Secrétaires, M. d'Arripe, E., à Bruxelles; M. Gendebien, H., à Bruxelles.

11e section.—Exercices, jeux populaires : commissaire, M. le prince de Ligne, Éd., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le marquis d'Assche, à Bruxelles; M. le comte de Liedekerke, P., à Bruxelles; M. le baron Pycke de Peteghem, M., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *A*.—Sport pédestre : commissaire, M. le capitaine commandant Reyntiens, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. de Bassompiere, A., à Bruxelles; M. le comte Cornet de Ways-Ruart, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *B*.—Sport hippique : commissaire, M. le comte d'Oultremont, Eug., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Lahaye, J., à Jette-Saint-Pierre; M. Bickx, J., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *C*.—Sport nautique : commissaire, M. le baron de Vinck, G., à Anvers.—Secrétaire, M. Waefelaer, A., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *D*.—Sport athlétique et escrime : commissaire, M. le major d'état-major chevalier Hynderick, G., à Anvers.—Secrétaire, M. Lefebvre de Sardans, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *E*.—Tirs : commissaire, M. Parmentier, Ed., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire : M. Merghelynck, R., à Ypres.

Subdivision *F*.—Vélocipédie : commissaire, M. Allard, O., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Taelemans, V., à Bruxelles; M. Tempels, D., architecte, à Bruxelles : M. Giot, G., à Bruxelles.

12e section.—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture : commissaire, M. le baron de Steenhault de Waerbeek, A., sénateur, à Bruxelles.—Secretaire, M. le comte de Lannoy, Ph., ingénieur agricole, à Anvaing.—Secrétaire adjoint, M. de Becker, J., avocat, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *A*.—Culture maraîchére : commissaire, M. Van Wambeke, Ch., à Moortebeke.—Secrétaire, M. Bouillot, directeur de l'École d'horticultur de l'État, á Vilvorde.

Subdivision *B*.—Race chevaline : commissaire, M. le major d'état-major chevalier Hynderick, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. de Creeft, Ch., ingénieur agricole, à Burxelles.

Subdivision *C*.—Races bovine, ovine, porcine : commissaire, M. Tiberghien P., á Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. M. Goossens, F., à Assche.

Subdivision *D*.—Machines et instruments agricoles : commissaire, M. Raze, A., industriel, à Esneux.—Secrétaire, M. Thomas, E., agronome de l'Etat, à Grivegnée.

Subdivision *E*.—Laiterie : commissaire, M. le baron Seers, à Oostcamp.—Secrétaire, M. Theunis, professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain.

Subdivision *F*.—Aviculture : commissaire, M. Monsey, P., à Haine-Saint-Pierre.—Secrétaire, M. Janmart de Brouillant, L., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *G*.—Apiculture : commissaire, M. de Lalieux de La Roque, F., à Feluy.—Secrétaire, M. de le Vingne, A., à Braine-le-Comte.

Subdivision *H*.—Horticulture et pomologie : commissaire, M. le comte de Hemricourt de Grunne, Eug., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. Lubbers, L., à Bruxelles.

13[e] section.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme : commissaire, Mme la comtesse John d'Oultremont, à Bruxelles.—Commissaire adjoint, M. Julien Davignon, ancien secrétaire général adjoint du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le comte de Bousies, M., ancien secrétaire du Commissariat du Gouvernement á l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles ; M. John-B. Storms, ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général des Sections étrangères à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.

14[e] section.—Commerce, colonies : commissaire, M. Janssen, L., ingénieur, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. de Burlet, Ph., ingénieur, à Bruxelles ; M. Janssen, A., ingenieur, à Bruxelles : M. Vander Meylen, M., à Bruxelles.

Art. 3.—Des arrêtés ministériels détermineront les règlements d'ordre intérieur et d'attributions du Commissariat général et des Commissariats des sections internationales.

Art. 4.—Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exècution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(s.) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :

Le Ministre de l'Industrie

et du Travail,

(s.) A. NYSSENS.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

HONORARY PRESIDENT: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

GENERAL RULES.

CHAPTER I.

General arrangements.

ART. 1.—The Brussels International Exhibition under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, with His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders as Honorary President, organised with the assistance of the Government and of the Municipality of Brussels, will include Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products of all nations, classed under the following Sections :—

1st Section. —Fine Arts (1).

2nd Section. —Social Economy.

3rd Section. —Hygiene. — Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.

4th Section. —Life Saving Apparatus.

5th Section. —Industrial and Decorative Arts. —Liberal Arts. —Sciences.

6th Section. —Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and applications thereof.

7th Section. —Electricity. —Traction.

8th Section. —Military Science.

9th Section. —Manufactures; Plant, Processes and Products.

10th Section. —Sporting Apparatus.

11th Section. —Sports. —Popular Games and pastimes.

12th Section. —Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions.

13th Section. —Practical Teaching, Economical institutions and manual labour for women.

14th Section. —Commerce. —Colonies.

A special Section will be devoted to Congresses and Lectures.

Competitions will be organised between exhibits, subject to the conditions mentioned in Chapter III. (Competitions.—Jury and Awards.)

ART. II.—The Exhibition will be held in the existing State buildings and in new erections, in the Parc du Cinquantenaire, and the Parc de Tervuren.

The halls will extend over more than a 100,000 square metres of ground under shelter. The Parc du Cinquantenaire has an area of 36 hectares and the Parc de Tervuren has an area of over 200 hectares.

The Parc de Tervuren, in which will be held the Congo Exhibition, and numerous competitions, will be connected with the Parc du Cinquantenaire by rapid means of communication.

The Exhibition buildings will be connected with the State Railway by branch lines, and the necessary rails are laid in the halls and in the gardens.

Fetes of all kinds will be organised during the Exhibition.

ART. III.—The Exhibition will be opened on Saturday, April 24th, 1897, and will remain open during at least six months. The Executive Committee, however, reserve the right of keeping it open until the 15th of November.

(1) The Fine Arts Section will be organised under special rules, and will comprise the works of artists living on January 1st, 1890. Copies and Paintings on China and Pottery are excluded but may be exhibited under the Section of Industrial and Decorative Arts.

ART. IV.—The Executive Committee holding full powers from the Board of Directors of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company, undertakes the organisation and management, and will control all matters concerning receipts and expenses.

Mr. Emile De Mot, Alderman of the City of Brussels and late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, is Chairman of this Committee.

ART. V.—A Commission is nominated by a Royal decree for drawing up the programme of competitions, questions and awards, and for encouraging Belgians to take part in the Exhibition.

His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders is Honorary President of this Commission.

This Commission elects a Central Committee from its own body.

The Committee is divided into Sections.

CHAPTER II.

General classification.

ART. VI.—Exhibits are arranged in Sections which are subdivided into groups and classes.

A detailed classification is annexed to these General Rules.

ART. VII.—Additional Exhibitions, temporary Exhibitions, Congresses, Lectures, Fetes, singing and musical Competitions, Concerts, etc., will be organised during the Exhibition.

ART. VIII.—In addition to the catalogue mentioned in Art. 15 the Executive Committee will issue an official and complete catalogue of exhibits of all nations, arranged systematically, with the names of the exhibitors, the description of the branch of industry and the place of origin.

The necessary information for the compilation of this catalogue will be furnished by the exhibitors themselves under their own responsibility. A special form to this effect is appended to this regulation.

ART. IX.—The Commissariats of the countries represented will be entitled to publish, at their own expense, a special catalogue of their national exhibits, for sale in their respective sections.

ART. X.—Explosive or fulminating substances and all dangerous articles are excluded from the Exhibition.

Alcohol, Spirits, Oils, Essences and Corrosive Liquids, and all substances likely to endanger other exhibits or to inconvenience the public will only be admitted if enclosed in small and appropriate vessels.

Percussion caps, fireworks, matches and similar articles will only be admitted in imitation, without any inflammable matter whatever.

Exhibitors of obnoxious or insalubrious articles will have to comply with special regulations which will be drawn up with a view to public safety. The Executive Committee reserve the right to withdraw from the Exhibition all exhibits, from any source whatever, which from their nature or appearance may seem dangerous, unpleasant or not in accordance with the aim and object of the Exhibition.

CHAPTER III.

Competitions.—Jury and Awards.

ART. XI.—An International Jury for Awards will be formed.

The rules of this Jury will be drawn up by the Central Committee in conjunction with the Executive Committee and submitted to the Commissary General of the Government for approval.

The work of this Jury will be directed by the Commissary General of the Government.

The members of the Jury will be named by the Governments of their respective countries.

The appointment of the members of the Jury will be confirmed by the Belgian Government on the demand of the Commissary General of the Government.

Should the Government of any country, taking part in the Exhibition, fail to name its representatives on the Jury in time, the Belgian Government will itself appoint them.

ART. XII.—The Jury will commence to officiate during the month of July 1897. The list of awards will be made known publicly before the close of the Exhibition.

Art. XIII.—Money prizes will be awarded for exhibits which the International Jury for awards may consider deserving, and complying with the requirements of the competition drawn up by the Commission mentioned in Art. V.

The value of the prizes to be awarded in each case will be fixed by the Central Committee of the said Commission. The total amount of these prizes provided by the Belgian Government may amount to a maximum sum of 300,000 francs.

A quarter of any prize money which may remain over will be divided amongst the prize winners at the pro rata of the value of the prizes they have already received.

The remaining three quarters of this sum will be at the disposal of the Minister of Industry and Labour.

In addition, exhibitors may also receive diplomas or medals.

Art. XIV.—In order to qualify for money prizes, exhibitors must state, in their application for space, with which of the questions drawn up their exhibits comply, and the latter must be immediately exhibited by the authors or producers.

Art. XV.—A special catalogue will then be prepared by the Commissary General of the Government for the guidance of the Jury of Awards.

Art. XVI.—Exhibits competing for money prizes will inasmuch as possible be exhibited in the International Sections in which are grouped the products of all countries coming under the heading of the questions for that same section. The exhibits which do not come within the range of the questions will be placed in the National Section in which all the products of any one country are grouped.

Art. XVII.—The questions for competition in the various sections, and the value of the prizes corresponding to each question, will be published ultimately.

CHAPTER IV.

Commissariat General of the Government.

Art. XVIII.—The Commissariat General of the Government is managed and conducted by Count Adrien d'Oultremont, assisted by a Commissary for the Foreign Sections, by a Commissary for the Jury of Awards, and by a Commissary for each of the International Sections, contained in the general classification.

The Commissary General of the Government represents the Government in its negotiations with the Executive Committee of the Company organising the Exhibition, and also with the representatives or delegates of foreign countries taking part in the Exhibition.

The Commissary General of the Government is the official referee, between the Company and the representatives or delegates of foreign countries and also between the latter and the Belgian Government in all matters affecting the interests of foreign exhibitors. All information and particulars may be obtained from him.

The Commissary General of the Government and the Executive Committee acting together decide all questions relating to plans of the Halls, the Parc du Cinquantenaire and the Parc de Tervuren, the allotment of space, for the sections of the various countries and the international sections, and all matters regarding passages for public circulation, general decoration, and joint rights in these various sections.

He also acts unofficially as referee, without responsibility, between the foreign representatives and the Executive Committee, for all agreements relating to hire of space, transport and handling of goods, storage of empties, etc., etc.

All conditions and regulations, especially those concerning transport and handling of Goods, Entries, Police, Setting up and Working of Machinery as also the halls of machinery and electricity, must be signed and accepted by him.

The functions and attributes of the members of the Commissariat General of the Government and also their relations with the organising Commission are determined by special regulations.

The Commissary General of the Government organises and supervises Belgian exhibits, and takes all requisite steps relating to the organisation, for which special regulations will be drawn up.

CHAPTER V.

Conditions to be complied with for exhibiting.

Art. XIX.—Foreign Governments have been officially notified that a Brussels International Exhibition will be held and they have been invited to delegate official Commissaries to represent them.

These Commissaries representing their respective nationalities and having charge of their interests, will arrange with the Executive Committee through the Commissary General of the Government, all questions relating to the allotment of space to their respective countries and to the arrangement of their exhibits.

Collective exhibitors belonging to countries, not officially represented, may be admitted with the consent of the Executive Committee and of the Commissary General of the Government.

Exhibitors may only correspond with the Executive Committee through the representatives or delegates of their respective countries. Exhibitors, however, from countries not officially represented, may correspond directly with the Executive Committee.

The latter will furnish all necessary information and will make known the rules to which representatives and delegates of foreign countries and exhibitors will have to conform.

Art. XX.—Interchange of allotted space between countries may only be made through the Executive Committee and with the sanction of the Commissary General of the Government.

Art. XXI.—All advertisements and notices, printed or otherwise, intended to be posted up or distributed within the Exhibition, must first be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval and sanction, which sanction the said Committee reserves the right of withdrawing at any time.

The Executive Committee concurrently with the Commissary General of the Government settles all matters relating to dimensions and placing of signboards.

Exhibitors will be required to submit plans of show cases, fixtures, and furniture they intend to use, to the Executive Committee for approval.

Art. XXII.—Application for admission must be made on special forms (see annexed form) supplied by the Executive Committee and must be sent in not later than October 1, 1896, duly signed, postage prepaid and addressed :

A. To the Commissary General of the Government (if the applicant is Belgian).

B. To the Commissary of that country, officially represented at the Exhibition, of which the applicant is a native (if the applicant is a foreigner).

C. To the Executive Committee (if the applicant is a native of a country not officially represented).

With regard to the latter, the Executive Committee itself decides upon applications for admission, and intending exhibitors may only send their exhibits after their application has been accepted, and a certificate of admission been sent to them.

Art. XXIII.—All exhibits will be shown under the name of the applicant who has signed the form of demand for admission. This rule will be strictly enforced.

Art. XXIV.—Exhibitors may add to their names or to that of their firm, the names of other persons who may have contributed to the production of the exhibits. These names, however, must be stated on the form of application for admission.

Art. XXV.—Exhibitors or contractors intending to erect buildings or stalls in the Parc du Cinquantenaire or in the Parc de Tervuren, will have to conform to the conditions to be stipulated by the Executive Committee.

Concessions for restaurants, bars, cigar stalls, sale of refreshments, etc., will be granted under special rules.

Art. XXVI.—Exhibits must be placed before April 15, 1897, failing which, the allotted space will be forfeited and the certificate of admission cancelled, and no rent will be returned by the Company, without any legal or other proceedings being necessary. In such a case the Executive Committee will have the right to remove any unfinished installations and to charge the cost to the defaulter.

The exhibitor or his agent must be on the spot when his packages arrive at the Exhibition to check their arrival and verify their contents, failing which, the Executive Committee will have the right to send them back or to unpack them at the expense, risks and peril of the parties interested.

All materials for fixtures must, before introduction in the Exhibition, be sanctioned by the Executive Committee.

Art. XXVII.—No exhibit can be withdrawn before the close of the Exhibition without a special written permit from the Executive Committee.

No exhibits may be covered during the hours fixed for public admission to the halls and galleries.

The repacking of exhibits will take place in the order settled by the Executive Committee.

Exhibits which require taking to pieces must be ready for removal not later than December 31, 1897.

Exhibits which are not packed or taken to pieces by December 31, 1897, will be removed and stored at the expense, risks and peril of exhibitors.

Articles which have not been removed by March 31, 1898, will be sold by public auction, and the Executive Committee will be entitled to dispose of the proceeds of the sale.

ART. XXVIII.—The flooring and paving of the halls will be designed to carry loads of 500 kilos per square metre, and in some parts as much as 1,500 killos per square metre.

Whatever alteration or strengthening the floors may require on account of heavy or special exhibits, must be done with the sanction of the Executive Committee and at the exhibitor's expense.

Exhibitors requiring other partitions than those rented from the Executive Committee must put them up at their own expense.

Exhibitors will be responsible for any damage which their exhibits may cause to the floors, partitions, etc., of which they have the use, and also for any wilful damage.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove their exhibits before having paid all charges accruing from rent, sale rights, dilapidations that may arise, etc.

ART. XXIX.—The Belgian Government guarantees :

A. Free carriage, both ways, on the State lines, for all Belgian exhibits sent to the Exhibition. This applies to all substances used in manufacture during the Exhibition, and also to empties and packing cases used for sending and returning the exhibits ;

B. Carriage of foreign exhibits on the State lines, under tariff No. 10 (this tariff implies full rates for carriage for sending the goods, and free carriage on the return journey).

Steps will be taken to induce Belgian and foreign railways working under concession and in connection with Belgian lines, to obtain the most favourable rates of transport.

Most of the regular navigation lines will reduce their ordinary freight rates.

C. A post, telegraph and telephone office at Brussels and at Tervuren.

ART. XXX.—All foreign exhibits will be admitted to the Exhibition in bond free of custom dues, provided they are re-exported, and conform to the regulations imposed by the Government.

ART. XXXI.—A lottery will be organised under sanction and inspection of the Government. Prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

ART. XXXII.—Exhibitors are requested to affix the sale price to their exhibits as a guide to the Jury and the Purchase Commission for the Lottery, as well as for the information of the public.

Exhibitors who intend showing Industrial Art productions, not designed or manufactured by them, must inform the Executive Committee and show due authorisation from the rightful owners.

ART. XXXIII.—The Government will take measures so that patentable inventions, drawings, working models and trade marks shown in the Exhibition may be duly protected in Belgium.

The attendants will be instructed to prevent drawings, copies, measurements, photograph models, etc., to be taken of exhibits, unless with the permission of the exhibitor. The Executive Committee, however, will not be responsible for any infringement of the above instructions, through the negligence or disobedience of the attendants. The Executive Committee reserve the right of allowing general views to be taken of exhibits, and exhibitors will not be entitled to offer any opposition to this.

ART. XXXIV.—Due precautions will be taken to protect all exhibits from accidents, but the Company will not be responsible in any case for accidents, fire, damage, theft, or dilapidation whatever may be the cause or importance.

Strict watch and guard will be established to prevent goods from being stolen, mislaid or damaged, without, however, any responsibility being incurred by the Executive Committee in this respect.

Exhibitors must insure their exhibits and packages themselves and at their own expense, if they consider such insurance necessary.

The Executive Committee of the Company will not accept any responsibility for any accidents which may occur to exhibits.

Exhibitors will be responsible towards the Executive Committee as well as towards other parties for any damage caused by their exhibits or by persons in their employ.

The Government, the Company and the Executive Committee will not be responsible for any prejudice which may be caused to exhibitors through accidents, fire, damage, dilapidation, theft, or any other cause whatever.

ART. XXXV.—Commissaries of countries taking part in the Exhibition, collective and single exhibitors will be entitled to make use, on their own responsibility, of keepers and special attendants.

The latter must be approved of by the Executive Committee and will be required to comply with the rules for admission to the Exhibition.

They will wear special badges, and may claim the help of the police and other guardians named by the Executive Committee.

ART. XXXVI.—Each exhibitor or his agent, will receive one free ticket of admission, not transferable, which will be withdrawn should it be lent to or used by other persons, without prejudice of further action. This free ticket must be signed by the exhibitor or his agent, must show the photograph of bearer and indicate the number of the section, group and class to which he belongs. It will bear the stamp of the Executive Committee.

It must be well understood that exhibitors' agents, whatever the number of exhibitors they may represent, will be entitled to one ticket only. Each exhibitor will be entitled to one or more free tickets for persons in his employ, available for the whole period of the Exhibition but giving admittance from 8 to 10 A. M. only.

The Commissary General of the Government and the Executive Committee will alone decide on the number of tickets to be given, and will withdraw them in case of misuse or fraud.

Special rules will apply to admission.

ART. XXXVII.—Subsequent rules will be drawn up for the sending, the receiving, the handling, the installation, and the re-exporting of exhibits, the organisation of attendants and watchmen, customs, admission to the Exhibition, rights of sale, and the naming and working of the International Jury of Awards.

ART. XXXIII.—Exhibitors will have to pay rent for the space occupied by their exhibits.

The charge for space, including *general decoration and handling of goods*, has been fixed according to position, as follows:—

I.—HALLS.

Collective Space.

Ground space:
- *A.* Depth not exceeding 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage: 60 francs (sixty francs).
- *B.* Depth exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface: 60 francs (sixty francs).

Wall space: *C.* Per lineal metre frontage: 60 francs (sixty francs).

The charge for collective space allotted will in no case be less than 60 francs (sixty francs).

Detached Space.

A. Measured along the greatest dimension, the smallest being below 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage: 90 francs (ninety francs).

B. Both dimensions exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface: 90 francs (ninety francs).

The charge for detached spaces allotted will in no case be less than 90 francs (ninety francs).

Central Galleries.

In the central galleries the charge will be.
- Collective space, per square metre: 90 francs (ninety francs): detached spaces per square metre: 130 francs (one hundred and thirty francs).

Charge for rooms having at least 5 metres frontage and 5 metres depth.
- Single frontage, per square metre: 70 francs (seventy francs).
- Corner frontage, per square metre: 90 francs (ninety francs).

The allotted space will be measured along the greatest length and width above the floor.

II.—WORKING MACHINERY.

For all working machines, propelled by steam, water, gas, electricity or general transmission, a sum equivalent to 50 per cent. of the amount charged for space will be repaid to the exhibitor, upon production of proof of payment of at least as heavy a sum for force consumption.

The reduction will only be allowed if the machinery works at least five hours per diem and four days weekly.

The spaces allotted will be measured along the greatest length and width above the floor.

III.—GROUNDS.—SHEDS AND TENTS IN THE GROUNDS

Of whatever height:

A. The depth not exceeding 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage, 25 francs (twenty-five francs).

B. The depth exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface, 25 francs (twenty-five francs).

The charge for space allotted in this department will in no case be less than 25 francs (twenty-five francs).

For space allotted under sheds or tents, the above charges will be increased by 5 francs (five francs) per lineal or per square metre according to circumstances.

Payments.

Rent for space allotted will be collected by the Executive Committee. When above 1,000 francs it will be payable half on allotment and half on April 1st, 1897.

Rent below or equal to 1,000 francs will be payable in one sum on allotment.

Non-compliance with the terms will annul allotment.

Space rented can neither be ceded, exchanged or sublet without the special consent of the Executive Committee.

Raised flooring and extra foundations and strengthening of existing flooring for heavy exhibits will be made after approval by the Executive Committee at the expense of exhibitors, whether singly or collectively. The special arrangements thus entailed must be approved by the Executive Committee and by the Commissary General of the Government.

Special terms will be made for the hire of large spaces in the Halls and Grounds.

The passages for public circulation as shown on the plans annexed to the Building act must be reserved and strictly kept free, and no infringment in this respect will be tolerated.

The passages for public circulation comprised within a section of ground rented in one block, or the half of said passages for spaces rented in front of same, will be reckoned for in the measurement of hired spaces.

Art. XXXIX.—All special and private decoration will be at the expense of exhibitors, either singly or collectively and must be approved by the Executive Committee and the Commissary General of the Government.

Art. XL.—Exhibitors, either singly or collectively, must bear all special charges, such as private decoration, raising and strengthening of flooring, partitions and coverings, ceilings, blinds, supply of fixtures; installation, decoration, laying out of goods, preservation and cleaning of exhibits; foundations, fitting up, motive power, steam, water, gas, electricity, taking to pieces and unmounting; storage of empties; insurance; planting and special levellings; custom or excise duties, licenses for refreshments, etc, etc. All these arrangements must be approved by the Executive Committee and by the Commissary General of the Government.

Exhibitors who undertake to store their own empties must remove them immediately after unpacking, and must conform to the regulations of the Executive Committee.

If exhibitors desire it, the Executive Committee will undertake the storage of empties and their return for packing at the close of the Exhibition, but will not be responsible for the condition of the empties when returned.

Rent for storing empties will be charged at the rate of 2 fr. 50 c. per square metre of ground they occupy, measured along the greatest dimensions above ground, with a minimum charge of 2 fr. 50 c. for any empties, less than one square metre.

Contractors for hiring out showcases, mirrors, furniture, etc., and stall-keepers in the grounds will not be entitled to storage or sending back of empties. The Executive Committee will not take charge in any way of the above empties or packing cases.

ART. XLI.—Exhibitors must carry out, at their own expense, unpacking, installation, laying out and repacking of their exhibits, and also the repairs of the empties.

ART. XLII.—Exhibitors requiring steam, water, gas or electricity must state on the form of application for space the quantity of steam, water, gas or electricity they may require per hour.

When motive power is required, the speed and horsepower desired must be stated.

Motive power, electricity, water and gas will be supplied under special rules and special tariff.

Special regulations, which will be supplied on application, will govern the fitting up and working of machinery.

ART. XLIII.—When the Company undertakes the handling of goods the greatest precautions will be taken, but it is expressly stipulated that it will not be held responsible, in any case, for loss, shortage, damage, dilapidation, etc., that may happen to the packages or their contents.

The handling of goods comprises:

A. Receiving same within the Exhibition;

B. Delivering same on the spot where they are to be exhibited;

C. Removing of empties and packing cases;

D. Replacing the empties and packing cases on the spot for repacking;

E. Removing the goods when repacked.

Exhibitors must conform to the instructions of the Executive Committee to facilitate the removal of empties.

Special terms must be arranged with the Executive Committee for the handling of packages exceeding 1,500 kilos, also for any single objects exceeding that weight, such as blocks of stone, marble, iron, parts of machinery, guns, moveable engines, etc., also when the dimensions of packages exceed the surface of ordinary railway trucks, such as timber, bar iron, beams, etc., rolling-stock (locomotives, railway and tramway cars, wagons), boats, bulky goods and breakable articles. In special cases exhibitors may be required to assist or undertake entirely the handling of certain goods.

The Executive Committee reserve the right of making special terms, for handling goods and storing empties, with all countries officially represented, particularly with those countries with which special arrangements have been made regarding space hire.

ART. XLIV.—Articles of everyday sale, also those manufactured on the spot, may be sold and delivered to visitors on payment of a tax, to be fixed by agreement and subject to special regulations. No sale of this kind can take place inside the halls without special written permission from the Executive Committee.

No refreshments may be provided inside the halls unless by special permission of the Executive Committee. The sale of refreshments in the grounds and gardens of the Exhibition is subject to a tax and to special arrangements to be made with the Executive Committee.

ART. XLV.—Exhibitors as such, agree to these rules and regulations and to all special regulations which may hereafter be made.

Exhibitors or contractors must register an address in Brussels.

ART. XLVI.—**All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed post paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, 10, rue du Congres, Brussels.**

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 26, 1895.

Emile De Mot, *Chairman.*
Gedeon Bordiau, *Member.*
Georges Dupret, ,,
Emile Eloy, ,,
Maurice Lemonnier, ,,
Edmond Nerincx, ,,
Albert Thys, ,,

Signed:

The Commissary General of the Government
Count Adrien d'Oultremont.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST SECTION.

GROUP I.

FINE ARTS.

Class 1.—Pictures, Water colours, Pencillings, work on Enamel, Cartoons and Drawings.

Class 2.—Sculptures, Bas-reliefs, Medals, Cameos and Engraved Stones.

Class 3.—Engravings, Lithographies.

Class 4—Architecture.—Plans, Drawings and Models; Photographs annexed to the Plans, Rough Models in Clay.

SECOND SECTION.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

FIRST DIVISION.—LABOUR.

GROUP II.

The labour itself.

Class 5.—Instruction and Apprenticeship.—Primary Instruction in regard to the development of professional taste.—Professional Instruction.—Apprenticeship.

Class 6.—Organisation and Conditions of Work.—Organisation and Conditions of Work in the trade: Large Factory Work; Small Factory Work; Hand-Work, Home-Work, Co-operative Societies of Production.—Geographical Distribution of Industries, Displacement of Industries and of Workmen.

Class 7.—Professional Associations.—Offices of Placement, Labour Offices.—Professional Unions of Masters and Workmen, Guilds and Corporations.—Institutions of Conciliation and Arbitration.

GROUP III.

Safety and Ruling of Work.

Class 8.—Safety in the Yards.—Scaffoldings, Props, Precautions against the Downfall of Stones, Arrangements for Loading and Unloading, as also for the Handling of heavy objects, etc.

Class 9.—Safety in Industrial Establishments Generally.—Management of Workshops. —Protectors against burning and poisonous stuffs, etc.—Means of Precaution in working Steam Generators.—Measures of Protection relative to: 1st Steam Motors; 2nd Turbines and Hydraulic Wheels; 3rd Gas and Petroleum Motors; 4th Electric Motors; 5th all kinds of Motors.—Measures of Protection against Shafts, Bands and Gearings, Projecting Pieces fixed and movable, Coupling and Uncoupling.—Arrangements for replacing Bands.—Brake Apparatuses, Oiling Apparatuses.—Arrangements for the Safety of Apparatuses and Engine tools, Apparatuses for Leverage or Transport, Windlasses, Cranes, Hoists, Lifts.—Special Apparatuses for different trades (Engine Tools, Presses, Saws, Wood Turning Machines, Mills, Beaters' Carding, Lapping Machines, Delivering Rollers, Combing Machines, Jack Frames, Spinning Frames, Selfactings, Drying Machines, Mangles, Shearing Machines, Brass Rollers, etc., etc.

Class 10.—Organisation and Methods of work adopted in industries particularly dangerous.—Plans and models of the factories and workshops.

Class 11.—Safety in Mines and Quarries.—Protection against fallings in.—Use of Explosives.—Safety Appliances for the removal of men in pits and for underground transport. —Protection against injurious Gases, and Explosions, etc.

Class 12.—Safety in the industry of transports by land and water.—Railway Safety Appliances.—Lighting the Coasts, Banks, and Rivers. Preventatives against Collisions.—Safety Apparatuses in reference to transports by road, etc.

Class 13.—Results obtained from the improvement of the sanitary conditions in industrial establishments. Results due to the application of measures taken to prevent illnesses owing to the work.—Propaganda in favour of the safety in industrial establishments.—Free and official Associations.

GROUP IV.

Workmen's life.

Class 14.—Budget of working families.—Salaries and other resources of the workman.—Food.—Clothing.—Lodging.—Furniture.—Economical supply establishments.—Co-operative societies of consumption.

Class 15.—Types of workmen's houses and workmen's furniture.

Class 16.—Moral and intellectural life.—Workmen's clubs, Patronages, Libraries, etc.

GROUP V.

Legislation and history of labour.

Class 17.—Legislation of labour.—Laws and Rules concerning labour.—Results obtained.

Class 18.—History, Statistics and Bibliography of social economy.—History of labour.—Statistics.—Offices of labour.—Bibliography.—Museums of Social Economy.

SECOND DIVISION.—SOCIAL WORKS.

GROUP VI.

Saving and Provident Institutions.

Class 19.—Saving.—Instruction in Providence.—Intervention of Public Authorities in matter of Providence.

Class 20.—Insurances.—Personal Insurances: against illnesses, accidents, invalidity, old age, stoppage of work.—Life Insurance.—Mutualities.— Life annuities and Patrimonies.—Insurances of things.

GROUP VII.

Institutions of Credit. Patronal and Benevolent Institutions.

Class 21.—Institutions of credit.—Banks of credit, Rural Banks of credit.—Co-operative Societies of credit generally.—Pawn-brokers.

Class 22.—Building Societies for Workmen.—Free and official institutions.

Class 23.—Patronal and Benevolent Institutions.—Patronal Institutions.—Public and Private Benevolence.—Homes for Orphans.—Refuges, Asylums and Alms-houses.—Protection of infants.

THIRD SECTION.

HYGIENE.—MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS.

A.—HYGIENE.

GROUP VIII.

Hygiene in general and prophylactic Hygiene.

Class 24.—Plans, Models and Ordonnance of laboratories for the study of hygiene and of sanitary technic.—Material in use.—Works and Publications referring thereto.—(*a*) Analysis of food; (*b*) Infectious diseases; (*c*) Meteorologic, endogenic and atmospheric stations.

Class 25.—Works, Publications, plans, tables and studies relative to public health and sanitation.—National and International Institutions, Health offices, Demographic and medical

statistics, municipal and other Syndicates for the execution of Sanitary Works and organisation of Sanitary services.—Associations for the sanitary inspection of houses.

Class 26.—Works relative to the study of prophylactic measures and isolation, Plans and Models of posts of observation, Lazarets and Isolation Hospitals. Sanitary service of Ports. Material and mode of Disinfection and Vaccination. Plans and organisation of Disinfection Halls according to the importance of the locality. Sanitary Stations: Maritime, Bathing, Hydromineral, Climateric.

GROUP IX.

Urban and Rural Hygiene.

Class 27.—General plans of improved sanitary conditions and enlarging of agglomerations (Width of streets, plans for new Districts, establishment of Squares, height of Buildings, etc.). Modes of Protection of Public roads. Pavings. Carrying away, utilisation and destruction of refuse from the Roads and of rubbish from houses.

Mode of evacuation of excremental matters, waste liquids and surface water; Purification and utilisation of filthy water and of manufactory water. Ventilation of sewers, rendering wholesome of rivers, etc., draining of marshes. Plans and models of canalisations, Flush Reservoirs, etc. Wells and movable tanks. Material and systems of emptying.

Class 28.—Various systems of capitation, distribution of water, filtration and sterilisation, machines and apparatuses used thereto: pumps, conducts, meters, wells, etc.

Class 29.—Plans, models and material of Public Baths, Popular Baths, etc. Douche Baths, Public washing and drying houses.

Class 30.—Studies and selection of ground for cemeteries, plans of cemeteries. Mortuary Galleries, Apparatuses and modes of cremation, Crematory furnaces. Material and modes of transporting corpses. Material employed for inhumations. Plans and models of the installations of mortuary depôts. Mortuaries, Institutes of Anatomy, Inquest Rooms. Apparatuses for help in cases of apparent death. Modes for improvement of the sanitary conditions in mortuary depôts, Cemeteries, battlefields, etc. Modes and materials used for the conservation and disinfection of corpses.

GROUP X.

Hygiene of houses.

Class 31.—Plans and models of private houses and model dwellings, Public buildings, Churches, Government Buildings, Theatres, Meeting Halls, etc.

Preparation and pavement of the ground. Building and decoration materials, stones, bricks, tiles, metals, wood, colours, varnish, etc. Systems and installations of ventilation, heating and lighting. Distribution of drinkable water, filters. Drainage and removal of waste matters. Water-closets, urinals, sinks, basins for passing dirty Water, Wash stands, Baths. Furniture and utensils particularly interesting the hygiene of houses. Disinfection of private houses and model dwellings.

Class 32.—Plans and models of establishments of instruction. Primary schools, colleges, Superior schools and Universities. Institutions for deaf and dumb and blind people, backward children and idiots.

School furniture, teaching materials, forms, chairs, desks, blackboards, etc. Conditions of their good hygienic installation. Classic material for the use of pupils.

Class 33.—Plans and models of barracks, prisons, Depôts for beggars, Reform schools, Civil and Military hospitals, university and private clinical surgeries, maternities, lunatic asylums, Asylums for epileptics. Alms-houses, Homes for orphans, Convalescent homes, Maritime hospitals and Sanitoria, Lazarets or hospitals for contagious diseases, Temporary homes for persons without resources, drunkards, etc. Special furniture for these establishments from a hygienic point of view.

Class 34.—Arrangement of vehicles for the transportation and lodging of persons; vessels, boats, railway wagons, sleeping cars, dining cars, tramway carriages, Gipsy caravans, Ambulances, etc.

GROUP XI.

Corporal Hygiene.—Alimentary Hygiene.—Hygiene for Children.

Class 35.—Clothing in general and toilet requisites considered from a hygienic point of view: Clothing and equipments for certain professions or occupations (Army, Navy, Railwaymen, miners, tourists, workmen, and servants), Laundry.—Works relative to the bathing and exercising of corps, games, etc., from a hygienic point of view.—Gymnastics.

Class 36.—Samples, models, tables, Works and publications relative to the physiological study of the nourishment and illnesses produced by an insufficient, defective or unhealthy

alimentation.—Alcoholism.—Measures and modes for the inspection of the manufacture and sale of food.

Class 37.—Unprepared animal and vegetable substances used as food.—Mineral table waters.—Material and processes, particularly recommended from a hygienic point of view, for the industrial preparation of these substances.—Modes for preserving and warehousing fresh articles of food of all kinds.—Preserves, methods and processes of manufacture.—Processes destined to prevent the deterioration of food.—Sterilisation.—Utilisation of food and new condiments and unknown goods.—Victualling.

Class 38.—Materials and modes of transport, by land and water of food to the places of consumption. (Cattle, poultry, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables and other victuals.)—Plans and models of markets, slaugther-houses, etc.—Shops, stalls, etc.

Class 39.—Immediate preparation of foods.—Economical cooking.—Regime of hospitals, alms-houses, Homes for orphans, prisons, etc.—Methods and Processes for perfectioning the preparation of food and drinks.—Kitchen utensils.

Class 40.—Hygiene for children.—Infantile alimentation (artificial feeding).—Clothing. —Habitation.—Asylums.

GROUP XII.

Industrial and Professional Hygiene.

Class 41.—Unhealthy industries; Plans and models of improved factories and workshops, etc.; Arrangements for Ventilation, heating, supply of fresh water, closets and refuse, disinfection, lighting, particular cares of the staff of these establishments, etc.—Washing houses, baths, douches, etc.

Apparatuses and modes of protection of workmen against the inherent inconvenience of the work : dust, irritant and poisonous vapours and gases, germs of transmissible affections, etc.

Apparatuses and modes for protecting the healthfulness of the neighbourhood.

Arrangements to prevent illnesses and infirmities, liable to intellectual, industrial and manual professions, etc.

Works and publications treating industrial and professional Hygiene.

B.—MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS.

GROUP XIII.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.

Class 42.—Instruments for medical exploration.—Surgical instruments and apparatuses.—Dressing apparatuses.—Prothesis apparatuses plastic and mechanic.—Orthopædic apparatuses. —Bandages.—Electric apparatuses.—Pneumatic apparatuses.—Medical bath and hydropathic apparatuses.—Pulverisation and inhalation apparatuses.—Medical gymnastics and massage.—Ophthalmologic, gynecologic, laryngologic, otologic and rhinologic instruments, etc.—Optical instruments and apparatuses.—Dentists' instruments and apparatuses.—Material for the transport of ill and wounded persons.—Various apparatuses for ill and infirmed persons and lunatics.—Necessary objects for the medical and surgical service of hospitals and infirmaries.—Dressing boxes.—Cases and trousseaus of instruments.—Ambulances.

Class 43.—Material for the installation of Pharmacies.—Material for manufacture and work.—(Drugs.—Vegetable drugs; officinal animal products; chemical products used in Pharmacies; mineral waters.)—Pharmaceutical preparations.—Patent medicines.—Pharmacy accessories.

Class 44.—Organisation of Veterinary medicine.—Instruments and apparatuses.—Hygiene of sheds and stables.—Prophylactic measures against epizooties.—Prevention of contagious diseases.

FOURTH SECTION.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

GROUP XIV.

Fires.

Class 45.—Individual action.—Means of prevention in houses, farms, factories, theatres, etc. : Lamps, burners, stoves, canalisation of electricity and gas, matches, etc.

Precautions against spontaneous combustion, inflammability of all warehoused goods. Modes of rendering material, decorations, cloth, and constructions incombustible. Warning apparatuses. Means of extinction, pails, cloths, powders, sulphur, liquids, etc.; Automatic and other extinguishers, pumps, etc.

Ventilation, salvage, assistance.

Class 46.—General action.—Safety appliances, warnings, public education, visits to buildings, workshops, etc.; Alarms, Organisation : division of territories by zones; distributions of posts and warning instruments, distribution of plant, communication between the posts and the authorities.

Class 47.—Means of action.—Reservoirs, wells, cisterns, plug holes, large extinguishers, hand and steam pumps; pipes, junctions, cocks, squirts; uniforms and equipments for men, horse harness, means of transport.

Class 48.—Means of assistance.—Ladders, ropes, hooks, sacks, parachutes, lighting and respiratory apparatuses.—Instruments for breathing and salvage in cellars, wells, etc.; Medical cases.

Class 49.—Library concerning everything in reference to fires.

GROUP XV.

Accidents on land under water.

Class 50.—Maritime salvage in general. Models of fixed and floating salvage stations. Life boats and other various articles.—Signals of all kinds.—Fog signals.—Means of preventing collisions, Machines for repairing leaks and other damages.—Fire extinguishers for ships. Life belts. Diving dresses and apparatuses.—Various rafts.

Class 51.—Salvage on Rivers and Shores.—Buoys not serving for coast marking. Salvage barges.—Cabins, Medical cases.—Salvage material for beaches; Rescuing perches, hooks and buoys.

Class 52.—Salvage in case of inundation, Rafts. Rescue on and under ice for ships as also persons.—Ladders and apparatuses in case of accidents on the ice. Apparatuses and machines for sounding.

Class 53.—Library concerning this group.

GROUP XVI.

Accidents on and under ground.

Class 54.—Salvage apparatuses relative to mines, quarries, metalworks and railways, which are not absolutely necessary for the working of these industries.—Library concerning this class.

Class 55.—Every apparatus, mode or organisation relative to all accidents not included in the preceding classes.

All means for *preventing* accidents not classed in another section.

1st Material and Rescuing apparatuses in case of accidents.

(*a*) In sewers and domestic wells;

(*b*) In Buildings;

(*c*) In case of explosions from Gas or Lightning;

(*d*) „ boiler explosions;

(*e*) „ accidents due to electric currents;

(*f*) „ tramway, carriage and cycle accidents.

2nd Carriages for the transport of wounded people, Assistance apparatuses in general boxes, hand-carts, ambulances; aid posts, tents, huts, etc.

Library concerning this class.

N.B.—All which concerns the Hospital and Life Saving service on battlefields is put in Section 8.

FIFTH SECTION.

INDUSTRIAL AND DECORATIVE ARTS.—LIBERAL ARTS SCIENCES.

A.—INDUSTRIAL AND DECORATIVE ARTS.

GROUP XVII.

Metal.—Glass.—Ceramic.

Class 56.—Diamond-cutting industry.—Preparation and cutting of diamonds.—Lapidary art in general.—Preparation of precious metals: Refinement, Stamping, etc.—Goldsmiths'

work of art, table and decoration work, etc.—Fine Goldsmith's work.—Jewellery.—Stone Mounting and Setting. Precious Metal chiselling.—Imitation Gold Works.—Fancy Work in Imitation Gold.—Clock and Watchmaking.

Class 57.—(*a*) Art Bronzes and Bronzes for furniture. Heating and Lighting Apparatuses as regards Models and from an Artistic and Decorative point of view. Art Tin-Work. Gravings. Damascening. Coins, Medals, Lockets, Applications of Galvanisation.

(*b*) Artistic Iron Castings. Objects in Copper, Bronze, Nickel, Zinc, etc., for the Building Industry. Cutlery. Kitchen Enamel Ware.

(*c*) Art Iron Works: Iron Forgings; Complete Armours and Panoplies, Artistic and Decorative.

Class 58.—White and coloured Window Panes of different thicknesses, Fluted, Convexed, Smoothed, Sanded, Frosted, Dull, Sheet Glass, and engraved Glass, Opals and Enamels, etc., White Glazings, Quicksilverings, Silverings, Smoothed and Engraved Articles, Bevellings, Framings, Smooth and Relieved Unpolished Glass, Pressed Pieces, in Glass, etc. Crystals and Glass Work of every kind. Lighting and Fancy Articles. Paintings on Glass.

Class 59.—Artistic Ceramic. Decorative Panels. White, Coloured and Decorated Earth-Work and Porcelain. Majolic, Biscuit, Pottery, Artistic Stone ware, Enamels of all kinds, Tiles for Walls, etc.; Paintings on Biscuit, Earth-Work and Porcelain.

GROUP XVIII.

Furniture and decoration for houses.

Class 60.—Furniture in general. Complete Suites and single Pieces of Furniture Hangings.

Class 61.—Decorative Paintings. Frescoes and Graffitoes. Wall Paper and Wall Cloth. Imitation of Embroideries and Tapestry painted on Linen and other Cloth. Imitation of Wood, Marble and Faience. Imitation of Paintings on Glass. Unvitrified Paintings on Glass, Ornaments in Plaster or Paste, Mouldings drawn in a rough state, Smoothed, Ornamented, Painted or Gilded. Frames for Glasses or Pictures, other than those in natural wood.

Class 62.—Stuffs, *special Carpetting and Tapestry for House Furnishing such as Tissue Goods, Prints on Silk, Wool, Cotton, or other Stuffs.* Embroidered, Stitched and Braided Velvets, Silks and Wools.—Smooth, Printed or Figured Velvets of all kinds in Wool, Goats hair, Flax or Jute. Cretonnes, Chintz. "Aubusson" and other Tapestry. Imitation Woven or Printed Tapestry. Hair, Alœ, or Felt goods, Repoussé or stamped Leather. Painted, Gilded, or Decorated, Carpets of all kinds and stuffs, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, etc.

Class 63.—Theatrical Art Material—Scenery, apparatuses, Lighting, costumes, etc.

GROUP XIX.

Architecture and Building Industry.

Class 64.—Plans and models of houses, villas, castles, public buildings, etc.,—Arrangement of outhouses.—Designs of fronts, and constructions of style.

Class 65.—Worked and sculptured marbles, chimneys, busts, statues, clocks, pedestals, objects in marble and metal combined.

Class 66.—Materials of construction from a decorative point of view.

Class 67.—Application of architectural and decorative art to the installations of the Exhibition, fronts of stalls, entries, and constructions erected in the gardens.

GROUP XX.

Church Art.

Class 68.—(*a*) Church Goldsmiths' work in general; (*b*) Bronzes, brass work, etc. Pictures, paintings on glass, and cartoons. Frescoes, decoration; (*c*) Sacerdotal ornaments, embroideries, symbolic stuffs; (*d*) Furniture for churches and temples, ivories; Covers for Evangile Books, Leaves for diptychs, triptychs, Reliquaries; (*e*) Designs and Rough Models in Clay of furniture, Sculptures; (*f*) Church architecture. Plans and Designs for the Construction and Restoration of Churches.

All these objects considered from the special point of view of their destination.

GROUP XXI.

Applied Art.

Class 69.—Rough Clay Models; Drawings and Models for the Industrial Application of Art.

Class 70.—Works executed by the artist alone or with assistance.

Class 71.—Industrial Products named in the General Official Catalogue of the Exhibition and being of an artistic character.

B.—LIBERAL ARTS.

GROUP XXII.

Graphic Arts.

Class 72.—Material for the Arts of Drawing and Painting.—Canvasses, Panels, Colours. Inks, Brushes, Pencils, etc.—Set Squares, Rulers, Compasses, etc.—Geometry and Architectury Instruments, etc. Stationery in general.

Class 73.—Photography: (*a*) Artistic Studies (Professional and Amateur); (*b*) Other Proofs of all kinds (ditto); (*c*) Scientific Photography; (*d*) Processes of Photo-copying and Photo-drawing; (*e*) Material and Products for Photography (Optics, Chemical Products, Cabinet Work and Accessories).

GROUP XXIII.

Printing and Book Industries.

Class 74.—Engraving and Casting Type. Steel, Copper, Lead, Wood and Stone engravings. Zincograph, Stereotype, Electrotype, and other plates for Lithograph and Typograph Printing. Inks and Varnish. Roller pastes.

Class 75.—Machines and Tools for different Printing, Lithographing, Stitching and Binding Departments, etc.—Printer's Furniture.

Class 76.—Typography.—Lithography.—Chromotypo and Lithography.—Autography.—Bible and Church Images.—Stamping.—Colouring.—Designs, and Lithographic stones.

Class 77.—Pamphlets.—Newspapers.—Books.—Periodical and other Publications.—Artistic Editions.

Class 78.—Stitching and Covering.—Registers.—Fancy and Ordinary Binding.—Gilding.—Requisites, Paper, Cardboard, Leathers, and Special Tissues.

GROUP XXIV.

Musical Instruments.—Musical Art.

Class 79.—I. Autophone Instruments: (*a*) Hand Organs, etc.; (*b*) Musical Boxes, etc.

II. Parchment Instruments: (*a*) Drums, etc.; (*b*) Tamborines, etc.

III. Wind Instruments: (*a*) Clarionets, etc.; (*b*) Flutes, etc.; (*c*) Church Organs, etc.; (*d*) Trumpets.

IV. Cord Instruments: (*a*) Violins, etc.; (*b*) Mandolins, etc.; (*c*) Pianos, etc.

V. Instrument Accessories, Detachable Pieces and Orchestra Material.—Tuning-Forks and Flutes and Acoustic Apparatuses.

VI.—Music Editions and Publications, Instrument Teaching Books. Works on the Theory of Music, and the Organography and History of the Art.—Musical Compositions edited since 1st January 1896.

C.—SCIENCES.

GROUP XXV.

A.—Physical and Mathematical Science.

Class 80.—Mathematics and Astronomy, Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy; Physic of the Globe and Meteorology; Geodesy; Topography.

Class 81.—Physic ; Meteorology ; Physic.

Class 82.—Chemistry ; Physico-Chemistry ; Techno-Chemistry ; Photo-Chemistry.

B.—Natural Science.

Class 83.—Geology and Geography: Geology; Geogeny; Applied Geology ; Mineralogy Petrography ; Cristallography ; Paleontology ; Geography.

Class 84.—Biology ; Botany ; Zoology ; Physiology ; Bacteriology.

Class 85.—Anthropology.

Class 86.—Bibliography.

SIXTH SECTION.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF.

GROUP XXVI.

Lighting.

Class 87.—Illumination by Solid or Liquid Matters ; by Threads, Ribbons, or Metallic Powders, by Mineral, Animal or Vegetable Oil.—Raw Materials and Manufactured Products.—Secondary Products.—Torches, Tallow, Wax, Stearine Candles, etc. Tapers, Night Lights, Matches.—Plant for Manufacture and Utilisation.

Class 88.—Illumination by Gas ; Coal Gas.—Water Gas, Gas from Essences, etc.—Raw Materials, and Secondary products.—Plant for Manufacture, Distribution and Utilisation.

Class 89.—Electric Lighting.—Apparatuses for the Utilisation of Electricity for lighting ; Arc and Incandescent Lamps, Various Lamps, Carbons, Wicks and Threads for Electric Light.—Various Accessories.

Class 90.—Apparatuses and Modes for Measuring, Controlling and Testing. Meters for Lighting substances.—Apparatuses and Modes of Testing and Controlling Solids, Liquids and Gases used for Lighting.—Apparatuses and modes of measuring light.

GROUP XXVII.

Heating and Ventilation.

Class 91.—Raw Materials and Manufactured Products for Heating.

Class 92.—Heating for Houses ; Warmers, Kitcheners.—Bath Heaters.—Ovens, Roasting Stoves, Grilling Stoves, Coffee-burners.—Coffee-pots, Water-baths, etc.—Heating of Buildings by movable appliances : Chimneys, Stoves, etc.

Class 93.—Heating by distributing Apparatuses : Hot Air, Water, and Steam Stoves.—Mixed Heating Stoves.—Distributing Material and Accessories.

Class 94.—Industrial Heating : Boilers.—Safety Apparatuses and Accessories.—Modes of Heating and Heating Apparatuses used in the Industry : Metallurgy, Chemical Industries, Glass making. Manufacture of Ceramic. Products, etc.—Heating of Vehicles.

Class 95.—Apparatuses and Modes of Technical and scientific Heating.—Apparatuses and Modes of Measuring and Controlling.—Ovens and Heating apparatuses used in Laboratories.—Thermometers, Pyrometers, Calorimeters.—Apparatuses and Modes of Drawing and Ventilation applied to Heating and Lighting.—Chimneys and Ventilators.

GROUP XXVIII.

Special applications for Lighting and Heating.

Class 96.—Light projectors : Light-houses, Mines, Microscopy, and Photography.—Various Applications : Lighting by Natural light, etc.

Class 97.—Steam, Hot Air and Gas Thermic Motors, etc.—Electric Soldering and Forging.—Heating by Electricity.—Fire Warning Instruments.—Sundry Applications.—Apparatuses for utilising the Solar Heat.

Class 98.—Retrospective study of various means of Lighting and Heating from the most remote times.

N.B.—The Plans, Models and Apparatuses for the Distribution of Heat or Light in Houses from a hygienic point of view are classed in the Hygiene Section.

SEVENTH SECTION.

ELECTRICITY.—TRACTION.

GROUP xxix.

Electricity.

Class 99.—Generating Dynamos, Batteries, Accumulators; Reversers.

Class 100.—Measuring, Controlling and Safety Apparatuses. Distribution-Boards Circuit Breakers and Commutators. Electric Meters. Ammeters. Voltmeters. Wattmeters Current and Force Registers, etc. Sundry Accessories.

Class 101.—Apparatuses and Material for Transport and Distribution. Wire. Cables. Insulating Material. Various systems of Canalisation and Distribution. Posts, Insulators, Commutators, etc. Safety Appliances, etc. Instruments and Material for Laying lines.

Class 102.—Telegraphy. Telephony.

Class 103.—Electro-Chemistry: Electro-Metallurgy.

Class 104.—Sundry Applications not mentioned in the preceding classes, Electric Clock Work, Lightning Conductors, Signals, Detonators. Indicators. Registers, Bells, etc.

Class 105.—Historic and Bibliographic Collections. Apparatuses for the Study and Teaching of Electric Science.

The Life Saving Section will contain the Electric Apparatuses for the uses mentioned in the classification of this section.

GROUP xxx.

Traction.

Class 106.—Machines for Locomotion and application of different systems of Traction by Cable. Chain, Wire, Gearings, etc.—Various Roads.—Metals.—Aerial Roads, Funiculars, Inclined Planes, etc.

Class 107.—Electro-motors.

Class 108.—Transmission of movement, Driving apparatuses. Safety appliances, etc.

Class 109.—Machines for Locomotion, Horseless Carriages of all kinds; Electric, Steam, Gas, Essence, Petroleum, Mechanical, etc., for ordinary roads.

Class 110.—Locomotives and Self-propelling Carriages running on Rails.—Boats, etc.

Class 111.—Rolling Stock or Railways and Tramways.

EIGHTH SECTION.

MILITARY ART.

GROUP xxxi.

Ordnance.

Class 112.—Powders, Explosives, Primings; Powder magazines and Laboratories.—Apparatuses and Plant for Manufacture.—Testing and Examining Instruments, etc.

Class 113.—Small Arms; Swords, etc.—Fire Arms.—Ammunition.—Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition.—Instruments for Examining and Testing, etc.

Class 114.—Field Ordnance.—Pieces of Ordnance.—Projectiles, Charges, Primings.—Armaments, Accessories, etc.—Manufacture of Ordnance and Ammunition.—Rolling Material for Batteries and Ammunition Columns.—Material for Bridge equipment.

Class 115.—Siege, Place, Coast and Marine Ordnance.—Ordnance.— Carriages, Platforms —Projectiles, Charges, Primings.—Armaments and Accessories, etc.—Manufacture of Ordnance Pieces and Ammunition.—Instruments for manœuvres and Transports.—Modes of Packing Ammunition and Primings and Preserving them in Magazines.—Tools and Material for the construction of Batteries.—Sighting Apparatuses.

GROUP xxxii.

Engineer's Service.

Class 116.—Constructions and Barracking: Types, Plans and Designs of Buildings, Magazines, Barracks and Military Hospitals.

N. B.—Plans and Models of Barracks and Military Hospitals which interest the Hygien of habitations are classed in the third Section.

Class 117.—Service of Fortifications and Pioneer Service: Organisation of Fortresses.—Applications of Armour and Beton Revetments, etc., to Fortifications.—Turrets and Towers.—Blindings.—Defences.—Mines —Material and Tools for Pioneers, Sappers and Miners.

Class 118.—Means of Observation, Transport and Communication; Electric projectors.—Photography.—Aerostation.—Bridges.—Railway Material.—Military Cycling, etc.—Telegraphy and Telephony.—Visual Signals, etc.—Pigeon Houses.

Class 119.—Naval Ships.—Means and material for under-water attacking and defending —Models of Ships, Torpedo Boats, Coast Guard-Ships, Launches, Ship's boats.—Torpedoes, etc.

GROUP xxxiii.

General Service.

Class 120.—Military Teaching, Instruction and Education.—Military Bibliography.—Military Cartography; Cards, Apparatuses, Instruments and Means used in the Cartography Service, and Reconnoitring; Field Glasses, Telescopes, Telemeters, Apparatuses for Photographing plans, etc.

Class 121.—Equipment and Encampment: Requirements for Large and Small Equipment.—Tents and Shelters for men and horses.—Covers and Canteens.—Sundry Objects.

Class 122.—Harnessing and Shoeing: Harness, Pack-saddles and means of attachment for Saddle. Draught and Pack Horses, and other animals of burden. Farrier's Tools and Material, etc.

Class 123.—Administration, alimentation: Post-Wagons, Travelling Offices; Various Wagons, Victual and Forage Wagons.—Transports of Victuals and Forage by Road, Railway. and water.—Portative or Rolling Kitchens and Ovens.—Alimentary Products and Material for their manufacture.

Class 124.—Rescuing Services: Army Hospital Services.—Material for the Army and Red Cross Field Hospital Service. Instruments and Dressing Material used by the Army and Red Cross Hospital Service —Ambulances.—Movable Hospitals.—Field Hospitals.—Stationary War Hospitals.—Sanitary Trains by Railway and Water.

NINTH SECTION.

MANUFACTURES: PLANT, PROCESS ES AND PRODUCTS.

GROUP xxxiv.

Mechanical Plant and Processes.

Class 125.—(*a*) Steam and Gas Generators, etc.—Purifiers.—Apparatuses and accessories for Generators.

(*b*) Steam, Gas. Petroleum or Essence, Compressed or Rarified Air, or Hot Air Motors, etc. Parts of, and Accessories for these Motors.

Methods of testing and controlling Steam Apparatuses.

Hydraulic Motors.—Wind motors and pananemones.

(*c*) Various Apparatuses for General Mechanism: Power transmitting Apparatuses, bands, etc.—Oiling, Weighing, and Lifting Machines, etc.—Liquid Raising Machines.

Class 126.—Metal Turning Machines: Rollers and Drawing plates; Lathes; Shaping, Planing, Cylinder Boring, Mortising and Punching Machines and Cutting Presses; Shearing Machines; Perforators, etc.; Grinding Machines. Plant and Various tools for Metal Works.

Class 127.—Wood Turning Machines.—Tree Felling and Slicing in forests and yards by means of machines worked by Steam. Gas, Electricity etc.—Sawing Machines for turning logs into trade wood.—Machines for the manufacture of Carpentering, furniture, Wagons, Railway Material, etc.—Stamping and Chasing Machines.—Machines and Apparatuses for Stucco, Paste Board, Ivory, Bone, Glue, Meerschaum and Amber Work.—Preparing Machines for sculptures, sculpturing machines, machines for reducing statues. Engraving and Rose Engines.—Plant and various Tools for the work of these matters.

GROUP XXXV.

Plant and Modes of Civil Engineering and Building.—Materials.

Class 128.—(*a*) Building Materials; Rock, Stone, Marble, Wood, Cork, Metal, Lime, Sand, Cement, Trass. Plaster, Mortar, Beton and Concrete. Artificial Stones. Asphalte,

Bricks, Tiles, Paving Stones, Artificial Sand Paving Stones, Pipes, Slates, Tar Board, Carton pierre, Cloth, etc., for roofing.

(*b*) Material and Plant for Earth-works, Foundations of all kinds, and other various Building Branches.

(*c*) Material and Products used for the preservation of Wood. Apparatuses and Modes of testing Building Material.

(*d*) Material and means of distributing Water and Gas.

(*e*) Material and Modes of Pneumatic and Compressed Air Telegraphy.

(*f*) Roads generally: Bridges, Viaducts, Aquaducts.

(*g*) Interior Navigation.

(*h*) Sea-Ports, Ship Canals, Lighting and Buoying the Coasts.

(*i*) Railways from the special point of view of direction line and Bridge Work.

(*j*) City Road System: Water Supplies, Gas Lighting. Sewage. Plantations, etc.

(*k*) Bibliography, Statistics, Publications referring to Building and Public Works.

Class 129.—Plastic Earth and Fireproof Products. Vases for Chemical Products. Gas Retorts, Muffles, etc.—Material for the manufacture of these Products.

GROUP XXXVI.

Mining.

Class 130.—Material, Modes and Products for the working of Mines, including modes of loading and unloading.

(*a*) Material and modes of underground Topography, prospecting and boring for Artesian Wells. Shaft Sinking and Timbering, Gallery Driving, Excavating and Blasting and Cutting, underground Conveyance. Extraction of Products, Lowering and Raising workmen, Draining, Airing, Lighting, Salvage, Exterior conveyances and handling of the extracted products, working of Salt and Petroleum Mines, etc.

Apparatuses for washing and Mechanical dressing of Ores, etc., for agglomerating and carbonising cumbustibles.

(*b*) Products.—Sundry Minerals. Gems. Precious Stones. Rock Salt. Raw Sulphur. Natural Mineral Colours, Natural Mineral Manure. Combustibles. Minerals, Turf. Brown Coal, etc., Petroleum, Raw Asphalte. Tar, etc.

Metallic Ores of all kinds.

Class 131.—Plant and Modes of extracting Quarry Products, including modes of loading and unloading.

(*a*) Plant and modes for working open and underground quarries, etc.

(*b*) Rocks, Buildings Stones.—Lime and Cement Stones.—Slate, Sand, Clay, etc.

GROUP XXXVII.

Metallurgy.

Class 132.—Plants, Modes and Products of Iron and Steel Metallurgy.—Worked Metals.—Hammered pieces, Wheels, Tyres, Springs, Pipes, Chains, etc.—Pig Iron, Iron Castings, etc.

Class 133.—Plant, Modes and Products of small Metallurgy.

Special Plant for Forges, Bolt Mills and Wire Drawers, Nail and Boiler Forges, Flatting Mills. Manufacture of Tin Boxes, Tin Plate Work, Black Iron Work, Iron Foundry Work, Ironmongery, Locksmith's Work, etc.

Products.—Various Hammered Pieces.—Bolts, screws.—Tacks, Nails, Pins, Needles.—Cables.—Lattice, etc. Chains.—Boilersmith's and Tin Work.—Worked Sheet Iron.—Iron Pottery.—Pipes.—Capsules.—Metallic Pens.—Springs.—Scythes, Bill Hooks, etc.,—Locks, Padlocks, Bolts, Keys.

Fine Locksmith's Work, Safes, Strong Rooms.

Class 134.—Material, Modes and Products from Metals other than Iron and Steel.

Treatment of Copper, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Aluminium, Nickel Silver, and Gold Ore, etc.

Products from the treatment of these ores.

Special alloys for Guns, Bells, etc.

GROUP XXXVIII.

Chemical Industries.

Class 135.—Plant, Processes, and Products of Chemical Industries, Oil, Stearine, Soap and Perfumery Manufacturing.

Laboratory Apparatuses.

Plant, Apparatuses and Modes of Manufacturing Chemical Products not classed in this group.—Application of Chemical Processes to Metallurgy.

Sundry Products from these Industries: Acids, Alcalis. Salts of all kinds, Refined Sulphur, Phosphorus, etc. Various Oils, Tallow Candles, Glycerine, Soap, Pomatums, Toilet Water, etc.

Class 136.—Plant, Processes, and Products of Paper Manufacturing.

Class 137.—Plant, Processes and Products of Dyeing, Cleaning, and Printing Cloths, etc.

Processes of Cleaning, Dyeing and Printing.

Dyeing Preparations.

Printed Carpets.—Oil Cloths. Linoleum.—Awnings, etc.

Class 138.—Plant, Processes and Products of Leather, Morocco Tanning and Dressing.

Class 139.—Plant and Modes of Manufacturing India-rubber, Gutta-percha, Amianthus and their substitutes.—Machines for the application of India-rubber to Clothing.—Raw India-rubber.—Manufactured goods of these different trades.—Cycle and carriage tyres.

GROUP XXXIX.

Alimentary and Consumable Industries.

Class 140.—Plant, modes and Products of Milling, and Manufacture of Pastes, Vermicelli, etc.

Class 141.—Plant, Modes and Products of Starch, Fecula and Rice Manufacture.

Class 142.—Plant, Modes and Products of Bakeries, Pastry Making, Ginger-Bread and English Biscuits.

Class 143.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of alimentary products; Chicory, tinned Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables, etc.—Condiments and Stimulants.

Class 144.—Plant, Modes and Products of Sugar Works and Refineries.

Class 145.—Plant, Modes and Products of Confectionery and Chocolate manufacture.—Sirups and Sweet Cordials.

Class 146.—Plant, Modes and Products of Brewery, Malt and Vinegar manufacture.

Class 147.—Plant, Modes and Products of Distillery.

Class 148.—Plant, Modes and Products of Wine Growing and other similar trades: Manufacture of Cider, Perry, Liquors, etc.

Class 149.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.

GROUP XL.

Textile trades.

Class 150.—Cotton.—Plant, Modes and Products of Spinning and Weaving Frames for Smooth, Fancy and Figure weaving, etc.—Dyed or printed Threads and Tissues.

Class 151.—Wool, Silk.—Plant, Modes and Products of washing, cleaning, combing, spinning and weaving.—Frames for smooth, fancy and figure weaving, etc.—Dyed or printed Threads and Tissues.—Frames for the manufacture of Carpets, Tapestry and Felt.—Products of these Trades.

Class 152.—Hemp, Flax, Jute, Rameh, Rope making.—Plant, Modes and Products of Spinning and Weaving.—Frames for the Manufacture of these Products.—Dyed Threads and Tissues.—Plant, Modes and Products of Rope making.

Class 153.—Laces, Embroideries.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Laces, Machine and Hand-made Embroidery, and of Tulles.

Class 154.—Tulles, Trimmings.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Trimmings, Galloons, Borders and Ribbons.

GROUP XLI.

Clothing.

Class 155.—Material and Tools for Sewing and Clothes-making work-rooms: Sewing, Hemming, Stitching, Embroiding, Knitting Machines, etc.—Saws for cutting Cloth and Leather.—Shoe-making, Nailing and Screwing Machines.—Machines and Tools for Glove-making.—Machines and Tools for Hatter's workshops and accessory trades.

Frames and Gauzes for the Manufacture of Hosiery.—Machines for gauffering, plaiting Tissues, and wadding Wool and Silk.—Tools concerning the manufacture of artificial feathers and flowers.

Class 156.—Modes and Products of tailoring for both sexes.—Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats for Men and Women, artificial Flowers and Feathers.—Waterproof Clothing, Special Clothes for Sundry Professions, for Colonies, etc.—Furs.

Class 157.—Modes and Products of Hosiery and glove-making (Tissues and Leather).

Class 158.—Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Underclothing for both sexes.—Shirts, Linen, Petticoats, Neckties, Neckerchiefs, etc.

Class 159.—Modes and Products of Boot and Shoe-making.

Class 160.—Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Clothing Accessories: Buttons, Braces, Garters, Belts, etc.—Trimmings for Clothing.—Parasols. Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Fans, etc.

Class 161.—Special Material, Modes and Products of Corset-making.—Accessories.

GROUP XLII.

Agriculture.

Class 162.—Agricultural and horticultural Tools, Engines and Material; Material for Dairies, Cheese-making, Apiculture, Aviculture, Conservatories, Early Vegetable Beds, etc.

Class 163.—Animal, Mineral and Vegetable Manure.—Feeding Materials and Concentrated Food for Cattle.—Turf, Tan, Wood, etc., used for Beds for Cattle.

Class 164.—Agricultural, Apicultural, Horticultural Products, etc.—New Varieties, Modes, Installations, Plans, Packings.

Class 165.—Agricultural and Horticultural Instruction and Technology.

Class 166.—Forestry: Tools, Instruments and Material.—Products: Seeds, Plants, Wood, etc. Teaching. Working. Technology.

GROUP XLIII.

Sundry Trades.

Class 167.—Material and Modes of Clock-making, Arms-making, Cutlery, Jewellery, Goldsmith's work, Cutting, etc., of Diamond and Precious Stones, etc.

Class 168.—Material, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Small Ornaments, Toys, Morocco Leather, fine Carpenter's work, Basket-work, Brush-trade, Cooperage, Travelling and Camping Articles and of Boarding, etc.

Class 169.—Machines for Button manufacturing. Machines for packing, Stamping, lead sealing goods, etc.—Machines for the Manufacture of Letter-Covers and Paper-Bags.—Machines and Tools not denominated in the classification.

Class 170.—Utilisation of Waste from Manufactures.

TENTH SECTION.

SPORTING APPARATUS.

GROUP XLIV.

Riding and Driving.

Class 171.—Plans, Models, and Arrangement of Stables, and their dependences: Boxes and Stalls; Mangers. Racks. Troughs. Oat Boxes, etc.

Class 172.—Fancy and ordinary Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters.—Training and special apparatuses: Curbs, Longing Reins, Horse Locks. Dump-Jockeys, etc.—Rugs, Hoods and Horse Cloths, Surcingle, etc.—Various Accessories: Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Canes, Whips for Driving and Riding, etc. Dresses for Grooms, Coachmen, Jockeys, etc.

Class 173.—Hygiene of Animals: Draining: Airing and Lighting Systems for Stables.—Dressing Instruments, Brushes, Curry-combs, etc.—Natural and Artificial Alimentary Products for Working Animals.—Rations.—Veterinary, Pharmaceutical and Medical Products.—Apparatuses, Instruments, and Processes of Veterinary.—All systems of shoeing.—Iron and Nails for shoeing, hooks and bolts, Roughing Nails. Pattens, Shoes, etc.—Farrier's and Clipper's Tools.

Class 174.—Couches; Carriages of all kinds, Drawings and Photographs of Carriages, Sleighs.—Coach House Accessories: Gins, Hooks, Greasing oils and Greases; Detachable pieces for Wagons, etc. Springs. Boxes and Axles.—Rims, Tyres, and Wheel Naves, etc.—Carriage Painting, Modes, Material Employed, Plant, etc.—Furniture: Cloths, Trimmings and Stuffings, etc.—Products from the carriage accessory Manufacturing Trade: Lanterns, Locks, Handles, Caps, etc.

Class 175.—Transporting Material: Wagons, Boxes.

GROUP XLV.

Hunting.

Class 176.—Game Snares.—Means of Destroying Noxious Animals.—Modes of re-stocking Hunting Grounds, and Game Breeding.—Stuffed Game, Skins and Furs.—Hair, Feathers, Down.—Teeth, Ivory, Horns, etc.—Hunter's dress.

Class 177.—Plans and Models of Kennels, and Dependences.—Kennels and Dog Baskets—Leads, Collars, Muzzles—Trumpets, Cornets and Whistles—Hunting and Shooting Arms.—Guns, Carbines, Pistols, Revolvers.—Throwing Arms: Slings. Harpoons and Lassos. Bows and Cross Bows. Ammunition: Powder and Shot, Balls, Cartridges. Caps, Arrows, etc.—Targets and other marks.—Plans and Models of Shooting and Targets.—Trophies. Traps for Pigeon Shooting.—Poultry and Game Baskets.—Trunks, Portmanteaus, Game Bags, and Pouches—Powder and Shot Flasks. Cartridge Pouches, etc.

GROUP XLVI.

Cycling.

Class 178.—Cycles —Accessories: Spanners, Lanterns, Oil Cans, Brakes, Cyclometers Speed Registers, etc.—Construction Pieces: Frames, Rims, Tyres, Spokes, Axles, Chains, etc.—Cycling Costumes for both Sexes.

GROUP XLVII.

Fencing, Swimming, Gymnastics, Various Games.

Class 179.—Gymnastic and Swimming Apparatuses.—Furniture for Fencing Schools.—Gloves. Helmets and Masks. Swords, Sabres, Foils, etc.—Plant for Sea and River Baths and Swimming Basins.

Class 180.—Material for open air Games: Crocket, Cricket, Lawn-Tennis, Football, Ball, Skittles, Quoits.—Bow and Crossbow, high and distance shooting.—Ice Skates, Ice and Snow Shoes and Rolling Skates.—Plans of Ground for Games.

Class 181.—Material for Indoor Games.—Billiards, Chess, Dominoes.—Playing Cards, etc.

Clothing for the various sports of this group.

GROUP XLVIII.

Navigation.

Class 182.—Yachts.—Small Boats of all kinds, Racing and Pleasure Boats.—Rigging, Sails, Rope, Oars.—Propellors. Accessories; Instruments of Precision, Compasses, etc., Clothing for Gentlemen, Boatmen, Sailors, etc.

GROUP XLIX.

Fishing and Pisciculture.

Class 183.—Models and Designs of Sea and River Fishing Boats.—Fish Transporting Boats. Flat-bottom Boats, Pirogues, etc.—Armaments for Fishing Boats. Capstans, Nets, Drag Nets, Harpoons, Cannons, Drags, etc.—Models of Fishing Ports.—Protection of Underwater Telegraph Cables.—Rods, Lines, Floats, Traps, etc.—Clothing for Fishermen and Sailors.

Class 184.—Fishing Products. Fishes: Living Crustaceæ and Mollusks. Fresh, Preserved and Dry Fish.—Artificial Reproduction of Fish. Fishing Bait, etc.

Class 185.—Plans and Models of Pisciculture Establishments, Oyster and Lobster Beds, etc.—Accessories and Plant of these establishments.—Food for Fish. Modes of re-stocking Rivers and Ponds.—Salmon Runs and Cascades, etc.

GROUP L.

Pigeon Keeping.

Pigeons, Conveyance-Baskets, Accessories of this sport.—Training of Travelling pigeons, etc.

ELEVENTH SECTION.

Exercises.—Popular Games.

During the course of the Exhibition, Popular Games and Competitions will be organised, notably:

Riding and Driving Competitions. Horse Races, Polo-Football, Lawn-Tennis, Crocket Competitions, etc.

Cycle and Boat Races.

Target, Gun, Pistol, Bow, Crossbow and Pigeon Shooting.

Fencing, Foot-races, and Gymnastic Fetes.

Programmes of these fetes and Competitions will be published in good time.

TWELFTH SECTION.

Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions.

During the course of Exhibition, Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions of all kinds will be organised.—Horses of all breeds; Dogs.—Cattle; Bovine, Ovine and Porcine Breeds.—Aviculture—Apiculture.—Domestic and other Cultures.—Dairy.—Agricultural Machines and Instruments.—Competitions of Flowers and Plants on stalk, cut Flowers, etc.

Programmes of these Competitions will be published in good time, as they are organised.

THIRTEENTH SECTION.

PRACTICAL TEACHING, ECONOMICAL INSTITUTIONS AND MANUAL LABOUR OF WOMEN.

GROUP LI.

Teaching.

Class 186.—Infant Asylums.—Guardian Schools,—Infant Gardens.—House-Keeping Schools.—Professional School.—Dairy Keeping and Cheese-making Schools: Teaching Programmes and branches: Special Material.

GROUP LII.

Sciences, Arts, Economical Institutions.—Benevolence.

Class 187.—Works written by Women and concerning Sciences, Arts or Literature.—Statement of the various latest systems for the admission of women to public Offices and in liberal professions.—Work of women.—Organisation.—Publications.—Economical Institutions, Mutualities, Co-operatives, etc.

Class 188.—Several services rendered for Benevolence.

GROUP LIII.

Manual Work.

Class 189.—Laces.—Embroideries.—Church Ornaments.—Trimmings and Pearls.—Artificial Flowers.—Feathers.—Linen and Dressmakings.—Cutting, Made Clothes.—Dresses, Mantels.—Corsets.—Milinery.—Glove-Stitching.—Hosiery.—Weaving of Cloth and Silk.—Carpets.—Fine Basket-Work.— Straw-Work.—Sundry Trades.—Paintings on Earth-Work, Porcelain, Silk, Ivory, Enamel, etc.

Class 190.—Special Tools for the Professions denominated in this Group.—Raw Materials, Products and Accessories used in these Professions.

FOURTEENTH SECTION.

COMMERCE.—COLONIES.

GROUP LIV.

Commerce.

Class 191.—Commercial Legislation.—Customs-tariffs.—Companies Acts.—Jurisprudence.—Commercial Statistics.—Commercial Bibliography.—Commercial Teaching (Methods, Books, Material, etc.).—Commercial Museums.

Class 192.—Studies, Projects and Works concerning: 1st Importation. Exportation and Transit; 2nd Bank and Change; 3rd Insurances, Interior and International Conveyances and Customs Tranports; 4th Posts considered in the following points of view: (*a*) Taxes, Freight and Means of Shipping; (*b*) Appliances, Regular Shipping Lines, Management, Quays and Sheds, Store Houses, Engines, etc.; (*c*) Means and prices for conveyance to the interior and zones of influence of the Ports.—Objects concerning the Management, Armament and Engines of Commercial Ports.—Material for Passengers and Goods traffic by Land and Water.—Armament and Fitting of Packet boats.

Class 193.—Products of the Soil and the Industry destined for export trade; prices, markets for the different Products.—Imported foreign Products; Prices, Origins.—Packings.

GROUP LV.

Colonies.

Class 194.—Products of Soil, Products of underground Soil, Animal Products.

Class 195.—Existing Branches of Industry, Branches of Industry to be introduced, Conveyance-Industry.

Class 196.—Importation, Trade by Barter, Commercial Companies.

GROUP LVI.

Colonial Studies.

Class 197.—The Country (Geography, Climatology, Meteorology, Geology, Minerology, Faune, Elora).

Class 198.—The Inhabitants (Anthropology, Ethnography, Linguistics).

Class 199.—Political and Moral Evolution.—History, Organisation and Administration.

The Commissary General of the Government,

Count A. D'OULTREMONT.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre

Section :

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Groupe :

Classe :

Economie sociale.—Hygiène.—Sauvetage.—Arts industriels et décoratifs.—Eclairage chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications.—Électricité-Traction.—Art militaire.—Fabrications industrielles : matériel, procédés et produits.—Matériel du sport.—Exercices-Jeux populaires.—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme.—Commerce-Colonies.

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

ECRIRE TRES LISIBLEMENT.

Pays ....

Ville ou localité ....

Nom, prénoms ou raison sociale. ....

Domicile .... *rue* .... *N°* ....

Station de chemin de fer ou port d'expédition. ....

Nature de l'industrie ....

Nom, prénoms et adresse du représentant que l'exposant désirerait accréditer. ....

N.B.—La présente demande d'admission doit être adressée en double expédition, franco sous enveloppe, dûment remplie et signée, au Comité exécutif de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1897, rue du Congrès, 10, à Bruxelles, au plus tard le 1er octobre 1896.

T. S. V. P.

N° d'ordre:
Nom:
Prenoms:
Adresse:

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Section:
Groupe:
Classe:

Désignation des objets a exposer.	Emplacement demandé.			Indiquer exactement les quantités suivantes si l'exposant en a besoin.		Avis important.	Observations. (Indiquer ici si les objets à exposer sont destinés à figurer dans les jardins ou sous auvents.)	Renseignements.
	Longueur (façade). 1	Largeur. 2	Hauteur. 3	Gaz m³ par heure. 4	Eau m³ par heure. 5			
Jardins } Auvents } (¹)	Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maxima de l'emplacement.					Avoir soin d'envoyer un plan coté avec l'indication du poids total de l'installation.		Toutes fondations ou consolidations quelconques sont à la charge des exposants. L'eau de la ville a une pression basse de 3 atmosphères environ. Le Comité exécutif prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour fournir, dans la mesure du possible, l'eau en petite quantité à une pression haute de 45 atmosphères. Le Gouvernement belge a assuré : *A.* Le transport gratuit sur les lignes de l'État, à l'aller et au retour, des œuvres, produits et travaux d'origine belge qui seront envoyés à l'Exposition, ainsi qu'aux caisses vides et emballages ayant servi a l'expédition et devant servir à leur réexpédition. *B.* L'application du tarif n° 10 sur toutes les lignes de l'État, pour les œuvres, produits et travaux étrangers. Ce tarif consacre la gratuité du transport au retour et la perception de la taxe pleine à l'aller. Des démarches seront faites pour obtenir des conditions analogues sur les lignes concédées et sur les réseaux étrangers en relation avec les chemins de fer belges. La plupart des lignes régulières de navigation consentent des réductions sur les taux de frets. L'exposant devra installer ses produits à ses frais et les réemballer à la clôture de l'Exposition. Des adresses de représentants de commerce seront données aux exposants qui en feront la demande, sans responsabilité pour le Comite exécutif. Des espaces dans les jardins pourront être concédés à des conditions à convenir aux exposants de fleurs, d'arbustes, d'essences forestières, de pelouses, etc., moyennant conditions à débattre avec la Société organisatrice. (Voir Réglement général.)

Je déclare, par le présent engagement, accepter les conditions des réglements et tarifs de l'Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles, 1897, et je m'y conformerai, si ma demande est accueillie.

Lieu: __________ *date* __________ *1896.*

(Signature de l'exposant.)

(¹) Biffer la mention inutile.

T. S. V. P.

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

TARIFICATION

Le prix des emplacements sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'après la place occupée par les produits.

Pour emplacements de toute hauteur.

(*a*) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1^m00.

Par metre courant de facade . . . . fr. 25

(*b*) La profondeur dépassant 1^m00.

Par metre carre de surface horizontale . . . . . . „ 25

Le prix des emplacements de cette catégorie ne pourra être inférieur à 25 francs.

Les installations seront mesurées aux plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du sol.

La taxe des *emplacements sous auvents* sera augmentée de 5 francs par mètre courant ou par mètre carré suivant le cas.

La Société organisatrice traitera de gré à gré avec les exposants de fleurs, arbustes essences forestières, pelouses, etc.

AVIS.

La Société organisatrice se charge gratuitement de la manutention de tous les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilog. et qui lue seront remis au plus tard le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend :

(*a*) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'exposition.

(*b*) La mise à pied d'œuvre.

(*c*) L'enlèvement } des caisses vides et emballages.

(*d*) La remise à pied d'œuvre. } des caisses vides et emballages.

(*e*) L'enlèvement des colis réemballés.

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comité exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1897 : le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontés seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et la Société de l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente.

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilog. l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif, qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge; mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs. La première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1er avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art. 38 du reglement général de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition.)

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre

Section :

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Groupe :

Classe :

Economie sociale.—Hygiène.—Sauvetage.—Arts industriels et décoratifs.—Eclairage, chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications.—Électricité-Traction.—Art militaire.—Fabrication industrielle : matériel, procédés et produits.—Matériel du sport.—Exercices-Jeux popularies.—Concours temporaries d'agriculture et d'horticulture.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme.—Commerce-Colonies.

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

ECRIRE TRES LISIBLEMENT.

Pays..........

Ville ou localité..........

Nom, prénoms ou raison sociale. ....

Domicile.......... *rue*.......... *No.*..........

Station de chemin de fer ou port d'expédition. ....

Nature de l'industrie..........

Nom, prénoms et adresse du représentant que l'exposant désirerait accréditer. ....

N.B.—*La présente DEMANDE D'ADMISSION doit être adressée en double expédition*, franco sous enveloppe, *dûment remplie et signée, au* COMITÉ EXECUTIF DE L'EXPOSITION DE BRUXELLES, 1897, RUE DU CONGRÈS, 10, A BRUXELLES, *au plus tard le 1er Octobre* 1896.

N° d'ordre : ____________________

Nom : ____________________

Prénoms : ____________________

Adresse : ____________________

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Section : ____________________

Groupe : ____________________

Classe : ____________________

Désignation des objets à exposer.	Emplacement sur sol.			Emplacement sur cloison.		Indiquer exactement les quantités suivantes si l'exposant en a besoin.					Avis Important.	Observations.	Renseignements.
	Longueur (façade).	Largeur.	Hauteur.	Longueur.	Hauteur.	Gaz, mètre cube par heure.	Eau, mètre cube par heure.	Vapeur par heure.	Force motrice, nombre de chevaux effectifs.	Électricité, hecto-watts.			
	1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Indiquer si la machine sera mise en mouvement. Les exposants des machines marchant à vide ne payeront que la vapeur utilisée, soit 1-10 de la force effective indiqueé. Les exposants devront disposer leurs machines de manière à pouvoir faire relever des diagrammes.	Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maxima de l'emplacement.								Indiquer si la force motrice sera prise sur l'arbre de transmission générale ou si l'exposant se servira directement de la vapeur.		Avoir soin d'envoyer un plan coté de l'installation avec élévation et l'indication du poids total. Indiquer les pièces d'un poids supérieur à 1,500 kilogrammes. Si l'appareil doit consommer de la vapeur ou de l'eau, indiquer les positions exactes des différentes tubulures tant de prise que de décharge.		Toutes fondations et consolidations quelconques sont à la charge des exposants. Les arbres moteurs, les conduites générales d'eau, dé vapeur et de gaz, seront posés par les soins et aux frais de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition. Les poulies à placer sur ces arbres et les transmissions intermédiaires sont à la charge des exposants. Il en sera de même pour les tuyaux de vapeur, d'eau ou de gaz faisant prise sur les conduites principales etablies par la Société anonyme de l'Exposition. Les décharges de vapuer ne pourront déboucher sur les toitures. Les exposants qui voudraient mettre des chaudiéres ou des machines à la disposition de la Société organisatrice, pour la production de la vapeur ou de la force motrice, sont priés de lui faire parvenir leurs propositions dans le plus bref delai. Les frais de montage, d'entretien, de démontage, le payement du mécanicien qui surveille la marche des machines, etc., etc., sont à la charge des exposants. Les exposants seront informés ultérieurement des conditions auxquelles ils pourront obtenir la force motrice, la vapeur, l'eau, le gaz et l'électricité. Le gouvernement belge a assuré : *A.* Le transport gratuit sur les lignes de l'État, à l'aller et au retour, des œuvres, produits et travaux d'**origine belge** qui seront envoyés à l'Exposition, ainsi qu'aux caisses vides et emballages ayant servira l'expédition et devant servir à leur réexpédition. *B.* L'application du tarif n° 10 sur toutes les lignes de l'État, pour les œuvres, produits et travaux étrangers. Ce tarif consacre la gratuité du transport au retour et la perception de la taxe pleine à l'aller. Des démarches seront faites pour obtenir des conditions analogues sur les lignes concédées et sur les réseaux étrangers en relation avec les chemins de fer belges. La plupart des lignes régulieres de navigation consentent des reductions sur les taux des frets. L'exposant devra installer ses produits à ses frais et les réemballer à la clôture de l'Exposition. [illegible]

Je déclare, par le présent engagment, accepter les conditions des règlements et tarifs de l'Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, et je m'y [illegible] si ma demande est accueillie.

(Signature)

Lieu : ____________________ 1896.

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

TARIFICATION.

Le prix des emplacements, *comprenant la décoration générale des halles et la manutention* sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'après la occupée par les produits.

Emplacements non isoles.

SUR SOL	(*a*) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 60**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 2 50 de façade × 0m60 de profondeur, payera : 2m50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . .= fr. 150
	(*b*) La profondeur dépassant 1 mètre. **Par metre çarre de surface horizontale . 60**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 3 mètres de façade sur 1m50 de profondeur, payera : 3 mètres de façade × 1m50 de profondeur = 4m50 à 60 francs par mètre carré = fr. 270
SUR CLOISON	**Par metre courant de façade . . . 60**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 2m50 de façade sur 2 50 de hauteur, payera : 2m50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . . = fr. 150

Le prix des emplacements non isolés ne pourra être inférieur à **60** francs.

Emplacements isoles.

(*a*) Mesurés sur la plus grande dimension, la plus petite n'atteignant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 90**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 2 mètres × 0m75, payera : 2 mètres de façade à 90 francs par mètre courant . . . . . = fr. 180
(*b*) Les deux dimensions dépassant 1 mètre. **Par metre carre de surface horizontale . 90**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 1m50 × 1m50, payera : 2m50 à 90 francs par mètre carré = fr. 202-50.

Le prix des emplacements isolés ne pourra être inférieur à **90** francs.

Dans les *galeries centrales*, le prix des emplacements.	non isolés, par mètre carré . .	fr. **90**
	isolés, par métre carré . .	**130**

Toutes les surfaces seront établies au grand carré.

Les installations seront mesurées d'après les plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du plancher.

Les installations ou vitrines isolées peuvent, dans certaines parties des halles, atteindre une hauteur de 10 mètres.

Pour toute machine en mouvement, empruntant la force motrice à la vapeur, à l'eau, au gaz, à l'électricité ou à la transmission générale, les sommes payées par l'exposant, pour son emplacement, lui seront remboursées jusqu'à concurrence de 50 p. c. du prix de l'emplacement de la machine en mouvement, et ce sur justification du payement d'une somme au moins équivalente pour consommation de force.

AVIS.

Le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition se charge gratuitement de la décoration générale des halls et de la manutention de tous les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilogrammes et qui lui seront remis, au plus tard, le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend :

(*a*) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition ;

(*b*) La mise à pied d'œuvre ;

(*c*) L'enlèvement des caisses vides et emballage ;

(*d*) La remise à pied d'œuvre, des caisses vides et emballage ;

(*e*) L'enlèvement des colis réemballés.

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comité exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1879 : le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontés seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et le Conseil d'administration de la Sociéte anonyme de l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente.

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilogrammes, l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société anonyme de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge ; mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs, la première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1er avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art. 38 du Réglement général de la Société organisatrice.)

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre.

Section :

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Groupe :

Classe :

Economie sociale.—Hygiène.—Sauvetage.—Arts industriels et décoratifs.—Eclairage, chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications.—Électricité-Traction.—Art militaire.—Fabrication industrielle : matériel, procédés et produits.—Matériel du sport.—Exercices-Jeux populaires.—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme.—Commerce-Colonies.

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

ÉCRIRE TRÈS LISIBLEMENT.

Pays..

Ville ou localité..

Nom, prenoms ou raison sociale } ....

Domicile.............................. *rue*.............................. *No.*..............

Station de chemin de fer ou port d'expédition. } ....

Nature de l'industrie..

Nom, prénoms et adresse du représentant que l'exposant désirerait accréditer. } ....

N. B.—*La présente DEMANDE D'ADMISSION doit être adressée en double expédition,* franco sous enveloppe *dûment remplie et signée, au* Comite executif de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1897, rue du Congrés, 10, à Bruxelles, *au plus tard le 1er octobre 1896.*

N° d'ordre..............

Nom ....

Prénoms..

Adresse...

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Section.................................

Groupe.................................

Classe.................................

Designation des objets à exposer.	Emplacement non isolé sur sol.			Emplacement isolé sur sol.			Emplacement sur cloison.		Avis Important.	Observations.	Renseignements.
	Longueur (façade).	Largeur.	Hauter.	Longueur.	Largeur.	Hauteur.	Longueur.	Hauteur.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Avis Important (9). Avoir soin d'envoyer un plan cote de l'installation, du meuble que l'on vent employer ou de la façade du salon. Indiquer le poids total de l'installation.

Renseignements.

Les prix des emplacements ne comprennent aucun meuble. Les exposants devront soumettre à l'approbation du Comité exécutif les plans des vitrines, mobilier ou meubles dont ils voudront se servir.

Les planchers des halles pourront supporter un poids de 500 kilogrammes et même de 1,500 kilogrammes par mètre carré dans certaines parties: ils ne pourront être modifiés, déplacés ou consolidés pour les besoins des installations, que d'accord avec le Comité exécutif et aux frais des exposants calculés sur les prix des bordereaux déposés.

L'enlèvement des cloisons pour les vitraux ou verres gravés, les charpentes de cloisons seront exécutés aux frais des exposants.

Les exposants pourront fixer des tapis sur les planchers, utiliser les charpentes de cloisons pour attacher les revêtements ou leurs installations, pourvu qu'il n'y ait pas usage abusif; les bois ne pourront être entaillés.

Si l'exposant peint les planchers ou les charpentes, il devra indemniser l'entrepreneur des halles si celles-ci sont louées et la Société de l'Exposition s'il s'agit de bâtiments définitifs.

Le Gouvernement belge a assuré:

A. Le transport gratuit sur les lignes de l'État, à l'aller et au retour, des œuvres, produits et travaux d'**origine belge** qui seront envoyés a l'Exposition, ainsi qu'aux caisses vides et emballages ayant servi à l'expédition et devant servir à leur réexpedition.

B. L'application du tarif No. 10 sur toutes les lignes de l'État, pour les œuvres, produits et travaux étrangers. Ce tarif consacre la gratuité du transport au retour et la perception de la taxe pleine à l'aller.

Des demarches seront faites pour obtenir des conditions analogues sur les lignes concédées et sur les réseaux étrangers en relation avec les chemins de fer belges. La plupart des lignes regulieres de navigation consentent des reductions sur les taux des frets.

L'exposant devra installer ses produits a ses frais et les reemballer a la cloture de l'Exposition.

Des adresses de representants de commerce seront données aux exposants qui en feront la demand, [illegible]

Galerie centrale ([1]).

Galerie latérale.

Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maxima de l'emplacement demandé.

Si l'exposant demande un emplacement pour des voitures ou des cheminées d'appartements, il donnera séparément les dimensions pour chacune d'elles, ainsi que la désignation du type des voitures.

Je déclare, par le present engagement, accepter les conditions des règlements et tarifs de l'Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, et je m'y conformerai si ma demande est accueillie.

Lieu:.......................................*date:*....................................*1896.*

(Signature de l'exposant):

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

TARIFICATION.

Le prix des emplacements, *comprenant la decoration générale des halles et la manutention*, sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'aprés la place occupée par les produits.

Emplacements non isoles.

SUR SOL	(*a*) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 60**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 2^m50 de façade $\times 0^m60$ de profondeur, payera: 2^m50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . =fr. 150
	(*b*) La profondeur dépassant 1 mètre. **Par metre carré de surface horizontale 60**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 3 mètres de façade sur 1^m50 de profondeur, payera: 3 mètres de façade $\times$ 1^m50 de profondeur $\times$ 4^m50 à 60 francs par mètre carré=fr.270
SUR CLOISON	**Par metre courant de façade . . . 60**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 2^m50 de façade sur 2^m50 de hauteur, payera: 2^m50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant = fr. 150

Le prix des emplacements non isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 60 francs.

Emplacements isoles.

(*a*) Mesurés sur la plus grande dimension, la plus petite n'atteignant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 90**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 2 mètres $\times$ 0^m75, payera: 2 mètres de façade à 90 francs par mètre courant . . = fr. 180
(*b*) Les deux dimensions dépassant 1 mètre. **Par mètre carré de surface horizontale 90**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de $1^m50 \times 1^m50$, payera: 2^m25 à 90 francs par mètre carré . = fr. 202·50

Le prix des emplacements isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 90 francs.

Dans les *galeries centrales*, le prix des emplacements.	non isolés, par mètre carré, fr.	90
	isolés, par mètre carré. . .	130
La taxe pour *salons* ayant au moins 5 mètres de façade sur 5 mètres de profondeur.	à façade, par mètre carré .	fr. 70
	sur angle, par mètre carré . .	90

Toutes les surfaces seront établies au grand carré.

Les installations seront mesurées d'après les plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du plancher.

Les installations ou vitrines isolées peuvent, dans certaines parties des halles, atteindre une hauteur de 10 mètres.

AVIS.

Le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition se charge gratuitement de la décoration générale des halles et de la manutention de tour les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilogrammes et qui lui seront remis, au plus tard, le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend:

(*a*) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition;

(*b*) La mise à pied d'œuvre;

(*c*) L'enlèvement . . . des caisses vides et emballage;
(*d*) La remise à pied d'œuvre des caisses vides et emballage;

(*e*) L'enlèvement des colis rèemballés.

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comite exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1897 : le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontes seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente.

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilogrammes, l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société anonyme de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge ; mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs, la première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1er avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art art. 38 du Règlement général de la Société organisatrice.)

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON. — H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

OPEN 24TH APRIL 1897.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

RULES.

ART. I.—The catalogue will be issued as per the form hereunder. No stereotype or other plates will be accepted.

ART. II.—Every exhibitor has the right, for each class in which he exhibits, to four lines of detail. The name and address will be printed in large type, the description of the goods exhibited and rewards obtained in small type.

ART. III.—Extra lines will be inserted at the following prices.

First line	Fr.	1 00
Second line	„	2 00
Third line	„	3 00
Fourth line	„	4 00
Fifth line	„	5 00
Each following line	„	5 00

Each line consists of an average of 40 letters, figures and spaces (hyphens count for five letters).

Every incomplete line is reckoned as a full one.

ART. IV.—The form herewith duly filled up, and signed, must be returned, under stamped envelope, the same time as the form of admission, to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, 10, Rue du Congrés, Brussels. The Exhibition Company declines any responsibility in regards to the matter furnished by the exhibitors.

ART. V.—The Executive Committee reserves the right to modify the wording,—notice previously being given to the exhibitor.

ART. VI.—Special arrangements will be entered into with groups of exhibitors, as to the number of gratuitous lines, mentioned in Art. II.

SPECIMEN SHOWING APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Class 39.	104	No. 142—166.

4 lines gratis. { **142. Damman and Washer & Co., 69,**
rue de la Clinique, Brussels.
Floorings. Ordinary & Fancy Carpentering.
Furniture for Offices and Banks.

166, North's Portland Cement Works.
61, Canal des Récollets, Antwerp. } 4 lines gratis.

Artificial Portland Cement, withstanding official tests of every country. Important notice for exportation : Package in barrels with grooved and tongued joints 10 wooden and 2 iron rings, and 4 rings for the inside to support the bottoms. Special cooperage at the Factory. Asphalted packing paper absolutely water proof.

Line	Charge
Artificial Portland Cement,	Fr. 1 00
withstanding official tests of every	„ 2 00
country. Important notice for	„ 3 00
exportation : Package in barrels	„ 4 00
with grooved and tongued joints	„ 5 00
10 wooden and 2 iron rings, and	„ 5 00
4 rings for the inside to support	„ 5 00
the bottoms. Special cooperage at the Factory. Asphalted packing paper absolutely water proof.	Fr. 25 00 to pay.

No. of Series.

Section.
Group
Class

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

Form to be filled up by the Exhibitor, and returned with the form of admission.

PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY.

Name, and Christian name or Name of firm. ....

Address. ....

Occupation. ....

Complete list of the products, etc., etc., with mention of the prices of each object. ....

Diplomas, medals, awards, distinctions obtained. ....

Signature :

....

Translator : J. Sleypen, rue Verboekhaven, 111, Brussels.

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 807 R. & A. D.—13-11-96.—8,530.

INDEX

TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

30TH JUNE 1896.

PART IV.

Civil Department.

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TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR HALF YEAR ENDING

31ST DECEMBER 1896.

PART IV.

Civil Department.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th January, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:

XXI of 1883.

Amendment of section 105, Act XXI, 1883.

1. In section 105, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, for the words "under a contract" the words "under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement" shall be substituted.

Addition of new section after section 105, Act XXI, 1883:

2. After section 105 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Power to declare whole or part of Act and rules inapplicable to Natives of India engaged for Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea.

"106. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder shall not apply, or shall apply subject to such conditions, modifications or restrictions as to the Governor General in Council may seem expedient, in the case of Natives of India departing out of British India under an agreement made with, or on behalf of, Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea:

Provided that no notification under this section shall be issued unless the Governor General in Council is first satisfied that the fair treatment of Natives of India so departing out of British India has, by rules or otherwise, duly been secured."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

Published by Authority

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General in Council received the assent of the Governor General ... 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II of 1896.

COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian ... Act, 1894; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Sections.

6. Imposition of duty on cotton goods produced at certain Indian mills.

7. Power to Governor General in Council to fix tariff values of such goods.

8. Delivery of ...

9. Assessment of duty and notice ...

10. ...

Inspection.

Power to Collector to inspect mills and take copies of records and accounts.

Exportation.

Grant of certificate when ... goods are to be exported to foreign ports.

PART I.

Excise.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd February, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1896.

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1896.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

SECTIONS.

An Act to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, and to impose certain duties on cotton goods; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cotton Duties Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The Cotton Duties Act, 1894, is hereby repealed.

(*2*) But all the provisions in respect of drawback contained in sections 17 to 24 of that Act shall be deemed to be in force in respect of all duty paid thereunder, and all sums recoverable, liabilities incurred, officers appointed or authorised, warehouses licensed and rules and directions made under that Act shall, so far as may be, be deemed respectively to be recoverable, and to have been incurred, appointed or authorised, licensed and made under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "the Principal Act" means the Sea Customs Act, 1878:

(*2*) "Chief Customs Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Board of Revenue; in the Presidency of Bombay outside Sind, the Commissioner of Customs; in Sind, the Commissioner; in the Punjab and Burma, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or virtue of his office:

(*3*) "Collector" means—

(*a*) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, the Collector of Customs; and

(*b*) in any other place, the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf and includes

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(c) every officer for the time being duly authorised by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Act:

(4) "cotton yarn" or "yarn" means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres:

(5) "cotton goods" or "goods" includes all tissues and other articles (except yarn and thread), woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured, wholly or partly, from cotton yarn:

(6) "mill" means any building or place where cotton goods are woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour, and includes every part of such building or place:

(7) "warehouse" means a place licensed for the storage of goods under this Act, and includes every public or private warehouse duly appointed or licensed under section 15 or 16 of the Principal Act, or under section 2 of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887: of 1887.

(8) "customs port," "foreign port," "vessel" and "master" have respectively the meanings defined for them in the Principal Act.

Performance of duties of Customs-officers by subordinate officers.

4. The officers subordinate to a Collector shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise so direct, for the purposes of this Act perform the duties imposed and exercise the powers conferred upon officers of Customs under the Principal Act.

PART I.

EXCISE.

Application of Principal Act.

Modifications to be made in Principal Act as applied to this Part.

5. In the application of the Principal Act or any particular section or sections thereof to this Part the following modifications shall be made therein, namely:—

(a) "the owner of the goods" shall include the managing agent or other principal officer of a mill;

(b) for "the bill-of-entry" or "shipping-bill" shall be substituted "the return required by this Act";

(c) every reference to a warehouse, or warehousing, shall be construed as referring to a "warehouse" as hereinbefore defined.

Duty.

Imposition of duty on cotton goods produced in British Indian mills.

6. There shall be levied and collected at every mill in British India, upon all cotton goods produced in such mill, a duty at the rate of 3½ per centum on the value of such goods.

Explanation.—Goods are said to be produced within the meaning of this section when they are issued out of the premises of the mill. But, in the case of any mill in which the goods are chiefly or largely made up and sold otherwise than as piece-goods, the Governor General in Council may direct that goods shall be reckoned as produced when they are issued out of the weaving section or sections of the mill.

Power to Governor General in Council to fix tariff values of such goods.

7. (1) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of all such goods as aforesaid or of any particular description or descriptions thereof, and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(2) Such tariff value shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the "real value" of the goods to which it applies, but save as aforesaid all goods shall be assessed under this Act at their real value.

(3) For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—

(a) the wholesale cash price, less trade discount for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of production, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of the amount of the duties payable on the production thereof;

(b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction, except as aforesaid.

Delivery of monthly returns of goods produced by mill-owners.

8. (1) The owner of every mill shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector each month a return of all the cotton goods produced at his mill during the preceding month; and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such return at the foot thereof.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed by any rules under this Act, every such return shall state for each description of goods the quantity produced during the period to which the return relates, and the real value of such goods.

(3) Every such return shall also contain such further information and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

(4) Each return shall be delivered to the Collector or posted to his address within three working days, and at most within seven days, of the period to which it relates; and the first of

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such returns shall be made for the month of February, 1896, and shall include all goods produced since the commencement of this Act.

Explanation :—"Working day" in this sub-section means every day except a public holiday as defined in section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

XXVI of 1881.

9. (*1*) The Collector shall assess the duties payable in respect of the period to which the return relates, and unless the amount thereof is immediately tendered shall cause a notice, in such form as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act, to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

Assessment of duty and notice requiring payment.

(*2*) A notice under sub-section (*1*) may be served on the owner of a mill by delivering or tendering to him or his agent at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice, or, if this cannot be conveniently done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the mill.

10. Sections 31 to 34, 37, and 39 to 41, all inclusive, of the Principal Act, shall apply to the assessment and recovery of the duties imposed by this Act:

Application of certain sections of Principal Act to assessment and recovery of *duty* under this Act.

Provided that the rate of duty and the tariff valuation applicable to any goods which have not been warehoused as hereinafter provided shall be those in force at the time when the goods were produced, and not when the return was delivered as provided by the said section 37.

11. (*1*) If any duty payable under this Act is not paid within the time fixed by any such notice as aforesaid for the payment thereof, the Collector may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty so unpaid, which he shall, in his discretion, think it reasonable to require.

Recovery of unpaid duty.

(*2*) All sums recoverable under sub-section (*1*) shall be recovered in the manner provided in Act II of 1886, section 30, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*), with respect to the sums therein referred to.

Warehousing.

12. (*1*) The Chief Customs Authority may from time to time license any room or place as a warehouse for the storage of cotton goods, and for the purposes of this Act every such room or place shall be deemed to be a warehouse and to have been duly licensed under the Principal Act.

Licensing of warehouses for storage of goods and fees for same.

(*2*) There shall be payable in respect of every such warehouse such and the like licensing fees and other payments as may for the time being be payable in respect of a private warehouse licensed under the Principal Act:

Provided that the Chief Customs Authority may remit the whole or any part of such fees or other payments in respect of any particular warehouse.

13. (*1*) The owner of any mill may apply for leave to deposit in a warehouse any goods in respect of which duty has become leviable under section 6 but has not yet been assessed under section 9.

Permission to deposit goods in warehouses.

(*2*) Such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority.

14. All the provisions of Chapter XI of the Principal Act, so far as the same are applicable to imported goods of a similar description, shall apply to all goods in respect of which an application has been made under section 13.

Application to goods so deposited of provisions of Chapter XI of Principal Act.

15. When any goods have been deposited in a warehouse, the quantity and particulars thereof shall be specified as so deposited in the return made under section 8 for the period in which the goods were produced, or in a separate return for that same period, and the said goods shall be deducted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Exemption from assessment of goods so deposited.

Inspection.

16. (*1*) The Collector, or any officer duly appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill and, subject to any order of the Local Government in this behalf, to any part of any mill.

Power to Collector to inspect mills and take copies of records and accounts.

(*2*) Any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records, and accounts of any mill, and take copies of, or extracts from, all or any of the said records or accounts, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules thereunder.

(*3*) Any mill-owner may object to submitting to any officer under the rank of a Collector any record or account containing the description or formulæ of any trade process:

but, if he objects to the inspection of any record or account by such an officer on the ground of its containing such description or formulæ, he must submit his objection in writing to the officer for transmission to the Collector, and the officer may then and there seal up the record or account pending the orders of the Collector.

17. (*1*) All such copies and extracts, and all other information acquired by any such officer on the inspection of any mill or warehouse, shall be regarded as strictly confidential, and shall be deemed to be official secrets.

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV, 1889.

(*2*) If any such officer shall disclose to any person other than a superior officer any such official secret as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Customs Authority, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be

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punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. 889.

(3) The restriction imposed by section 5 of the last-mentioned Act shall not apply to a prosecution for a breach of an official trust under this Act.

Export and Drawback.

Grant of certificate when dutiable goods are to be exported to foreign port.

18. If any dutiable goods are exported by sea to any foreign port before the return in respect of them has been delivered to the Collector under section 8, the owner of the mill in which they were produced may apply in writing to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment, who, on being satisfied that such goods have actually been shipped for export, shall issue a certificate stating the quantity and particulars of such goods and that they have actually been so shipped.

When certificate granted, goods to be exempt from duty.

19. When any certificate has been applied for under section 18, the quantity and particulars of the goods mentioned in the application shall be specified as so shipped in the return made under section 8 for any period not later than that in which they were shipped, and, if the Collector is satisfied that the said goods have been so shipped and that the conditions (if any) imposed by rules under this Act have been complied with, the said goods shall be deducted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Repayment of duty in case of certain cotton goods exported to foreign ports.

20. (1) When any dutiable goods are exported by sea from any customs port to any foreign port, the exporter may apply to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment for the repayment as drawback of any duty which may have been paid under this Act in respect of such goods.

(2) In every application made under sub-section (1) the applicant must state the description or descriptions of the goods in respect of which drawback is claimed, the mill at which the goods were produced, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which they were produced, and such further particulars, if any, as may be prescribed.

When such refunds may be granted.

21. (1) The drawback shall be allowed by the Collector if it is shown to his satisfaction that the goods in respect of which drawback is applied for have paid duty within twelve months of the date on which they are shipped for export, and that the conditions (if any) imposed by rules under this Act have been complied with.

(2) Drawback shall not cease to be admissible merely by reason of the goods in respect of which it is applied for having been bleached, dyed, coloured or printed after having been produced within the meaning of section 6.

Power to prohibit repayment of duty in case of exportation to certain ports.

22. (1) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit the payment of drawback on the exportation of cotton goods to any specified foreign ports.

(2) Any notification already made under section 22 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, shall be deemed to have been made under this section. XVII of 1894.

No repayment of duty to be granted in certain cases.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no drawback shall be allowed in respect of any cotton goods on which duty has been paid—

(a) when the goods are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(b) when the claim is for drawback amounting to less than five rupees in respect of any single shipment.

Application of sections 51 and 52 of Principal Act to claims under this Act.

24. Sections 51 and 52 of the Principal Act shall apply to every claim for drawback under this Act.

Offences and Penalties.

Punishments for offences.

25. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the second column thereof with reference to such offences respectively :—

1. Contravening any rule made under this Act.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2. Concealing or attempting to conceal, or knowingly permitting or procuring to be concealed, any goods liable to duty under this Act with intent to evade payment of the duty or any part thereof.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and every person convicted of the offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods.
3. Omitting to make any return required by section 8 or refusing to sign or complete the same.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4. Making and delivering any such return containing any statement not true to the best of the information and belief of the person making the same.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 199, for making a false statement in a declaration. XLV of 1860.
5. Altering or falsifying any record or book of account kept in the mill with the intention of defrauding the revenue.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 465, for the commission of forgery.
6. Omitting, without reasonable cause, to keep samples as provided in section 28.	A penalty for each offence not exceeding two hundred rupees.
7. Omitting to keep such proper records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rule under this Act.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees and a further penalty of twenty rupees for every day after the date of the conviction during which the offence is continued.
8. Omitting to make and deliver any return which by any rule under this Act ought to have been made and delivered.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

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(Part I.—Excise.—Sections 25—33.)

9. Intentionally obstructing any Collector or other officer in the exercise of any powers given under this Act.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both.
10. If any goods in respect of which a certificate has been obtained under section 18, or any goods on the entry of which for export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported or are unshipped or relanded at any customs port, not having been duly relanded or discharged under the provisions of the Principal Act.	Such goods, together with any vessel used in the unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
11. If any goods are entered for drawback which are of less value than the drawback claimed.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
12. If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any mill and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13. If any goods are found in any mill in excess of the quantity entered in the return or not corresponding with the statement therein contained.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation or to be charged with such increased duty as the Chief Customs Authority may direct.
14. If when any cotton goods are passed by tale or by package any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered.	The person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to the Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector or other officer that the variance was accidental.
15. If any Collector or officer subordinate to a Collector does any act or is guilty of any omission in contravention of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder; or, with intent to cause injury or annoyance to any person, vexatiously and unnecessarily makes use of any power conferred upon him under this Act.	Such Collector or officer shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.
16. The offences described in the Principal Act, section 167, Schedule Nos. 41—53, both inclusive, in reference to warehousing of dutiable goods.	The penalties prescribed in the same Schedule in respect of such offences respectively.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

26. All offences against this Act may be tried summarily by a District or Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class.

Application of section 168 of Principal Act to cases of confiscation under this Act.

27. Section 168 of the Principal Act shall apply to all cases of confiscation of goods under this Act.

Miscellaneous.

Samples of certain goods to be taken by mill-owners at time of manufacture and to be available for inspection.

28. (*1*) The owner of every mill shall, in the case of any goods other than those for which tariff values have been fixed under section 7, take a sample or samples of such goods, at the time of manufacturing the same, and shall preserve such samples for reference for at least six months after the said goods are produced.

(*2*) Such samples shall be at all times available for inspection by the Collector, or by any officer appointed under section 16; and an examination thereof shall, if the goods themselves cannot conveniently be examined, be deemed to be an examination of the goods within the meaning of section 31 of the Principal Act.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may define by rule what shall in any specified case be a sufficient sample for the purposes of this section.

Power to Collector to take samples.

29. (*1*) The Collector or any officer appointed under section 16 may at any time take samples of any goods for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof, or for any other necessary purpose.

(*2*) The owner may when required to deliver any sample to an officer appointed under section 16 seal up such sample in a cover addressed to the Collector; and in such case the said officer shall deliver such cover intact to the Collector.

(*3*) Every sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, or, at his option, sold by the Collector, and the proceeds accounted for to the owner.

Records and accounts to be kept by mill-owners.

30. The owner of every mill shall keep such records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

Mill-owners to make periodical returns of cotton yarn spun by machinery.

31. The owner of every mill or place where cotton yarn is spun by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour shall make periodical returns to the Collector of the quantity and description of all such yarns, in such form, with such particulars, and at such intervals, as may be prescribed by any rule under this Act.

Application of certain provisions of Principal Act to proceedings under this Act.

32. All the provisions of Chapter XVII of the Principal Act, except sections 169, 170, 177, 182, 184, 185, 187, 190, 191 and 193, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act.

Power to Local Government to reverse or modify orders under this Act.

33. The Local Government may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act, reverse or modify such decision or order.

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(Part I.—Excise.—Sections 34—36. Part II.—Inland Customs Duties.—Sections 37—38. Part III.—Transitory Provisions.—Sections 39-40.)

Certain provisions of Principal Act to be incorporated in this Act.

34. The provisions of sections 198, 201, 204, 205 and 206 of the Principal Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in this Act.

VIII of 1894. Application of section 10, Act VIII, 1894, to duties under this Act.

35. The provisions of section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, shall apply to duties on cotton goods imposed under this Act.

Power to Governor General in Council to make rules.

36. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules under this Act,—

(*a*) prescribing the form of any return required by or under this Act and the particulars to be contained therein respectively, and the manner in which the same is to be verified, and all such other conditions in respect thereof as may be necessary;

(*b*) requiring returns of yarns spun;

(*c*) prescribing the form of the notice to be issued by the Collector under section 9;

(*d*) regulating the inspection of mills, and the powers and duties of Collectors and other officers in respect thereof;

(*e*) regulating the provision of warehouses under this Act, and the deposit and discharge of goods therein and therefrom, and the powers and duties of the Collector in respect thereof;

(*f*) prescribing the records and books of account to be kept by owners of mills under this Act;

(*g*) prescribing the conditions under which alone exemption from duty and repayment as drawback shall be allowed under sections 19 and 21; and,

(*h*) generally, for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) The application of any such rule may be confined to any place or places specified therein.

PART II.

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Levy of duties on cotton goods passing into British India from foreign territory. VIII of 1894.

37. (*1*) Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, upon cotton goods passing into British India out of any territory declared, under the power hereinafter in this section conferred, to be foreign territory.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that any territory situated within or bordering on, but not forming part of, British India shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit or restrict the bringing of cotton goods into British India from any such foreign territory, or prescribe the routes by which alone they may be brought.

(*4*) The provisions of section 19A of the Principal Act shall apply to all goods brought or attempted to be brought into British India in contravention of any such notification.

Application of provisions of Principal Act as to drawback to goods taxed under this Part.

38. The provisions of the Principal Act as to drawback on export shall apply to all goods upon which duty has been paid under this Part.

PART III.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

Drawback in respect of yarns in mills produced, purchased or imported before the 23rd January, 1896.

39. If any mill-owner has in his mill, at the commencement of this Act, any yarns which, before the twenty-third day of January, 1896,—

(*a*) were produced at his mill within the meaning of clause (*b*) of the Explanation to section 5 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, or XVII of 1894.

(*b*) were obtained by purchase or on account from another mill-owner, after having been produced by the latter, within the meaning of clause (*c*) of the said Explanation, or

(*c*) were imported and customs-duty paid thereon,

and have not before the commencement of this Act formed part of any goods produced within the meaning of this Act, he shall be entitled to receive, by way of deduction from the amount of duty payable in respect of any goods produced out of such yarns at any time within three months after the passing of this Act, an amount not exceeding the duty which he may shew to the satisfaction of the Collector to have been paid upon such yarns, under the operation of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, or the Indian Tariff Act, 1894: VIII of 1894.

Provided that the said yarns shall not have been used solely for borders.

Mode of making claims for drawback under section 39.

40. (*1*) Any mill-owner who intends to claim drawback under section 39 shall within a week after the passing of this Act deliver to the Collector a full statement showing,—

with respect to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the said section, the quantity and count of yarn and, as far as possible, the monthly returns in which they were included;

with respect to clause (*c*) of the said section, the quantity and count of yarn and the date and particulars of the payment of import duty thereon.

(*2*) Such statement shall be subscribed and verified by the mill-owner, and the Collector

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(Part III.—Transitory Provisions.—Sections 41-42.)

may, by inspection or otherwise, satisfy himself of its correctness.

(3) No deduction shall be allowed under section 39 unless the yarns in respect of which deduction is claimed have been included in the statement prepared under this section.

Provision with respect to goods in stock.

41. (1) No duty shall be levied under this Act on any goods which at the commencement of this Act are upon the premises of any mill and are ready for issue therefrom, either without undergoing any further process, or after being made up into bales or packets:

Provided that a list of such goods be made up and deposited with the Collector within seven days from the commencement of this Act.

(2) The returns of the production of such goods prepared under section 8 of this Act shall be separate from those of other goods.

Return of yarn as under section 7, Act XVII, 1894, to be delivered in February, 1896, but no duty leviable on yarn produced on or after the 23rd January, 1896.

42. The return of yarn prescribed by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, which would, but for the repeal of the said Act, become due for delivery to the Collector on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1896, shall be prepared and delivered as if the said Act were still in force; but no duty shall be assessed or collected in respect of any yarn produced on or after the twenty-third day of January, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February, 1896:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as revised by us annexed thereto.

Telegram from Millowners Association, Bombay, dated 23rd January, 1896; telegram to ditto, dated 24th January, 1896; telegram from ditto, dated 25th January, 1896 [Papers No. 1].
Telegram from Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 24th January, 1896; telegram to ditto, dated 24th January, 1896; telegram from ditto, dated 25th January, 1896 [Papers No. 2].
Telegrams from Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated 25th January, 1896 [Papers No. 3].
Telegram from Muir Mills Company, Limited, and Elgin Mills Company, dated 25th January, 1896 [Paper No. 4].
From the Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E., dated 27th January, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Telegram from the President, Bombay Presidency Association, dated 27th January, 1896 [Paper No. 6].
From Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated 25th January, 1896 [Paper No. 7].
Telegram from Chairman of Public Meeting of Citizens, Bombay, dated 28th January, 1896 [Paper No. 8].
Telegram from Maratha A. I. Sabha, Bombay, dated 29th January, 1896 [Paper No. 9].
Memorial of Millowners Association, Ahmedabad, dated 25th January, 1896, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
Telegram from Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 29th January, 1896 [Paper No. 11].
Telegram from Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, dated 29th January, 1896 [Paper No. 12].
Telegram from Loca Sabha, Nagpur, dated 30th January, 1896 [Paper No. 13].
From Calcutta Import Trade Association, to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No. 7-M., dated 17th January, 1896 [Paper No. 14].
From Bombay Millowners Association, dated 29th January, 1895 [Paper No. 15].
From Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, dated 31st January, 1896 [Paper No. 16].

2. There is now to be leviable an uniform duty of three-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem* on cotton goods produced in British India with power to apply tariff valuations as in the case of customs-duties.

3. We have, at the instance of the Millowners, provided that the returns of goods produced shall be rendered once in each month instead of twice.

4. We have made additions to section 16, respecting inspections of mills, for the purpose of protecting secrets pertaining to trade processes.

5. We have amplified sections 28 and 29, relating to the taking of samples, by enabling the Government to prescribe, when necessary, what are to be deemed to be sufficient samples, and owners to require that any sample taken at a mill shall be delivered to the Collector in a sealed cover.

6. We have added a section (41) providing that no duty shall be levied under the proposed Act on any goods which at the commencement of the Act are upon the premises of any mill and are ready for issue therefrom.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English,

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th January, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	(*Not reported.*)
Bombay Government Gazette	30th January, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	29th January, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	1st February, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	Will be published on 6th February, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	1st February, 1896.
Burma Gazette	Will be published on 8th February, 1896.
Assam Gazette	Ditto.
Coorg District Gazette	(*Not reported.*)

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
C. B. PRITCHARD.
J. D. REES.
G. P. GLENDINNING.
P. PLAYFAIR.

We dissent from the recommendation that the Bill be passed.

G. P. GLENDINNING.
P. PLAYFAIR.

The 3rd February, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 3rd February, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal Schedules II to V, both inclusive, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by Act XVI of 1894, and to substitute other Schedules for them; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VIII of 1894.

Substitution of new Schedules for Schedules II to V, Act VIII, 1894, as amended by Act XVI, 1894.

For Schedules II to V, both inclusive, appended to the said Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as so amended, the Schedules appended to this Act shall be substituted. VIII of 1894.

SCHEDULE II.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores,

XI of 1878. including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.

Names of Articles.	Duty. R a.
1. Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	50 0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30 0
3. Pistols, for each	15 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10 0
5. Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	8 0
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5 0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2 8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1 8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each	10 0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2 8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem*; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

	Tariff valuation. R a.	Rate of duty.
11. Gunpowder, all sorts	*ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores	"	10 per cent.

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT AND SALTED FISH.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			R a.
1	LIQUORS— Ale, beer and porter . . . . Cider and other fermented liquors . .	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0 1
	Liqueurs	" " .	6 0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption . . . . . . Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles . .	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8 0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2 8
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit .	" " .	1 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		
2	OPIUM, not covered by a Government pass .	ser of 80 tolas . .	24 0
3	SALT	Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$lb avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise-duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$lb avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		R a.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	70 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	,,	48 0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	15 8	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	12 0	,,
	Cocoanuts	thousand	35 0	,,
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt.	11 0	,,
	Currants, European, in cases	,,	10 0	,,
	,, ,, in cans	,,	22 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	14 0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	5 8	,,
	,, wet ,,	,,	4 0	,,
	,, ,, in pots and boxes	,,	8 8	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	8 0	,,
	Garlic	,,	5 0	,,
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	32 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	,,	20 0	,,
	Raisins, black	,,	10 0	,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea	,,	15 0	,,
	,, Munakka, ,, ,, ,,	,,	9 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Walnuts	cwt.	10 0	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem*	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND ÆRATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon in canvas and cans, jowls and cheeks	℔	0 14	,,
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt.	100 0	,,
		barrel of 2 cwt.	75 0	
	Biche de mer	cwt.	50 0	,,
	Butter	℔	1 0	,,
	Cheese	,,	0 14	,,
	China preserves	box of six jars	5 8	,,
	,, fruit preserves, dry candied	℔	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt.	5 0	,,
	Fish-maws	,,	100 0	,,
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200℔	20 0	,,
	Ghi	cwt.	40 0	,,
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Pork hams	℔	0 14	,,
	Sago	cwt.	8 8	,,
	Shark-fins	,,	40 0	,,
	Singally and sozille	,,	25 0	,,
	Tapioca	,,	9 8	,,
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon	1 0	,,
	,, Persian	,,	1 8	,,
	,, country	,,	0 6	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	...	*ad valorem*	,,
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt.	17 0	,,
	,, —in the husk	thousand	2 0	,,
	,, —all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Cardamoms, Ceylon	cwt.	150 0	,,
	Chillies, dry	,,	11 0	,,
	Cloves	,,	20 0	,,
	,, stems and heads	,,	4 0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	8 8	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*concld.*		R a.	
7	SPICES—*contd.*			
	Ginger, dry	cwt.	16 0	Five per cent.
	Mace	lb	1 8	„
	Nutmegs	„	1 0	„
	„ in shell	„	0 8	„
	Pepper, black	cwt.	16 0	„
	„ long	„	7 0	„
	„ white	„	30 0	„
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	„
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt.	20 0	„
	„ loaf	„	21 0	„
	„ crystallised, beet	„	13 0	„
	„ „ and soft, from China	„	13 0	„
	„ „ „ „ Mauritius	„	11 0	„
	„ soft or raw, other than from Mauritius or China	„	10 0	„
	„ all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	„
9	TEA, black	lb	0 8	„
	„ green	„	0 12	„
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	„	0 2	„
	Alkali, country (sajji-khár)	cwt.	1 8	„
	Alum	„	5 0	„
	Arsenic	„	21 8	„
	„ China mansil	„	17 0	„
	Bicarbonate of soda	„	7 0	„
	Copperas, green	„	3 0	„
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, and including detonators and blasting fuse	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	37 0	„
	Sulphate of copper	„	15 8	„
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	„	6 0	„
	„ („), roll	„	5 12	„
	„ („), rough	„	4 8	„
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	...	*ad valorem*	„
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt.	14 0	„
	„ Socotra	„	30 0	„
	Aloe-wood	lb	6 0	„
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	65 0	„
	„ coarse (hingra)	„	21 0	„
	Atáry, Persian	„	15 0	„
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 4	„
	Brimstone (amalsára)	cwt.	50 0	„
	Calumba or Colombo root	„	7 0	„
	Camphor, Bhimsaini (barás)	lb	70 0	„
	„ refined, cake	„	1 4	„
	„ crude, in powder	„	0 12	„
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	22 0	„
	China root (chobchini), rough	„	8 0	„
	„ „ („), scraped	„	17 8	„
	Cubebs	„	25 8	„
	Galangal, China	„	7 0	„
	Pellitory (akalkára)	„	40 0	„
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan	lb	11 8	„
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt.	80 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	„	4 0	„
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	„	54 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*concld.*		R a.	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—*contd.*			
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	Free.
	" manufactured	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III)	...	"	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	fb	1 7	"
	" " " 50 "	"	1 10	"
	" " " 60 "	"	1 15	"
	" " " 70 "	"	2 2	"
	" " " 80 "	"	2 8	"
	" " " 100 "	"	2 12	"
	" " liquid, 10 "	"	0 5	"
	" " " 15 "	"	0 8	"
	" " " 20 "	"	0 10	"
	Aniline " " indigo blue	"	0 9	"
	" " dry	"	1 8	"
	Avar bark	cwt.	4 8	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	"	27 0	"
	Cochineal	fb	1 2	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt.	4 0	"
	" Persian	"	35 0	"
	Madder or manjit	"	7 0	"
	Orchilla weed	"	5 0	"
	Sappan wood and root	"	5 8	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, except water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt, all of which are free	...	*ad valorem*	"
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts " (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for— (*a*) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market; (*b*) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals; (*c*) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine; (*d*) the milling of rice; (*e*) the manufacture of tea in all its stages, from the drying of the leaf to its packing for the market inclusive;	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		R a.	
14	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for—(*contd.*) (*f*) the pulping of coffee; (*g*) printing presses; (*h*) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals; (*i*) railway workshops; (*j*) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils; (*k*) the crushing of bones and bricks; (*l*) the manufacture of lac; (*m*) potteries; (*n*) sawmills; (*o*) agriculture, mining, navigation, dredging and pumping; (*p*) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specify;	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
	MACHINERY and component parts thereof not included in the foregoing exemptions	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, beads, ghungri, China	thousand	0 12	"
	" foil or dánkpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	1 4	"
	" " " coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	"	1 12	"
	" old	cwt.	26 0	"
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	"	100 0	"
	" wire	℔	0 7	"
	" all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Copper, Australian	cwt.	40 0	"
	" bolt	"	50 0	"
	" brazier's and sheets	"	45 0	"
	" China cash	"	30 0	"
	" Japan	"	39 0	"
	" nails and composition nails	"	50 0	"
	" old	"	33 0	"
	" pigs and slabs	"	38 0	"
	" sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	"	48 0	"
	" tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks	"	40 0	"
	" China, white copper-ware	℔	1 2	"
	" foil or dánkpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	2 6	"
	" foil or dánkpana, coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	"	3 3	"
	" wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze	℔	0 9	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves	3 4	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" angle, T, and channel	ton	110 0	"
	" angle and T (if galvanised)	"	160 0	"
	" " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" bar, plate, and sheet, Lowmoor	ton	310 0	"
	" bar, of any kind not specified in this number	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*		R a.	
	Iron, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	ton	94 0	One per cent.
	" flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch (if galvanised)	"	150 0	"
	" flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" hoop, plate, and sheet, other than Swedish	ton	122 0	"
	" nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	10 0	"
	" nails, clasp	"	17 0	"
	" nails, other sorts, including galvanised	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nail-rod	ton	104 0	"
	" nuts and bolts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" old	cwt.	2 8	"
	" pig	ton	60 0	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" plate (if galvanised)	ton	200 0	"
	" plates, tinned	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes)	...	"	"
	" rice bowls	set of ten	6 0	"
	" " "	set of six	3 0	"
	" " " not in sets	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" rivets and washers	cwt.	10 0	"
	" " " " (if galvanised)	"	15 0	"
	" " " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" rod, round, other than Swedish, under half an inch in diameter	ton	105 0	"
	" sheets and ridging, galvanised	cwt.	10 0	"
	" " " tinned	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	ton	142 0	"
	" " nail-rod	"	142 0	"
	" " round rod, under half an inch in diameter	"	160 0	"
	" wire, including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"	"
	Lametta	...	"	Five per cent.
	Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	12 0	"
	" pig	"	10 0	"
	" pipes	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" sheets	cwt.	12 0	"
	" " for tea-chests	...	"	Free.
	Orsidue and brass leaves, European	lb	1 0	Five per cent.
	" " " China	"	0 12	"
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts	cwt.	40 0	"
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts, old	"	27 0	"
	Quicksilver	lb	1 8	"
	Shot, bird	cwt.	16 0	"
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	"	One per cent.
	" bar and blooms	...	"	"
	" basic, all sorts (other than galvanised or tinned basic steel sheets)	ton	100 0	"
	" basic, sheets (if galvanised)	"	210 0	"
	" " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgeworks, and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this No.	...	"	"
	" hoops	ton	145 0	"
	" nails	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" nuts and bolts and nail-rods	...	"	"
	" old	ton	60 0	"
	" pipes and tubes	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" plates and sheets	ton	130 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*concld.*			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*		*R* *a.*	
	Steel, plates and sheets, other than basic (if galvanised)	ton	220 0	One per cent.
	" plates and sheets, other than basic (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes)	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers	ton	220 0	"
	" " " (if galvanised)	"	320 0	"
	" " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" T-bars	ton	105 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)	"	180 0	"
	" " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" wire-rope	...	"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	72 0	"
	" foil, China	℔	0 12	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt.	20 0	"
	" " plates and other shapes, soft	"	18 0	"
	" " plates and other shapes, hard	"	13 0	"
	" " sheet or sheathing	"	19 0	"
	" " all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"
	Oils.			
16	OILS—			
	Cajeputi	quart	1 4	"
	Cassia	℔	2 8	"
	Cocoanut	cwt.	16 0	"
	Earthnut	"	16 0	"
	Grass	℔	1 12	"
	Jinjili or til	cwt.	16 0	"
	Linseed, European	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	Otto of sorts	ounce	15 0	"
	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	" which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Sandalwood	℔	7 0	"
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	cwt.	15 0	"
	Wood	"	25 0	
	All other sorts of oil, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	AMBER, AND ARTICLES MADE OF AMBER, including imitation amber	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		*R a.*	
18	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 44) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 70) and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
19	ART, WORKS OF, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	...	"	"
20	ASBESTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF ASBESTOS not otherwise described	...	"	"
21*	BAGS, CASKS, BOXES, and other packages, empty, of all kinds	...	"	"
22	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.
23	BEADS, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58, and brass, for which see No. 15.			
	Beads, China, Ankdána	133⅓ lb	35 0	Five per cent.
	" " Dagri	"	30 0	"
	" " Gadgadia	"	24 0	"
	" " Kamrakhi	"	32 0	"
	" " Lálri	"	44 0	"
	" " Naksi	"	38 0	"
	" " Pakhaváji	"	30 0	"
	" " Suleméni	"	34 0	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
24	BELTING of cotton, leather, or other material, for driving machinery	...	...	Free.
25	BONE, INCLUDING WHALEBONE, articles made of	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
27	BRISTLES AND FIBRE for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
28	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
29	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	"	"
30	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
31	CANDLES, paraffin	lb	0 6	"
	" spermaceti	"	0 7	"
	" wax	"	1 0	"
	" all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
32	CANES AND RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN, AND BASKET WORK—			
	Canes, Malacca	dozen	5 0	"
	Rattans	cwt.	10 0	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
33	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, Bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof	...	"	"
34	CASES (EMPTY) for spectacles, opera-glasses, jewellery, and other articles	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
35	CELLULOID, ARTICLES MADE OF, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
36	CHALK, common	...	"	"
	" French, knife and plate powder, Bath bricks, emery powder, and whiting . . .	...	"	"
37	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 47)	...	"	"
38	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	"	"
39	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
40	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR, EXCEPT CABLES AND ROPE (for which see No. 42)—			
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9 0	Five per cent.
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
41	CORAL, real	...	"	"
42	CORDAGE, ROPE, and Twine made of any vegetable fibre—			
	Coir, cables, tarred	cwt.	17 0	"
	" rope	"	10 0	"
	Cordage, hemp, European	"	25 0	"
	" " Manila	"	28 0	"
	Twine, sail, European	lb	0 9	"
	All other sorts of cordage, rope, and twine .	...	*ad valorem*	"
43	CORK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks	gross	1 8	"
	Vial corks	"	0 8	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
44	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	" raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" Sewing thread	...	...	"
	" Piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	*Three and one-half per cent.*
45	DISINFECTING AND DEODORISING FLUID AND POWDER	...	"	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
46	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
47	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 29), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
48	EGGS, ostrich and other, not mounted	...	"	"
49	EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH, AND SAND-PAPER	...	"	"
50	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	"	"
51	FEATHERS, including bird-skins	...	"	"
52	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	"	"
53	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	"	"
54	FLOWERS, ARTIFICIAL, not otherwise described	...	"	"
55	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	"
56	FUR, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FUR, not otherwise described	...	"	"
57	GELATINE	...	"	"
58	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, AND FALSE PEARLS—			
	Glass, China, all colours	133⅓ lb	32 0	"
	" crown, coloured	100 superficial feet	15 0	"
	" " of sizes	"	6 0	"
	Pearls, false, bájria	lákh	3 0	"
	" " boria	thousand	0 10	"
	" " jauria	lákh	6 0	"
	" " lolakh	thousand	0 8	"
	" " nathia	"	0 3	"
	" " táchia	"	0 8	"
	" " wattanah	lákh	10 0	"
	All other sorts of glass and manufactures of glass, including false pearls and glass beads	...	*ad valorem*	"
59	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt.	70 0	"
	Cutch and gambier	"	20 0	"
	Gamboge	lb	1 4	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	15 0	"
	" Arabic	"	18 0	"
	" Bdellium (common gum)	"	8 0	"
	" Benjamin	"	40 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	16 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	"	11 0	"
	" Persian (false)	"	11 0	"
	" Kino	"	10 0	"
	Myrrh	"	33 0	"
	Rosin	"	6 0	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem*	"
60	HAIR of all kinds, and articles made of hair	...	"	"
61	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom (except cordage, rope, and twine, for which see No. 42)	...	"	"
62	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—			
	Hides, border	each	33 0	"
	" buffalo	score	70 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
62	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—*contd.*			
	Hides, cow	score	60 0	Five per cent.
	Skins, including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	*ad valorem*	,,
63	HORN	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
64	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, which are free	...	,,	,,
65	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10lb and over	,,	800 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10lb	,,	680 0	,,
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres and points)	,,	525 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb	,,	200 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3lb and under 4lb	,,	185 0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3lb	,,	135 0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*	,,
66	JET, ARTICLES MADE OF	...	,,	,,
67	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain } other than European	tola	1 0	,,
	,, embossed or chased } other than European	,,	1 4	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	,,
68	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, except second hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
69	LAC, all sorts, and articles made of lac	...	,,	,,
70	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery	...	,,	,,
71	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
72	MARINE AND NAVAL STORES, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
73	MATCHES, all sorts	...	,,	,,
74	MATS AND MATTING—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	hundred	60 0	,,
	All other sorts, except coir-matting (for which see No. 40)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
75	MICA AND TALC, and articles made therefrom	...	,,	,,

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
76	MINERALS NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
77	MODELS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS	...	"	"
78	MOULDERS' BLACKING AND SAND	...	"	"
79	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	Free.
80	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
81	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	cwt.	1 8	"
	Paints, composition	"	65 0	"
	" patent driers	"	10 0	"
	Prussian blue, China	lb	0 8	"
	" " European	"	1 0	"
	Red lead	cwt.	14 0	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	Verdigris	cwt.	70 0	"
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	95 0	"
	White lead	cwt.	16 0	"
	White zinc	"	25 0	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	*ad valorem*	"
82	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old news-pap[er for] packing	...	"	"
	" articles made [of] paper and papier-mâché	...	"	"
83	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	35 0	"
	Kapurkachri (zedoary, China)	"	9 8	"
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	"	9 8	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	16 0	"
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	"
84	PIPES and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco and other narcotics	...	"	"
85	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	"	"
	Dammer	cwt.	5 8	"
	Pitch, American and European	"	7 0	"
	" coal	"	2 8	"
	Tar, American and European	"	6 0	"
	" coal	"	3 0	"
	" mineral	...	*ad valorem*	"
86	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
87	PLASTER OF PARIS, and articles made of plaster of Paris, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
88	PLUMBAGO, and articles made of plumbago	...	"	"
89	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset	...	...	Free.
90	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	"
91	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
92	RAGS	...	...	Free.
93	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein	...	...	„
94	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	5 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	„	24 0	„
	„ black	„	24 0	„
	Linseed	„	7 8	„
	Methi	„	4 8	„
	Mustard, rape or sarson	„	6 0	„
	Poppy	„	8 8	„
	Quince, bihidána	„	60 0	„
	Sozirá	„	24 0	„
	Til or jinjili	„	7 0	„
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
95	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	7 0	„
	„ white, live	„	8 0	„
	„ „ dead	„	4 0	„
	Cowras	„	0 10	„
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	3 8	„
	„ Maldive	„	8 0	„
	„ sankhla	„	70 0	„
	„ yellow, superior quality	„	4 0	„
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	„	45 0	„
	Nakhla	„	60 0	„
	Tortoise-shell	℔	10 0	„
	„ nakh	„	4 0	„
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	„
96	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
97	SILK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	℔	7 8	Five per cent.
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Raw silk—			
	Cháharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	℔	4 8	„
	Mathow	„	3 4	„
	Other kinds of China	„	6 8	„
	Waste and Kachra	„	1 4	„
	Panjam	„	2 0	„
	Persian	„	5 0	„
	Siam	„	3 0	„
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm	„	4 0	„
	Sewing thread, China	„	9 0	„
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	„
98	SIZING for cotton, paper, or any other material	...	„	„
99	SOAP	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld.*		R a.	
100	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
101	SPONGE AND SPONGES	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
102	STARCH	...	"	"
103	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 82)	...	"	"
104	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	"
105	STRAW PLATTING, and articles made of straw, not otherwise described	...	"	"
106	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	cwt.	20 0	"
107	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	...	Free.
108	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
109	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	"	"
110	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	"	"
111	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"
112	VULCANITE AND EBONITE, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	"	"
113	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	"	"
114	WAX, and articles made of wax, excluding candles (for which see No. 31)	...	"	"
115	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described.	...	"	"
116	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
117	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	"	"

SCHEDULE V.—(EXPORT TARIFF.)

Name of Article.	Rate of duty.
RICE, husked or unhusked, including RICE-FLOUR, but not including RICE-BRAN and RICE-DUST, which are free.	Three annas per Indian maund of 82 6/7 lb avoirdupois weight.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretory to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd February, 1896:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers mentioned in the margin of paragraph 1 of our Report on the Bill to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have, upon representations from merchants engaged in the import-trade, provided that the duties upon imported goods shall be *ad valorem* and not specific.

3. The only other alteration which we have made in the Schedule affects rose-water (No. 83), and is due to the incorporation of a notification issued by the Government since the introduction of the Bill.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	25th January, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	(*Not reported.*)
Bombay Government Gazette	30th January, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	29th January, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	1st February, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	Will be published on 6th February, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	1st February 1896.
Burma Gazette	Will be published on 8th February, 1896.
Assam Gazette	Ditto.
Coorg District Gazette	(*Not reported.*)

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. WESTLAND.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
C. B. PRITCHARD.
J. D. REES.
G. P. GLENDINNING.
P. PLAYFAIR.

The 3rd February, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th February, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. V OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879.

XI of 1879. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section 3, Act XXI, 1879.

1. In section 3 of the said Act, for the words "officer in British India" the words "officer of the Government of India or of any Local Government," and for the words "the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or Bombay" the words "the Local Government," shall be substituted.

Addition to section 11, Act XXI, 1879.

2. To section 11 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely :—

"The act of desertion from any body of Imperial Service Troops shall be deemed to be an offence in respect of which the Political Agent for the State to which such troops belong may issue a warrant under this section."

Amendment of section 12, Act XXI, 1879.

3. In section 12 of the said Act, after the words "and the accused person, when arrested, shall," the words "unless released on bail in accordance with the provisions of the next following section," shall be inserted.

Insertion of new sections after section 12, Act XXI, 1879.

4. After section 12 of the said Act the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Power to Political Agent to direct security to be taken and procedure thereon.

"12A. A Political Agent issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person under section 11 may in his discretion direct by endorsement thereon that, if such person executes a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the officer mentioned in the warrant at a specified time, the Magistrate to whom the warrant is directed shall take such security and release such person from custody.

"The endorsement shall state (*a*) the number of sureties (if any), (*b*) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued are to be respectively bound, and (*c*) the time and place at which he is to attend before the officer mentioned in the warrant.

"Whenever security is taken under this section, the Magistrate shall certify the fact to

the Political Agent by whom the warrant was issued, and shall retain the bond.

"12B. If the person bound by any bond executed under the last foregoing section to appear before the officer mentioned therein does not so appear, the Magistrate may, on being satisfied as to his default, issue a warrant directing that he be re-arrested and delivered over to such officer.

Arrest on breach of bond to appear.

"12C. In the case of every bond required to be executed or which may have been executed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, the powers conferred by sections 513 and 514 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on the Court which has required the execution of or has taken a bond may be exercised by the Magistrate."

Application of sections 513 and 514, Act X, 1882.

X of 1882.

5. At the end of section 13 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

Addition to section 13, Act XXI, 1879.

"or, in the case of a deserter, by a duly constituted Military Court."

6. After section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Addition of new section after section 17, Act XXI, 1879.

"17A. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, any person arrested without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, in pursuance of the provisions of section 54, clause *seventhly*, of the said Code, may, under the orders of a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such arrest was made, be detained in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as a person arrested on a warrant issued by such Magistrate under section 15 of this Act."

Detention of persons arrested under section 54, clause *seventhly*, Act X, 1882.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th February, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VI OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Penal Code ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— 1860

Substitution of new paragraph for paragraph 2 of section 230 of Code.

1. (*1*) For the second paragraph of section 230 of the said Code the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Queen's coin is metal stamped and issued by the authority of the Queen, or by the authority of the Government of India, or of the Government of any Presidency, or of any Government in the Queen's dominions, in order to be used as money ; and metal which has been so stamped and issued shall continue to be the Queen's coin for the purposes of this Chapter, notwithstanding that it may have ceased to be used as money."

(*2*) To the illustrations appended to the said section the following shall be added, namely :—

"(*e*) The 'Farukhabad rupee', which was formerly used as money under the authority of the Government of India, is Queen's coin, although it is no longer so used."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th March. 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VIII OF 1896.

An Act to provide for the establishment of bonded ware houses at places other than customs-ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs-ports, and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, construction and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896.

(*2*) It shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Sea Customs Act, 1878; and [...]f 1878.

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Extent.

2. Sections 5 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act shall extend only to such parts of British India as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct in this behalf.

Inland Bonded Warehouses.

Repeal.

[...]f 1887. 3. (*1*) The Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887, is hereby repealed.

(*2*) The reference to that Act in section 3, clause (*7*), of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896, shall be read as if it were made to this Act. [...]896.

Inland bonded warehouses and law applicable thereto.

4. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Chief Customs-authority may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government appoint a public or license a private warehouse at any place which is not a warehousing port, and may with the like sanction cancel such appointment or license. VIII of 1878.

(*2*) In reference to such a place and a warehouse appointed or licensed thereat the provisions of the said Act with respect to the levy of customs-duties on goods brought in bond from one customs-port to another, and with respect to warehousing, shall be construed as if the place were a customs-port and a warehousing port, and the warehouse a public or a private warehouse, as the case may be, appointed or licensed thereat under that Act.

(*3*) All rules applicable to such warehouses and to the weighment and removal thereto of salt, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall remain so applicable until they shall be duly superseded or altered.

(*4*) Every warehouse appointed or licensed under the provisions of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887, shall be deemed to have been appointed or licensed under this Act. XXI of 1887.

Salt Time-Bonds.

Conveyance of salt to inland bonded warehouses under bonds.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or in section 4 of this Act, the Chief Customs-authority may permit salt removed from ship board or from a warehouse appointed or licensed under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be conveyed, under a bond securing the subsequent payment of the duty leviable in respect of the salt so removed and in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, to a warehouse appointed or licensed for that purpose by the Chief Customs-authority. VIII of 1878.

6. Every bond executed in accordance with the provisions of the last preceding section shall be in the form hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-authority :

Form of bond.

Provided that the time allowed by such bond for the payment of the duty leviable on the salt included therein shall not exceed the time within which it may reasonably be expected that the whole of such salt shall have passed into consumption, and shall in no case exceed six months:

Provided, also, that the Chief Customs authority may at any time require the duty to be paid to the extent to which the salt may have been delivered from the warehouse.

7. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules, consistent with the provisions of this Act, to regulate—

Power to make rules.

(*1*) the appointment or licensing of warehouses under section 5;

(*2*) the inspection by Government officers of such warehouses;

(*3*) the safe custody of salt in transit under the provisions of the said section;

(*4*) the removal of salt from a warehouse appointed or licensed under the said section;

(*5*) the nature of the security to be required from a person executing a bond in accordance with the provisions of the said section and the time and place of payment of the sum recoverable under such bond; and

(*6*) generally such other matters as may be deemed necessary to secure the safety of the public revenue.

8. Nothing in section 5 or section 6 shall prevent the removal of salt in any manner in which it may for the time being be lawfully removeable under section 4.

Saving.

FORM OF BOND.

(*See section 6.*)

No. 189 .

We, A. B.,

now of

; and C. D.,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves and our legal representatives.

(Date)

(Signed)

The above bounden , having applied to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at for and obtained permission to lodge in a warehouse appointed or licensed under the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896, and situated at

, for a period of months the following goods, that is to say, maunds of salt imported by sea from on board of the ship and entered in the Custom-house books as No. of the Register of goods imported by sea ;

The condition of this bond is that

If the said or their legal representatives shall observe all the rules prescribed under the said Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1896, to be observed by the owners of goods warehoused and persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof;

And if the said or their legal representatives, shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the port of or to the Collector of , all dues, including customs-duties or other lawful charges, which shall be demandable on the said salt or on account of penalties incurred in respect thereto, within from the date of this bond, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said officer in charge of the Custom house;

And if, within the term so fixed or such further period (if any) as may be granted by the Chief Customs authority for the payment thereof, the full amount of all customs-duties and other lawful charges, penalties and interest demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said salt;

This obligation shall be void.

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in force.

(Date)

(Signed) ( )

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 5th March, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. IX OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

[IX of] 1890. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of section 7, Act IX, 1890.

1. In section 7, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), of the said Act, after the word "roads," in the second place in which it occurs, the words "lines of railway" shall be added.

Amendment of section 10, sub-section (2), Act IX, 1890.

2. In section 10, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, for the latter part of the sub-section after the words "so far as may be" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"with the provisions of sections 11 to 15, both inclusive, sections 18 to 34, both inclusive, and sections 53 and 54 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the provisions of sections 51 and 52 of that Act shall apply to the award of compensation." I of 1894.

Amendment of section 59, sub-section (3), Act IX, 1890.

3. In section 59, sub-section (*3*), of the said Act, for "sub-section (*1*)" "sub-section (*2*)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 73, sub-section (1), Act IX, 1890.

4. In section 73, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, before the word "camels" the word "mules," and before the word "sheep" the word "donkeys," shall be added.

Repeal of section 81, Act IX, 1890.

5. Section 81 of the said Act is repealed.

Amendment of section 114, Act IX, 1890.

6. In section 114 of the said Act, for the words "the return half" the words "any half," and for the words "the return journey" the words "the journey," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 136, sub-section (1), Act IX, 1890.

7. In section 136, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after the word "Court" the words "or of any local authority or person having by law power to attach or distrain property or otherwise to cause property to be taken in execution" shall be added.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th March, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. X OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869 (hereinafter referred to
XX of 1869. as the said Act); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Volunteers Act Amendment Act, 1896.

(2) It shall have the same extent as the
XX of 1869. Indian Volunteers Act, 1869; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Substitution of new section for section 4, Act XX, 1869.

2. For section 4 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) 'Magistrate' means, within the limits of the Presidency-towns, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and without those limits a Magistrate of the first class who is a Justice of the Peace :

(2) volunteers shall be deemed to be on 'actual duty'—

(a) when being trained or exercised either alone or with any portion of the regular forces, or

(b) when attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any regular forces, or

(c) when serving in aid of the civil power; and

(3) 'civil district' means a district as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure." XIV of 1882.

Substitution of new section for section 8.

3. For section 8 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Application of Army Act.

Volunteers subjected to Army Act, 1881, so far as it applies to officers.

"8. Every member of a corps of volunteers shall, for all military offences of which he shall be guilty whilst on actual duty or actual military service, be subject to the Army Act, so far as the same is applicable to officers and consistent with the provisions of this Act." 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

Amendment of section 12, Act XX of 1869.

4. In section 12 of the said Act, for the words "Articles of War" the words "Army Act" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 13, Act XX, 1869.

5. In section 13 of the said Act, after the words "actual duty" the words "or actual military service" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new section for section 16, Act XX, 1869.

6. Subject to section 9 of this Act, for section 16 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

Local limits of service.

"16. No member of a corps or battalion of volunteers, other than naval volunteers, shall be bound, without his consent, to serve or proceed on duty beyond the limits of the civil district in which he was enrolled, or, where a corps or battalion consists of volunteers enrolled in more civil districts than one, beyond the limits of the territory comprised in those districts : and

no member of a corps of naval volunteers shall be bound, without his consent, to serve or proceed on duty beyond the limits of the port to which the corps belongs, such port being

construed to include the city or town after which the corps is named, and its suburbs, and the navigable rivers, channels and fairways leading thereto:

Provided that the Local Government or the Commissioner of the Division, or other authority to whom power in this behalf may be delegated by the Local Government, may exempt from service any particular corps or portion of a corps or any individual member or members of a corps by name. Such exemption may be whole or partial in respect either of time or of area, or of both, as the empowered authority may see fit to prescribe."

Addition of new sections after section 26, Act XX, 1869.

7. Subject to section 9 of this Act, after section 26 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely:—

"*Supplemental.*

Calling out of volunteer corps for actual military service.

"27. (*1*) In case of actual or apprehended emergency (the occasion being first declared by the Governor General in Council and notified in the Gazette of India) the Governor General in Council may call out any corps or any portion of any corps of volunteers for actual military service.

(*2*) All members of any corps or portion of a corps so called out shall be bound, unless incapacitated by infirmity for military service, to assemble as the Governor General in Council may direct, and to proceed according to orders within the limits hereinbefore specified; and, from the time of their corps or portion thereof being so called out, shall be deemed to be on actual military service:

Provided that the Local Government or the Commissioner of the Division, or other authority to whom power in this behalf may be delegated by the Local Government, may exempt from service any particular corps or portion of a corps, or any individual member or members of a corps by name. Such exemption may be whole or partial in respect either of time or of area, or of both, as the empowered authority may see fit to prescribe.

(*3*) After a corps or portion of a corps of volunteers has been called out for actual military service, the corps or portion of a corps shall be deemed to be released from actual military service only after a notification in the Gazette of India declaring the occasion to have passed, and not sooner or otherwise:

Provided that the Governor General in Council may at any time discharge any such corps or portion of a corps from actual military service.

(*4*) Before a corps or portion of a corps of volunteers is released from actual military service, provision shall be made by the Government for the return of the volunteers present therewith to their homes.

Power to make rules as to allowances to volunteers.

"28. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules for—

(*a*) the making of payments to, and the provision of transport and supplies for, volunteers called out on actual military service; and

(*b*) the grant of pay, pensions, gratuities, allowances and rewards to them.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may apply such rules or any part of them to any volunteers who may have been called out by any Magistrate or other authority in aid of the civil power:

and may in such case direct, any enactment notwithstanding, by whom the cost of the payments to be made and supplies to be provided under the rules shall be borne.

Appointment of Local Government to act with respect to corps having members enrolled in more provinces than one.

"29. Where a corps consists of volunteers enrolled in territories subject to more Local Governments than one, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare what Local Government shall for all or any of the purposes of this Act be deemed to be the Local Government with respect to the corps."

Case of volunteers desiring to join in military operations.

8. Whenever military operations are about to be undertaken or are in progress, any member of a volunteer corps may offer himself for actual military service; and if the services of such number of members of any corps as in the opinion of the Governor General in Council is sufficient to enable them to be separately organized are accepted, then those members may be called out either as a corps or as part of a corps, and this Act shall apply to them.

Saving from new sections 16 and 27 in case of volunteers enrolled before commencement of this Act.

9. Nothing in the new section 16 substituted by section 6 of this Act, or in the new section 27 added by section 7 of this Act shall apply to any volunteer who was enrolled before the commencement of this Act unless he consents in writing to be bound by such new section 16 instead of by the section for which it is substituted, or by such new section 27, as the case may be.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 13th March, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. XI OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Legal of Practitioners Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition to section 3, Act XVIII, 1879.

1. To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

"'Tout' means a person who procures the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner in consideration of any remuneration moving from such practitioner, or proposes to a legal practitioner to procure his employment in any legal business in consideration of such remuneration."

"Tout."

Substitution of new section for section 13, Act XVIII, 1879.

2. For section 13 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Suspension and dismissal of Pleaders and Mukhtârs guilty of unprofessional conduct.

"13. The High Court may also, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Pleader or Mukhtâr holding a certificate as aforesaid—

(*a*) who takes instructions in any case except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or some person who is the recognized agent of such party within the meaning of the Code of Civil 1882. Procedure, or some servant, relative or friend authorized by the party to give such instructions, or

(*b*) who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or

(*c*) who tenders, gives or consents to the retention, out of any fee paid or payable to him for his services, of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other Pleader or Mukhtâr, or

(*d*) who, directly or indirectly, procures or attempts to procure the employment of himself as such Pleader or Mukhtâr through, or by the intervention of, any person to whom any remuneration for obtaining such employment has been given by him, or agreed or promised to be so given, or

(*e*) who accepts any employment in any legal business through a person who has been proclaimed as a tout under section 36, or

(*f*) for any other reasonable cause.

Substitution of new section for section 22, Act XVIII, 1879.

3. For section 22 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Suspension and dismissal of Revenue-Agents guilty of unprofessional conduct.

"22. The Chief Controlling Revenue-Authority may also, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, suspend or dismiss any Revenue-Agent holding a certificate as aforesaid—

(*a*) who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, or

(*b*) who tenders, gives or consents to the retention, out of any fee paid or payable to him for his services, of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other Revenue-Agent, or

(*c*) who, directly or indirectly, procures or attempts to procure the employment of himself as such Revenue-Agent through, or by the intervention of, any person to whom any remuneration for obtaining such employment has been given by him, or agreed or promised to be so given, or

(*d*) who accepts any employment in any legal business through a person who has been proclaimed as a tout under section 36, or

(*e*) for any other reasonable cause.

Substitution of new section for section 36, Act XVIII, 1879.

4. For section 36 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Power to frame and publish lists of touts.

"36. (*1*) Every High Court, District Judge, Sessions Judge, District Magistrate and Presidency Magistrate, every Revenue-officer, not being below the rank of a Collector of a District, and the Chief Judge of every Presidency Small Cause Court (each as regards their or his own Court and the Courts, if any, subordinate thereto) may frame and publish lists of persons proved to their or his satisfaction, by evidence of general repute or otherwise, habitually to act as touts, and may, from t to time, alter and amend such lists.

(*2*) No person's name shall be include any such list until he shall have had an op tunity of showing cause against such inclusi

(*3*) A copy of every such list shall be hung up in every Court to which the s relates.

(*4*) The Court or Judge may, by genera special order, exclude from the precinct the Court any person whose name is incl in any such list.

(*5*) Every person whose name is incl in any such list shall be deemed to be claimed as a tout within the meaning of sec 13, clause (*e*), and section 22, clause (*d*)."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of I

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 19th March, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XII OF 1896.

THE EXCISE ACT, 1896.

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SCHEDULE

An Act to amend the law relating to the Excise-revenue in force in Northern India, Burma and Coorg.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in Northern India, Burma and Coorg relating to the production, sale, possession and import of spirit, fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs, and the collection of the revenue derived therefrom; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Excise Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the territories administered respectively by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma (inclusive of Upper Burma), Coorg, and Ajmere and Merwára; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments mentioned in the schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

(*2*) But all rules made, powers conferred and licenses and farms granted under any of the enactments so repealed and in force at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred and granted under this Act.

Definitions.

3. (*1*) In this Act—

(*a*) "Chief Revenue-authority" means, —

in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh,—the Board of Revenue;

in the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioner of Burma,—the Financial Commissioner; and

in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Coorg, and Ajmere and Merwára,—the Chief Commissioner:

(*b*) "Collector" includes any Revenue-officer in independent charge of a district and any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Collector under this Act:

(*c*) "Commissioner of Revenue" means any officer appointed by the Local Government to discharge, throughout any specified local area, the functions of a Commissioner of Revenue under this Act:

(*d*) "Magistrate" means any Magistrate exercising powers not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class, or any Magistrate of the third class specially authorized in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district:

(*e*) "import" includes removal into one Province of British India from another:

(*f*) "place" includes also house, boat and raft:

(*g*) "tárí" means the sap of any kind of palm-tree:

(*h*) "fermented liquor" means malt liquor, wine, pachwai and fermented tárí, and, in any provision of this Act, shall, if the Local Government, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, so directs, include any other fermented liquor, and also tárí though it may not have perceptibly begun to ferment:

(*i*) "spirit" means any liquor containing alcohol obtained by distillation:

(*j*) the expression "intoxicating drugs" means ganja, bhang, charas, and every preparation and admixture of the same:

(*k*) "hemp" means any variety of the hemp plant from which intoxicating drugs can be produced:

(*l*) "tola" means a weight of one hundred and eighty grains Troy:

(*m*) "ser" means a weight of eighty tolas:

(*n*) the articles next hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed to be sold retail within the meaning of this Act when sold in quantities not exceeding those next hereinafter specified in respect of them, that is to say,—

foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor, two imperial gallons or twelve reputed quart bottles;

country spirit, one ser, and in Burma one reputed quart bottle;

country fermented liquor, four sers, and in Burma four reputed quart bottles;

bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one ser;

ganja or charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, five tolas.

If sold in larger quantities, they shall be deemed to be sold wholesale.

(*2*) In any case in which doubt arises, the Local Government may decide what, for the purposes of this Act, shall be deemed to be "country spirit," "country fermented liquor," "foreign spirit," and "foreign fermented liquor"; and such decision shall be binding on the Courts.

Saving of Acts XVI of 1863 and XIII of 1889.

4. Nothing herein contained shall affect Act XVI of 1863 (*to make special provision for the levy of the Excise-duty payable on Spirits used exclusively in Arts and*

1889. *Manufactures or in Chemistry*) or the Cantonments Act, 1889.

CHAPTER II.

PRODUCTION OF SPIRIT AND FERMENTED LIQUOR.

Manufacture of spirit and liquor without license prohibited.

5. No person shall construct, work or possess a distillery, still or brewery, or manufacture fermented liquor, in any district except under a license granted by the Collector or by a person authorised by the Collector to grant such license, and in accordance with the conditions (if any) contained therein.

Power to establish distilleries for country spirit.

6. The Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, from time to time—

(*a*) establish at any place within his district a distillery in which country spirit may be made, and discontinue any distillery so established; and

(*b*) fix limits within his district within which no such spirit, unless made in the said distillery, shall be introduced without a pass from him.

Duty on spirit.

7. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery licensed under section 5 or established under section 6 until—

(*a*) such duty as the Local Government may from time to time fix in respect of such spirit has been paid, or

(*b*) a bond for such duty has been executed, or

(*c*) duty in respect of the materials used in making such spirit has been levied at such rates and in such manner as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time direct.

Explanation.—Duty may be fixed or made payable under this section at different rates according to the places to which any spirit is to be removed for consumption.

Duty on fermented liquor.

8. No fermented liquor shall be removed from a brewery licensed under section 5 until—

(*a*) duty has been paid thereon at the rate for the time being leviable under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, on like liquor imported by sea into any part of British India except Aden and Perim, or at such lower rate as the Local Government, having regard to the circumstances of the brewery or of the local area in which the brewery is situate, may from time to time prescribe, or

1894.

(*b*) a bond for such duty has been executed.

Power for Chief Revenue-authority to make rules as to distilleries and breweries licensed under section 5.

9. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

(*a*) the granting of licenses for distilleries, stills and breweries under section 5;

(*b*) the notices to be given by the proprietor of a licensed distillery or licensed brewery when he commences and discontinues work;

(*c*) the size and description of the stills in such distillery;

(*d*) the storing and passing out of the spirit made in such distillery, or of the fermented liquor made in such brewery, and the contents of the passes;

(*e*) the inspection and examination of such distillery or brewery, and the warehouses connected therewith, and of the spirit or fermented liquor made and stored therein;

(*f*) the furnishing of statements of the spirit and the stills, coppers, casks and other utensils in such distillery, or of the fermented liquor and the mashtuns, underbacks, wort-receivers, coppers, heating tanks, coolers, and collecting, fermenting and other vessels in such brewery.

Power for Chief Revenue-authority to make rules for distilleries established under section 6.

10. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules as to—

(*a*) the management of distilleries established under section 6, and, in particular, the conditions on which any materials to be used in making spirit may be brought into such distillery;

(*b*) the conditions on which spirit may be made in such distilleries; and

(*c*) the storing and passing out of the spirit so made, and the contents of the passes.

Sanction to rules under sections 9 and 10.

11. Except in the territories respectively administered by the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Coorg and Ajmere and Merwára, the sanction of the Local Government is required to validate rules under sections 9 and 10.

CHAPTER III.

CULTIVATION AND CONTROL OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Prohibition, restriction and regulation of cultivation of hemp and production of intoxicating drugs.

12. (*1*) In Burma, the cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs are prohibited except under, and in accordance with, a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) In the other territories to which this Act extends, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in

the official Gazette, in respect of the whole or any part of the territories administered by it,—

(*a*) prohibit, absolutely or except under, and subject to the conditions of, a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production or preparation of intoxicating drugs from the hemp plant so cultivated, and place the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production or preparation and storage of such intoxicating drugs as aforesaid under such supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure payment of the duty (if any) imposed under this Act;

(*b*) restrict and regulate, in such manner as may by rule be prescribed, the collection by any person of the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant and the preparation of intoxicating drugs from the spontaneous growth so collected; and

(*c*) prohibit, absolutely or otherwise than by certain specified routes and under specified conditions, the import and transport of intoxicating drugs;

and may, in like manner, cancel or vary any such notification.

Duty on cultivation of hemp and intoxicating drugs.

13. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, in respect of the whole or any part of the territories administered by it,—

(*a*) impose such duty, not exceeding two hundred rupees per acre, as it may think fit, on the cultivation of hemp; or,

(*b*) impose such duty, not exceeding twenty rupees per ser, as it may think fit on intoxicating drugs produced or prepared in, or imported into, or exported from, or transported from place to place within, any of the territories to which this Act extends, or any part thereof;

and may, in like manner, alter or abolish any duty imposed under this section.

Establishment and licensing of bonded and other warehouses and levy of duty on intoxicating drugs on issue therefrom.

14. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time,—

(*a*) establish or license bonded or other warehouses for the storage of intoxicating drugs, and

(*b*) direct that, subject to such conditions (if any) as it may, from time to time, impose, the levy of the duty (if any) payable under section 13 on intoxicating drugs in transit to or from, or stored in, such warehouses shall be postponed until such time as may by rule be fixed in this behalf.

Payment of warehouse-dues.

15. (*1*) If intoxicating drugs be lodged in a warehouse established under the last foregoing section, the owner shall pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Collector or other officer deputed by the Collector in this behalf, warehouse-dues at such rates as the Chief Revenue-authority may fix.

(*2*) If any bill for warehouse-dues presented under this section is not discharged within ten days from the date of presentation, the Collector may, in discharge of such demand (any transfer or assignment of the drugs notwithstanding), cause to be sold, in such manner as he may think fit, such sufficient portion of the drugs as he may select.

(*3*) Out of the proceeds of such sale the Collector shall satisfy, first, the duty payable in respect of the drugs sold and, next, the demand in respect of which the drugs were sold, and shall then pay the surplus (if any) to the owner of the drugs on his application:

Provided that, if the drugs fail to produce a sum sufficient to satisfy the said duty and demand, the same shall not be sold, but shall be destroyed by, or by order of, the Collector.

Provided also that the application for such surplus (if any) as aforesaid be made within one year from the date of the sale of the drugs, or that sufficient cause be shown for not making it within such period.

Period during which intoxicating drugs may remain warehoused.

16. Any intoxicating drugs warehoused under this Act may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited, or in any warehouse to which they may in manner hereinafter provided be removed, till the expiry of two years from the date on which they were so deposited. The owner of any drugs remaining in a warehouse on the expiry of such period shall forthwith clear the same:

Provided that, when the license for a warehouse licensed under this Act is cancelled and the Collector gives notice of such cancellation to the owner of any drugs deposited in such warehouse, such owner shall, within seven days from the date on which such notice is given, remove such drugs to another warehouse or clear them.

Power to remove intoxicating drugs from one warehouse to another.

17. (*1*) Any owner of intoxicating drugs warehoused under this Act may, at any time within two years from the date on which the drugs were so warehoused, with the permission of the Collector and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as the Collector may direct, remove the drugs from one warehouse to another, whether estab-

lished or licensed by the same or another Local Government and whether under this Act or under any other enactment for the time being in force.

18. In Burma no person shall have in his possession any intoxicating drugs except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government, or a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Possession of intoxicating drugs.

(2) In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession any larger quantity of any intoxicating drugs than that specified in section 3, sub-section (1), clause (n), in respect of such drugs unless he is permitted to collect, cultivate, manufacture or sell the same, or holds a pass therefor from the Collector or some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes.

19. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act —

Power for Local Government to make rules.

(a) to regulate the time, place and manner of payment of the duties (if any) imposed under section 13,

(b) to carry into effect the provisions of section 12, section 14 and section 18 or any of them, and

(c) generally, to carry into effect the provisions of this Chapter.

20. The Collector or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, from time to time, grant licenses or passes to persons desirous of possessing or transporting intoxicating drugs, and the Chief Revenue-authority, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make rules to regulate the grant of such licenses or passes.

Power for Collector or other authorized officer to grant licenses and passes for the possession or transport of intoxicating drugs and for Chief Revenue-authority to make rules.

CHAPTER IV.

SALE OF SPIRIT, FERMENTED LIQUOR AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

21. No spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug shall be sold except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a license granted under the provisions hereinafter contained:

Spirit, fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs not to be sold without license.

Provided as follows:—

(a) nothing in this section applies to the sale of any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor legally procured by any person for his private use and sold by him or by auction on his behalf or on behalf of his representatives in interest upon his quitting a station or after his decease;

(b) any officer empowered in this behalf by the Chief Revenue-authority may grant to travelling merchants, subject to such rules and restrictions as such authority may from time to time prescribe, a general license authorizing them to sell foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor wholesale in any district which they may visit in the course of their travels, without taking out a fresh license for that district;

(c) any person making or producing country spirit or country fermented liquor, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, may, subject to any rules from time to time made by the Local Government in this behalf, sell such spirit or liquor to any person licensed under this Act as a retail vendor of such spirit or liquor;

(d) any person authorized to cultivate the hemp plant may sell any intoxicating drug prepared from his plants to any person to whom he is permitted by the conditions of his license to sell the same, or to any person authorized to purchase the same by the order in writing of the Collector.

22. (1) Subject to the rules made by the Chief Revenue-authority under the powers conferred by this Act, the Collector may grant licenses for the sale of foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquor, wholesale or retail, and for the retail sale of country spirit or country fermented liquor, and (except in Burma) of intoxicating drugs, within his district or any part thereof or at any place therein.

Licenses how granted and cancelled.

(2) Licenses for the sale of country spirit and country fermented liquor and intoxicating drugs, wholesale, and licenses for the sale, in Burma, of intoxicating drugs, retail, shall be granted only by such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf.

(3) Any license granted under this section may be cancelled by the Collector for any cause specified therein.

23. (1) Whenever the Collector considers that the license of a vendor of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs should be cancelled for any cause other than those specified in such license, he shall remit a sum

Further power to cancel licenses.

equal to the amount of the license-fee for fifteen days, and shall either give fifteen days' previous notice of his intention to cancel the license, or shall, in addition to remitting such sum as aforesaid, make such compensation for default of notice as the Commissioner of Revenue or the Chief Revenue-authority directs.

(*2*) On the expiration of such notice or the payment of such additional compensation, the Collector may cancel the said license.

Surrender of retail license.

24. (*1*) Any retail vendor licensed under this Act may surrender his license on the expiration of one month's previous notice given by him to the Collector of his intention to surrender the same and on payment of such sum, not exceeding the amount of the license-fee for six months, as the Collector may fix in this behalf.

(*2*) If the Collector is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for surrendering a license, he may remit the sum so fixed.

Power for Collector to farm fees and for farmer to grant licenses.

25. (*1*) The Collector, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, may let in farm—

(*a*) the fees leviable in any district or part of a district on licenses for the retail sale of any description of country spirit or country fermented liquor or (except in Burma) of intoxicating drugs ;

(*b*) the right to manufacture, in any district or part of a district in which no distillery is established under section 6, country spirit or country fermented liquor.

(*2*) When the fees so leviable or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor, or both, are or is let in farm, the farmer may, subject to such reservations or restrictions as the Collector, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, may from time to time make or impose, grant licenses for the retail sale, or for the manufacture, or for both, as the case may be, of such articles within the local limits of his farm, and shall file in the Collector's office a list of all the licenses granted by him in such form and on such day or days in each year as the Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf.

Farm may be cancelled.

26. The Collector, with the sanction of the Chief Revenue-authority, may cancel any farm granted under this Act.

Compensation to farmers in certain cases.

27. If any such farm be cancelled for any cause other than a breach on the part of the farmer of the conditions of the farm, or if any reservation or restriction with respect to the grant of licenses be made or imposed within the term of the farm, the farmer shall be entitled to receive for any loss which he sustains thereby such compensation as the Chief Revenue-authority may determine.

Recovery of arrears by farmers.

28. Every farmer under this Act may use the same means and processes for the recovery of any arrear of fees due to him from any retail vendor as may be lawfully used by the local landholders for the recovery of arrears of rent due to them from their tenants.

Power for Chief Revenue-authority to regulate supply of tárí to licensed vendors.

29. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the mode in which tárí shall be supplied to licensed vendors of the same.

CHAPTER V.

POSSESSION AND IMPORT OF SPIRIT AND FERMENTED LIQUOR.

Possession of spirit, etc.

30. (*1*) No person shall have in his possession any quantity of any spirit or fermented liquor larger than that specified in section 3, sub-section (*1*), clause (*n*), in respect of such spirit or liquor, unless he is permitted to manufacture or sell the same, or he holds a pass therefor from the Collector or from some other officer empowered by the Local Government to grant such passes :

(*2*) Nothing in this section extends to—

(*a*) any foreign spirit or foreign fermented liquor in the possession of any common carrier or warehouseman as such, or purchased by any person for his private use and not for sale, or

(*b*) tárí intended to be used for the manufacture of gúr or molasses.

Spirit and fermented liquor from foreign territory subject to duty.

31. (*1*) A person shall not bring into any territory to which this Act extends any spirit manufactured at any place in India beyond the limits of British India, until he has obtained a pass therefor from such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, and has paid in respect thereof,—

(*a*) if the Local Government has fixed a duty under clause (*a*) of section 7 for like spirit manufactured in the part of the territory into which the spirit is to be brought, that duty, or,

(*b*) if the Local Government has not fixed a duty under that clause for like spirit manufactured in that part, a duty at such rate as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf, not exceeding the highest

rate leviable, under the law for the time being in force, on spirit imported into British India by sea.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) with respect to spirit shall apply to fermented liquor also, with this modification, that the duty to be paid in respect of the liquor shall be the duty leviable on like liquor under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, or such lower duty as the Local Government, having regard to the rate or rates of duty for the time being leviable under clause (a) of section 8, may from time to time prescribe.

VIII of 1894.

(3) If any question arises as to the duty to be charged on any spirit or fermented liquor under this section, the decision of the Local Government thereon shall be final.

Spirit and fermented liquor from territory beyond India subject to duty.

32. (1) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India, impose such duty as he thinks fit on any spirit or fermented liquor brought by land from beyond the limits of India into any territory to which this Act extends or into any specified part thereof, and may alter or abolish any duty so imposed.

(2) When any duty is imposed under this section, the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the time, place and manner of payment of the same.

CHAPTER VI.

OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS.

Collectors may appoint Excise-officers.

33. The Collector may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be officers for the collection of the excise-revenue and for the prevention of offences against this Act, and the officers so appointed shall, in addition to their ordinary designations (if any), be styled Excise-officers.

Recovery of arrears of fees.

34. The Collector may recover any amount due to the Government under this Act or the rules made hereunder, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom such amount is due or of his surety, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue due from landholders or from farmers of land or their sureties.

Power of Excise-officers to inspect shops.

35. Any Excise-officer may enter and inspect at any time by day or by night the shop or premises in which any manufacturer or vendor licensed under this Act carries on the manufacture of country spirit, or the sale of country spirit, country fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs.

Power of Excise-officers to arrest persons carrying spirit, etc., liable to confiscation.

36. Any Excise-officer may stop and detain any person carrying any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act, and may seize such spirit, liquor or drug, together with any vessels, packages or coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, and may also arrest the person in whose possession such spirit, liquor or drug is found.

Power of Excise-officers to arrest persons in possession of article liable to confiscation and to seize article.

37. Any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, or who receives an annual remuneration equivalent to such salary, may arrest any person having in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act or engaged in the unlawful sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, and may seize such article, spirit, liquor or drug.

Power of Excise-officer to search on information of illicit manufacture or possession.

38. Whenever any Excise-officer in receipt of such monthly salary or annual remuneration as aforesaid has reason to believe, from information given by any person (which information shall be taken down in writing), that in any place spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or any article liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed, such officer may, after sunrise and before sunset (but always in the presence of an officer of police in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees, unless the Excise-officer is himself such an officer of police), enter into such place and in case of resistance may break open any door and force and remove any other obstacle to such entry, and may seize and carry away such spirit or article, and may also arrest the occupier of the place, with all other persons concerned in the manufacture of such spirit or in the keeping and concealing of such article.

Collector may issue warrant of arrest in certain cases.

39. The Collector may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, to be engaged in the unlawful sale of spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, or to have in his possession any article liable to confiscation under this Act.

Collector may issue search-warrant.

40. (1) The Collector may issue his warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe, either from information in writing or from the proceedings in any other case under this Act or any other law, that spirit is unlawfully manufactured, or that any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

(2) Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer in the receipt of a monthly salary of not less than ten rupees at the time and in the manner prescribed in section 38.

(3) Whenever the Collector thinks that the search should be made after sunset and before sunrise on any particular day, he shall issue a warrant specially authorizing the search to be so made. Such warrant may be executed by any Excise-officer as aforesaid in the manner prescribed in section 38, and shall cease to be in force at sunrise on the day next following.

Excise-officer to report arrest, etc., and to take person arrested to Magistrate.

41. Whenever an Excise-officer arrests any person, or seizes any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or enters any place for the purpose of searching for any such article, he shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest, seizure or search to his official superior, and, unless acting under the warrant of the Collector, shall take the person arrested or the article seized with all convenient despatch to the Magistrate for trial or adjudication.

Procedure after arrest or seizure.

42. Whenever any person is arrested or any article is seized under the warrant of a Collector issued under this Act, the officer making such arrest or seizure shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter, take the person arrested or the article seized to the Collector, and the Collector, after such enquiry as he thinks necessary, shall send such person or article to the nearest Magistrate, or shall order the immediate discharge of such person or the release of such article.

Police to aid Excise-officers.

43. All Police-officers are required to aid the Excise-officers in the due execution of this Act, upon request made by such Excise-officers.

Power for Local Government to invest Police-officers with powers of Excise-officers.

44. (1) The Local Government may, from time to time, invest either by name or in virtue of his office—

(a) any Police-officer with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by section 36 of this Act;

(b) any Police-officer in charge of a station or any Police-officer of or above the grade of head-constable or sergeant with the powers conferred on Excise-officers by sections 37 and 38 of this Act.

(2) Every officer so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of these powers, be deemed to be an Excise-officer within the meaning of this Act.

CHAPTER VII.

PENALTIES.

For illegally manufacturing spirit or liquor.

45. (1) Whoever in contravention of section 5 constructs, works or possesses a distillery, still or brewery, or makes fermented liquor, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) All spirit and liquor made in contravention of section 5, and all materials and implements collected for the purpose of such manufacture, shall be liable to confiscation.

46. (1) Any person who—

(a) without a special pass from the Collector introduces, into the limits fixed for the consumption of spirit made at a distillery established under section 6, any country spirit manufactured at another place, or

For illegally introducing country spirit.

(b) in contravention of section 7 or section 8 or of any rule made under section 9 or section 10, removes any spirit from a distillery or any fermented liquor from a brewery, or

For illegally removing spirit or fermented liquor.

(c) in contravention of section 31, brings any spirit or fermented liqour into any territory to which this Act extends, or

For illegally importing spirit or fermented liquor.

(d) without payment of such duty (if any) as may for the time being be payable in pursuance of a notification under section 32, brings any spirit or fermented liquor into any territory to which this Act extends,

For importing spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug without paying duty.

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) All such spirit or fermented liquor, together with the vessels containing the same, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

For contravening rules prescribed by Chief Revenue-authority.

47. Any person who, except in cases herein otherwise provided for, wilfully contravenes any rule made under section 9 or section 10 shall be punished with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

For illegally cultivating hemp or collecting the spontaneous growth of hemp, or preparing, possessing, importing, exporting or transporting intoxicating drugs.

48. (1) Any person who, in contravention of any provision of Chapter III or any rule thereunder, or without payment of such duty (if any) as may for the time being be payable in pursuance of a notification under section 13,—

(*a*) cultivates hemp, or

(*b*) collects the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant, or

(*c*) prepares any intoxicating drug, or

(*d*) possesses any intoxicating drug, or

(*e*) imports, exports or transports any intoxicating drug,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any intoxicating drug in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels containing the same and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

For illicitly selling spirit, etc.

49. Any person who, in contravention of section 21, sells any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

For permitting drunkenness, etc., in shop.

50. Any person licensed to sell retail spirit, or fermented liquor, or intoxicating drugs, who permits drunkenness, riot or gaming in his shop, or permits persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or receives any wearing-apparel or other effects in barter for spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

For illegally possessing spirit or liquor.

51. Any person who possesses any spirit or liquor, in contravention of section 30, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both; and the spirit or liquor, together with any vessels, packages and coverings in which it is contained, and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation.

For refusing to produce license and for breach of rules and conditions.

52. Any person holding a license under this Act and refusing to produce the same on the demand of any Excise-officer, and any person who breaks any rule under this Act, or any condition of a license granted under this Act for the breach of which rule or condition no other penalty is hereby provided, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

For conniving at illicit manufacture or sale of spirit, etc.

53. (*1*) Any owner or occupier of land, and any agent of any such owner or occupier, who authorizes or connives at the illegal manufacture of spirit or the sale of spirit or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any person invested with local jurisdiction who authorizes or connives at the illegal sale of any spirit, fermented liquor or intoxicating drug within the local limits of such jurisdiction shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For Police neglecting to aid Excise-officers.

54. Any Police-officer who, without lawful excuse, neglects or refuses to aid an Excise-officer as required by section 43, and any officer in charge of a police-station who, on application made by an Excise-officer desiring to act under section 38, fails to attend a search himself, or to depute a subordinate officer of the required rank, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

For vexatious search or seizure.

55. Any Excise-officer who,—

(*a*) without reasonable grounds of suspicion searches, or causes to be searched, any place, or

(*b*) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the moveable property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any article liable to confiscation under this Act, or

(*c*) vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, or

(*d*) commits any other excess not required for the execution of his duty,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

For delay in reporting arrest, etc., or in taking person arrested to Magistrate.

56. Any Excise-officer who, in contravention of section 41 or section 42, neglects to report the particulars of an arrest, seizure or search, or delays taking to the Magistrate or Collector, as the case may be, any person arrested or any article seized under this Act, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prosecutions restricted.

57. A Court shall not take cognizance of an offence punishable under any one of the following sections, namely, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52 and 53, except on the complaint or report of the Collector or an Excise-officer; and a Court shall not take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Act unless the prosecution is instituted before the expiry of six months next after the commission of such offence.

Confinement in what jail.

58. Every person imprisoned for an offence under section 47 or section 52 shall be confined in the civil jail, and every person imprisoned for an offence under any other section shall be confined in the criminal jail.

Attempts and abetment.

59. Whoever attempts to commit any offence punishable under this Act or abets, within the mean-

XLV of 1860. ing of the Indian Penal Code, the commission of any such offence shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Disposal of fines, etc., as rewards.

60. Any Magistrate before whom any person is convicted of any offence under sections 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51 or 53, may award to any person who has contributed in any way to such conviction, the whole or any portion of any fine imposed upon the offender and paid by him or realized from his property.

Magistrate to pass order of confiscation.

61. Any article liable to confiscation under this Act may, on the application of an Excise-officer, be confiscated by the order of any Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is found.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

Manufacture and sale of spirits, etc., in military cantonments.

62. Within the limits of any military cantonment, and within such distance from those limits as the Local Government in any case prescribes, no licenses for the manufacture of spirit, or for the sale of spirit or fermented liquor, shall be granted, nor shall the fees leviable on licenses for the retail sale of such spirit or liquor, or the right to manufacture such spirit or liquor, be let in farm, unless with the knowledge and consent of the Commanding Officer; and upon his requisition any such license which has been granted, either by the Collector or by a farmer, within such distance or limits shall be immediately cancelled.

Application of Act to military cantonments.

63. In all other respects the provisions of this Act shall have effect within such limits or distance.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector subject to control of Commissioner.

64. (1) The Collector shall in all proceedings under this Act be subject to the control of the Commissioner of Revenue, and all orders passed by a Collector under this Act shall be appealable to such Commissioner in manner provided by the rules for the time being in force relating to appeals from the orders of Collectors.

(2) The Chief Revenue-authority may revise any order passed by a Collector under this Act or by a Commissioner under this section.

Additional power for Chief Revenue-authority to make rules.

65. The Chief Revenue-authority may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) as to the period for which any license or farm under this Act shall be granted;

(b) as to the fee payable for any such license or farm, and the time or times at which it shall be payable;

(c) as to the security to be given by any licensee or farmer under this Act;

(d) as to the form of any license or farming lease and of the counterpart thereof (if any) to be taken from such licensee or farmer, and the conditions which may be inserted therein;

(e) as to the disposal of things confiscated under this Act;

(f) as to the duties of Excise-officers; and

(g) to provide generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Power for Local Government to exempt articles and persons.

66. The Local Government may, from time to time by notification in the official Gazette, exempt within any specified local area any specified articles or any specified class of persons from all or any of the provisions of this Act, and may, by like notification, cancel any such exemption.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

Year.	No.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
1881	XXII	The Excise Act, 1881.	The whole.
1885	VI	Amending the Excise Act, 1881.	Ditto.
"	IX	Amending the Excise Act, 1881, and other Acts.	So much as relates to the Excise Act, 1881.
1887	II	Ditto . .	Ditto.
1888	XVIII	Financial Commissioner, Burma.	So much of section 7 and the schedule as relates to the Excise Act, 1881.
1889	XIII	The Cantonments Act, 1889.	So much of section 2 and the schedule as relates to the Excise Act, 1881.
1890	XIII	Amending the Excise Act, 1881, and other Acts.	Sections 2 to 5 (both inclusive).
"	XX	The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Act, 1890.	Section 43.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to the Excise Act, 1881
1893	X	Amending the Excise Act, 1881.	The whole.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 30th March, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIII OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

X of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Amendment of section 269, Act X, 1882.

1. (*1*) In the first sentence of section 269 of the said Code, after the word "may," where it first occurs, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council," and after the word "may," where it next occurs, the words "with the like sanction," shall respectively be inserted.

(*2*) After the first sentence of the same section the following shall be inserted, namely:

"The Local Government, by like order, may also declare that, in the case of any district in which the trial of any offence is to be by jury, the trial of such offence shall, if the Judge, on application made to him or of his own motion, so directs, be by jurors summoned from a special jury list, and may revoke or alter such order."

Amendment of section 276, Act X, 1882.

2. In section 276 of the said Code, before the word "*thirdly*" the word "and" shall be repealed, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:

"and *fourthly*, in any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences may be by special jury, the jurors shall, in any case in which the Judge so directs, be chosen from the special jury list prescribed in section 325A."

Amendment of section 307, Act X, 1882.

3. (*1*) In section 307 of the said Code, for the words "so completely that he considers it" the words "and is clearly of opinion that it is" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In the same section, for the words "but it may" the words "and subject thereto it shall, after considering the entire evidence and after giving due weight to the opinions of the Sessions Judge and the jury," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 319, Act X, 1882.

4. To section 319 of the said Code the following words shall be added, namely:

"or, if the Local Government, on consideration of local circumstances, has fixed any smaller area in this behalf, within the area so fixed."

Addition of new section after section 325, Act X, 1882.

5. After section 325 of the said Code the following section shall be added, namely:

Preparation of list of special jurors.

"325A. In the case of any district for which the Local Government has declared that the trial of certain offences shall, if the Judge so direct, be by special jury, the Sessions Judge and the Collector of such district or other officer as aforesaid shall prepare, in addition to the revised list hereinbefore prescribed, a special list containing the names of such jurors as are borne on the revised list and are, in the opinion of such Sessions Judge and Collector or other officer as aforesaid, by reason of their possessing superio

qualifications in respect of property, character or education, fit persons to serve as special jurors: Provided always that the inclusion of the name of any person in such special list shall not involve the removal of his name from the revised list nor relieve him of his liability to serve as an ordinary juror in cases not tried by special jury."

Amendment of section 326, Act X, 1882.

6. In section 326 of the said Code, after the words "the said revised list" the words "or the said special list" shall be inserted, and the words "on the revised list" shall be omitted.

Addition of new section after section 330, Act X, 1882.

7. After section 330 of the said Code the following section shall be added, namely:

Court may relieve special jurors from liability to serve again as jurors for twelve months.

"330A. The Court of Session may, if it shall think fit, at the conclusion of any trial by special jury direct that the jurors who have served on such jury shall not be summoned to serve again as jurors for a period of twelve months."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 21st August, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIV OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

f 1893.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Amendment of description of Act III, 1893.

1. (1) In the description of the said Act immediately preceding the preamble, the word "certain" is repealed.

Amendment of preamble to Act III, 1893.

(2) In the preamble to the said Act the word "certain" and the words "and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals" are repealed.

Amendment of section 3, Act III, 1893.

(3) In section 3 of the said Act the words "and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government" are repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XV OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879.

XX of 1879. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Amendment of section 1, Act XX, 1879.

1. In section 1 of the said Act, as amended by Act XXIV of 1886, the words "except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" are repealed.

Amendment of sections 7 and 8, Act XX, 1879.

2. To section 7 of the said Act the words "Provided that when the Inspector is also a Veterinary Practitioner so appointed he may make the examination himself" shall be added, and in sections 7 and 8, for the word "Surgeon," wherever it occurs, the word "Practitioner" shall be substituted.

Addition of a section to Act XX, 1879.

3. To the said Act, as amended by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1891, the following section shall be added, namely: XII of 1891.

Appointment of same person to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner.

"15. Any Veterinary Practitioner may be appointed by the Local Government to be both Inspector and Veterinary Practitioner for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule thereunder."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th September, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XVI OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Post-office Act, 1866.

XIV of 1866. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Post-office Act, 1866; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Addition of new section after section 66, Act XIV, 1866.

1. After section 66 of the said Act (as amended by section 7 of Act III of 1895) the following section shall be added, namely:

Recovery of duty of customs paid by postal authorities.

"67. When a letter, parcel or other article on which any duty of customs is payable, has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India and such duty has been paid by the postal authorities at any Customs-port or elsewhere, the amount of such duty shall be recoverable in the same manner as postage under this Act."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVII OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows: XVII of 1887.

Amendment of section 28, Act XVII, 1887.

1. For sub-section (*2*) of section 28 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(*2*) When the Government undertakes to pay the zaildárs and inámdárs in any district, tahsil or other local area from the land-revenue realized in that local area, a rule under sub-section (*1*) may direct that from every person, to whom the land-revenue of any land in that local area has been released or assigned, or who has redeemed or compounded for the same, there shall be levied as a contribution towards the payment of such zaildárs and inámdárs a rate not exceeding one-and-a-half per cent. on the land-revenue which has been, or, but for such release, assignment, redemption or composition, would have been, assessed on such land; and, in any case in which land-revenue is collected on account of such land by any Revenue-officer for any such person, such officer may deduct that percentage from the amount payable by him to that person."

Substitution of new section for section 29, Act XVII, 1887.

2. For section 29 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

Village-officers' cess.

"29. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification, impose on all or any estates in the territories for the time being administered by it a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, at such rate or rates not exceeding one anna for every rupee of the annual value as it may think fit, for remunerating village-officers in those territories and for defraying other expenditure directly connected with the supervision of those officers or with the performance of their duties.

(*2*) 'Annual value' in sub-section (*1*) has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; that is to say— XX of 1883.

(*a*) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether the assessment is leviable or not; or,

(*b*) where the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption, would have been leviable; or,

(*c*) where no land-revenue has been assessed, double the amount which would have been assessed if the average village-rate had been applied:

Provided that, in any tract in which, under the settlement for the time being in force, the improvement of the land due to canal-irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, and a rate has been imposed in respect of such improvement, that rate shall be added to the land-revenue for the purpose of computing the annual value.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may make rules for the collection, control and expenditure of the village-officers' cess.

(*4*) All cesses now levied in any local area for the purposes mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to have been lawfully imposed and shall, until the village-officers' cess is imposed in that local area under that sub-section, be deemed to be lawfully leviable and, for the purposes of this section, to be that cess."

Repeal of sub-section (2), section 145, Act XVII, 1887.

3. Sub-section (*2*) of section 145 of the said Act is repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

XX of 1891. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (hereinafter called "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:

Addition to section 137, Act XX, 1891.

1. In section 137, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after clause (*d*) the following clauses shall be added, namely:

"(*e*) prohibit the sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the committee";

(*f*) prohibit the import into the municipality for sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the committee;

(*g*) fix the conditions on which licenses under this section are to be granted and may be revoked."

Addition of new section after section 137, Act XX, 1891.

2. After section 137 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:

Penalty for selling food or drink not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser.

"137A. (*1*) Whoever sells, to the prejudice of any purchaser, any article of food or drink which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say:

(*a*) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to food or drink in order to the production or preparation of the same as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure or conceal the inferior quality thereof;

(*b*) where food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(*2*) In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold by him, or that the purchaser, having bought such article only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale:

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section, if the vendor proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he had purchased the article sold by him as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it.

(*3*) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially extended thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee."

Partial repeal of section 144, clause (*c*), Act XX, 1891.

3. In section 144, clause (*c*), of the said Act the words "within bazárs" are repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th December, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXI OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise an increase of the amount which may be invested in securities of the Government of India out of the coin and bullion received for currency notes under the law relating to the Government paper currency ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Act, 1896 ; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 19, Act XX, 1882.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by Act No. XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*), shall be read as if for the words "eighty millions" the words "one hundred millions" were substituted. XX of 1882.

Repeal of Act XV, 1890.

3. Act No. XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*) is repealed, but not so as to affect the validity of anything heretofore done in pursuance of the provisions of that enactment.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd January, 1896:—

NO. 1 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871.

XXVII of 1871. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes Act, Amendment Act, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

XXVII of 1871. Addition to section 1, Act XXVII, 1871. 2. After section 1 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Definition of tribe, gang and class. "1A. In this Act the words 'tribe,' 'gang' and 'class' shall be deemed to include any portion of a tribe, gang or class."

Addition of new section after section 17, Act XXVII, 1871. 3. After section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Power to place children in reformatory settlements established for children and to apprentice them. "17A. (*1*) The Local Government may establish reformatory settlements for children and may separate and remove from their parents and place in such a reformatory settlement the children of the members of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared to be criminal.

(*2*) For every reformatory settlement for children established under sub-section (*1*) a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(*3*) The Superintendent of a reformatory settlement for children shall be deemed to be the guardian within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*), of every child detained in such settlement; and such Superintendent may, if he shall think fit, and subject to any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, apprentice such child under the provisions of the aforesaid Act."

Substitution of new section for section 19, Act XXVII, 1871. 4. For section 19 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Penalties for breach of rules. "19. (*1*) Any person violating a rule made under clause (*4*), clause (*5*) or clause (*6*) of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend, on a first conviction, to one year, on a second conviction, to three years, and, on any subsequent conviction, to five years, and shall also, whether on the first or any subsequent conviction, be liable to whipping.

(*2*) Any person violating a rule made under any other clause of section 18 shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with whipping, or with all or any two of those punishments; and, on any subsequent conviction for a breach of any such rule, with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with whipping or with all or any two of those punishments."

Addition of two new sections after section 19, Act XXVII, 1871.

5. After section 19 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely :—

ection Act f 1860 ection Act X

Enhanced punishment for certain offences by members of criminal tribe after previous conviction.

"19A. Whoever, being a member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, and having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or

f 1860.

Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, shall, in the absence of special reason to the contrary, to be specified in the judgment of the Court, be punished, on conviction for the second time of any such offence, with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and, on conviction for the third time of any such offence, with transportation for life.

Punishment for members of criminal tribe found under suspicious circumstances.

"19B. Whoever, being a member of any tribe, gang or class which has been declared criminal, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine."

Repeal of certain portions of Act XXVII of 1871.

6. The following portions of the said Act are hereby repealed, namely :—

(a) in section 7, the words "or any part thereof," "or of any part thereof" and "or any part of it;"

(b) in section 8, the words "or of such portion thereof as is directed to be registered;"

(c) in section 14, the words "or any part thereof;"

(d) in section 15, the words "or such part thereof as is to be so settled or removed;" and

(e) in section 17, the words "or any part thereof."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make in the law relating to the control of criminal tribes certain amendments which experience of the depredations of, in particular, the Sansiahs of the North-Western Provinces has shown to be very necessary. The Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) already contains provisions of considerable severity; but it is thought that the altogether exceptional circumstances of the case are such as to justify still more drastic measures in order to strengthen the hands of the Government in coercing and, if possible, reforming the members, and more especially the rising generation, of such tribes, composed as they in fact are of criminals of the worst type, whose only occupation is crime.

2. Section 2 of the Bill proposes to add after section 1 of Act XXVII of 1871 an additional section defining the words "tribe, class or gang" so as to make it clear that the provisions of the following sections may be applied to a portion, as well as to the whole, of a tribe. Certain consequential but purely verbal amendments are made by section 6 of the Bill.

3. As the law at present stands, it is open to question whether the children of a proclaimed criminal tribe can be sent to a reformatory settlement otherwise than with their parents' consent or as a punishment for breach of discipline. The additional provision which section 3 of the Bill purports to insert after section 17 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, takes power to remove at discretion such children from their parents' control, to detain them in a reformatory settlement with a view to their more effectual reformation, and to apprentice them under the provisions of Act XIX of 1850 so as to prevent their returning after discharge to their former surroundings and almost certainly relapsing into crime.

4. By section 4 of the Bill it is proposed to substitute for section 19 of the Act a new section providing specially severe penalties for the contravention of such of the rules made thereunder as are directed against absconding from a reformatory settlement.

5. The first of the new provisions contemplated by section 5 of the Bill is based upon section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, but fixes yet severer penalties in the case of members of a proclaimed tribe convicted more than once of certain heinous offences, and further provides that the enhanced punishments specified *shall ordinarily* be inflicted on such incorrigible offenders. The remaining provision is intended to go beyond section 401 of the Indian Penal Code by rendering any member of a proclaimed criminal tribe who is found under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or was awaiting an opportunity to commit theft or robbery, liable to the same punishment as is prescribed by that section.

ALAN CADELL.

The 2nd January, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Gov...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd January, 1896:—

NO. 2 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883.

XI of 1883. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 105, Act XXI, 1883.

1. In section 105, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "under a contract" the words "under, or with a view to entering into, an agreement" shall be substituted.

Addition of new section after section 105, Act XXI, 1883.

2. After section 105 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:—

Power to declare whole or part of Act and rules inapplicable to Natives of India engaged for Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea.

"106. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act or the rules thereunder shall not apply, or shall apply subject to such conditions, modifications or restrictions as to the Governor General in Council may seem expedient, in the case of Natives of India departing out of British India under an agreement made with, or on behalf of, Her Majesty's Government to labour for hire in any country beyond the sea:

Provided that no notification under this section shall be issued unless the Governor General in Council is first satisfied that the fair treatment of Natives of India so departing out of British India has, by rules or otherwise, duly been secured.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India has recently been directed to a case in which some Natives of India were induced to quit British territory by land, to proceed to a foreign port and there to enter into agreements to labour for hire in East Africa, to which country emigration is unlawful. It being uncertain whether there existed at the time of departure from British India any agreement to emigrate to East Africa, a doubt arises as to the applicability of section 105 of the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) to such a case, and the object of section 1 of this Bill is to remove similar doubt for the future.

2. It is at the same time deemed desirable to facilitate as much as possible the recruitment of Indian labourers for employment under favourable circumstances beyond the sea, as, for example, on the Uganda Railway, and it is thought that the restrictions imposed by Act XXI of 1883 may well be removed when the employer abroad is Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India can readily satisfy themselves that fair treatment will be secured for the employés. By section 2 of the Bill, therefore, it is proposed to take power for the Governor General in Council to declare all or any of the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder inapplicable in such cases.

J. WOODBURN.

The 2nd January, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1896:—

NO. 3 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure Amendment Act, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of March, 1896.

Amendment of section 195, Act XIV, 1882.

2. For the first paragraph of section 195 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Evidence in certain suits.

"195. In any *ex parte* suit, in any non-contentious proceeding and upon an application in any suit or proceeding, evidence may be given by affidavit, but the Court may order the attendance for cross-examination of the declarant."

Amendment of section 235.

3. In section 235, after the words "or by the attachment of his property," the following shall be inserted:—

"or by the attachment and sale of his property."

Substitution of new section for section 289.

4. For section 289 the following shall be substituted:—

Mode of making proclamation.

"289. The proclamation shall be made in manner prescribed by section 274 and shall, whenever the decree-holder shall so apply, be made simultaneously with the attachment. A copy of such proclamation shall be served upon the judgment-debtor in the manner prescribed for the service of summons or upon his pleader if he shall have appointed any in the execution proceeding.

"The Local Government may make provision and rules for the advertisement of the property, if of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, in a local Gazette for each district or group of districts. When such provision and rules shall have been made for any district or group of districts, the property shall be advertised in the local Gazette of such district or group, and costs of the advertisement shall be deemed to be costs of the sale. But, until such provision and rules shall have been made, the Court may direct that the property shall be advertised in the local official Gazette or in a local newspaper, the costs of such advertisement being costs of the sale."

Addition of new chapter after section 653.

5. After section 653 the following sections shall be added:—

"CHAPTER L.

"SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Applications for stay of proceedings in certain suits.

"654. In any suit for the institution of which a previous notice is necessary under any law in force, if the defendant shall raise

a question regarding the service or legality of notice, the plaintiff may apply that the proceedings in the suit be stayed for such period as may give the defendant time not less than the time for which he is entitled to have notice.

"655. The Court shall, upon such application, stay proceedings in the suit for such period as may give the defendant time not less than the time for which he is entitled to have notice.

Stay of proceedings.

"Upon the expiration of such period, the defendant may elect either to make a fresh defence to the action or to confess judgment and place at the disposal of the Court for delivery to the plaintiff the property or money claimed.

"656. If the defendant shall confess judgment and place at the disposal of the Court the property or money claimed, the Court shall not award any costs against him.

Costs in such suits.

"If the defendant shall make a defence, the Court shall not allow any question regarding, or depending upon, the service or legality of notice to be raised in the suit, but shall decide the other points, if any, in issue between the parties. If the Court shall decide in favour of the plaintiff, it shall provide that its decree shall take effect from such date as may be just under the circumstances of the case."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE amendments which this Bill proposes to make in the Code of Civil Procedure are not only expedient, but some of them seem to be absolutely necessary.

I. The first amendment is of section 195, under which evidence by affidavit could be given upon applications. The amendment will enable the Court to receive evidence by affidavit in *ex parte* suits and non-contentious proceedings. In the High Court, evidence by affidavit is received in non-contentious proceedings for the grant of probate or letters of administration. There is no reason why evidence by affidavit may not be given in all *ex parte* suits and non-contentious proceedings, subject always to the discretion of the Court to require the attendance of the declarants for cross-examination.

II. The next two amendments may be considered together. At present there is no provision in the Procedure Code for the simultaneous issue of the process of attachment and proclamation as there is in section 163 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. The amendments will enable the decree-holder to apply for the attachment and sale of the debtor's property and for the simultaneous issue of the processes thereof and save the cost and delay of successive service.

The next provision is for the service of proclamation upon the judgment-debtor. The framers of the Procedure Code were probably of opinion that proclamation upon the property was a sufficient notice to him. But the service of such proclamation is often a matter of considerable doubt and controversy and, even when *bonâ fide* made, would not apprise the judgment-debtor of the intended sale, if he did not reside in the neighbourhood. The Civil Procedure Amendment Act, 1894, renders it almost indispensable that the judgment-debtor should have notice of sale in order that he might take steps for setting it aside within thirty days from its date by depositing the amount due under the decree and 5 per cent. compensation for the purchaser.

The second paragraph of the amended section 289 enables the Local Government to provide and make rules for the advertisement of property in a local Gazette which should be in the language of the district and advertise all land-sales by public auction whether by order of Civil Courts or Revenue-authorities. The ancient primitive method of proclamation by beat of drum is wholly inadequate, and requires to be supplemented by advertisement in a local Gazette always open and available to the land-buying public.

III. The rule of giving notice prior to the institution of suits seems to be wholly unsuited to this country, where its tendency is clearly mischievous and to seriously handicap justice. It raises an artificial preliminary issue between the parties and puts the real issues in the background It is a lamentable sight to see suits thrown out under the rule. The supplemental provisions which it is proposed to add will take off its sting, and will, while giving the defendant every advantage which he has under the rule, save suits from dismissal without trial upon the merits. The Court will now say to him: "You say you are entitled to six months' notice and such notice has not been given. Well, we will stay the suit for you for six months. All this time the property will remain in your possession, and all this time you will have for considering and maturing your defence, if you think fit to make any. If you have no good defence, you can confess judgment and place the property in the hands of the Court for delivery to the plaintiff, and then there will be no costs against you. In fact, you will have everything that you may fairly claim, short of getting a dismissal of the suit without trial and a field day with witnesses over the question of notice."

The 9th January 1896. M. M. ROY.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th January, 1896:—

NO. 4 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

II of 1877. of 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Registration Act Amendment Act; and

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1897.

Amendment of section 33, Act III, 1877.

2. In section 33 (*a*), for the words "and authenticated by the Registrar or Sub-Registrar within whose district or sub-district the principal resides," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"authenticated by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar."

Insertion of new section after section 47 of said Act.

3. The following shall be inserted after section 47, namely:—

Effect of document first registered.

"47A. But, if more than one document be executed by the same executant in respect of the same property, the document first registered shall take effect against any document subsequently registered, though executed on a prior date."

Amendment of section 90, Act I, 1872.

4. In section 90 of the Indian Evidence Act, I of 18 after the words "where any document purporting or proved to be thirty years old," the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or any document registered under the Indian Registration Act and more than twelve years old."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 33 (*a*) of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, as it now stands and as it is ordinarily construed, is productive of great inconvenience and hardship. It frequently happens that the principal has to execute a power-of-attorney for the registration of a document when he is away from his residence or home and is for a time in another sub-district on business or for other cause. There is no good reason why he may not execute it before the sub-registrar of such sub-district and get it authenticated by him. The law makes it incumbent upon the executant to execute his power-of-attorney before a registering officer. He will never authenticate without being satisfied of the executant's identity. This acts as a sufficient safeguard, and the further provision which it is proposed to omit is an unnecessary restriction.

2. Section 47A, which it is proposed to add, is a very important and necessary provision. The present law, section 47, leaves a wide door open for the commission of fraud. *A* executes a transfer of his property to *B*, and does not immediately register the deed. The law allows four months, which may be extended under certain circumstances to eight months, for its registration, and, if executed out of British India, the registration may be deferred for years at the option of the parties. There is nothing to prevent *A* from again transferring the property to *C* within the time allowed for registering the first deed. If *C* made any enquiry in the registry office, he would obtain no information of the execution of the prior deed, and would be easily taken in. Under the present law, if the transfer in favour of *B* be afterwards registered, it will take effect against the deed in favour of *C*. In such cases there is generally some kind of understanding between the vendor and the first transferee. But it is very difficult to prove collusion between them, and the result of litigation between the rival puchasers generally is that the vendor sells his property twice over, and the second purchaser is completely sold. This should not be. The section proposed to be added will, by giving priority to prior registration, prevent the commission of such fraud. There is a similar provision in the English Statute Law, 7 Anne, c. 20, and 38 & 39 Vict., c. 87, s. 28.

3. With regard to registered documents of a certain age, say, twelve years, when they are past the age of being questioned by suit, it is desirable that the Civil Court should have the power to use them as evidence without formal proof of execution. Prudent men of business generally rely and act upon registered documents without such formal proof. Why should not the Civil Court be at liberty to dispense with it, when it thinks fit to do so? If, however, a registered document be seriously impugned or be the subject of an issue in the cause, the Court will doubtless go into evidence

upon it. This is exactly what the amendment provides. The expression "may presume" is thus defined in the Indian Evidence Act :—

"Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court 'may presume' a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless or until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it."

This presumption applies at present to all documents more than thirty years old, although they may have never seen the light until produced in Court. It is proposed to extend this presumption to registered documents of a less age but having a greater guarantee of authenticity by reason of registration. The proposed amendment, while it will simplify the procedure of the Court and save the recording of a lot of formal evidence, seems to be necessary in the interests of justice for the protection of purchasers at auction-sales, who have to depend chiefly upon certified copies of deeds from the registry office and find it extremely difficult to obtain evidence of their execution.

M. M. ROY.

The 9th January 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January, 1896:—

No. 5 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1881.

XII of 1.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Excise Act, 1881 (hereinafter called "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 1, Act XXII, 1881.

1. In section 1 of the said Act for the words "British Burma" the words "the whole of Burma (inclusive of Upper Burma)" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new heading to Chapter II, Act XXII, 1881.

2. For the heading to Chapter II of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"PRODUCTION OF SPIRIT AND FERMENTED LIQUOR."

Repeal of section 11, Act XXII, 1881.

3. Section 11 of the said Act is repealed.

4. After Chapter II of the said Act the following Chapter shall be added, namely:—

"CHAPTER II A.

CULTIVATION, IMPORT, EXPORT, TRANSPORT AND WAREHOUSING OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Prohibition, restriction and regulation of cultivation of hemp and production of intoxicating drugs.

11. (*1*) In Burma, the cultivation of hemp and the preparation of intoxicating drugs are prohibited except under, and in accordance with, a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) In the other territories to which this Act extends, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette, in respect of the whole or any part of the territories administered by it,

(*a*) prohibit, absolutely or except under, and subject to the conditions of, a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may from time to time appoint in this behalf, the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production or preparation of intoxicating drugs from the hemp plant so cultivated, and place the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production or preparation and storage of such intoxicating drugs as aforesaid under such supervision as may be deemed necessary to secure payment of the duty (if any) imposed under this Act;

(*b*) restrict and regulate in such manner as may be prescribed the collection by any person of the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant and the preparation of intoxicating drugs from the spontaneous growth so collected; and

(*c*) prohibit, absolutely or otherwise than by certain specified routes, the importation of intoxicating drugs.

(*3*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by a like notification, withdraw or vary any prohibition, restriction or regulation imposed under sub-section (*2*).

Duty on cultivation of hemp and intoxicating drugs.

11A. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time by notification in the local official Gazette,—

(*a*) impose such duty, not exceeding one hundred rupees per acre, as it may think fit, on the cultivation of hemp;

(*b*) impose such duty, not exceeding twenty rupees per ser, as it may think fit on intoxicating drugs produced or prepared in, or imported into, or exported from, or transported from place to place within, any of the territories to which this Act extends, or any part thereof; and

may, in like manner, alter or abolish any duty imposed under this section.

Establishment of bonded and other warehouses and levy of duty on intoxicating drugs on issue therefrom.

11B. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time, establish bonded or other warehouses for the storage of intoxicating drugs and direct that, subject to such conditions (if any) as it may, from time to time, impose, the levy of the duty (if any) payable under section 11A on intoxicating drugs stored in such warehouses shall be postponed until such time as may by rule be fixed in this behalf.

Possession of intoxicating drugs.

11C. (*1*) In Burma no person shall have in his possession any intoxicating drugs except under, and in accordance with the terms of, a general exemption granted by the Local Government, or a license granted by such officer as the Local Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) In the other territories to which this Act extends, no person shall have in his possession any larger quantity of any intoxicating drugs than that specified in section 3, clause (*k*), in respect of such drugs unless he is permitted to collect, cultivate, manufacture or sell the same.

Power for Local Government to make rules.

11D. The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, from time to time,

by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules consistent with this Act,—

(*a*) to regulate the time, place and manner of payment of the duties (if any) imposed under section 11A,

(*b*) to carry into effect the provisions of section 11, section 11B and section 11C, or any of them, and

(*c*) generally, to carry into effect the provisions of this Chapter.

Power for chief Revenue-authority to regulate the possession or transport of intoxicating drugs for supply to vendors.

11E. The Chief Revenue-authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, from time to time, make rules to regulate the grant of licenses or passes to persons possessing or transporting intoxicating drugs for the supply of the licensed vendors of such drugs."

Amendment of section 13, Act XXII, 1881.

5. In section 13 of the said Act, for the words "power hereinafter conferred" the words "powers conferred by this Act" shall be substituted.

Repeal of part of section 20, Act XXII, 1881.

6. In section 20 of the said Act the words from "and the grant" to the end of the section are repealed.

Substitution of new heading to Chapter IV, Act XXII, 1881.

7. For the heading to Chapter IV of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"POSSESSION OF SPIRIT AND FERMENTED LIQUOR."

Repeal of section 22, Act XXII, 1881.

8. Section 22 of the said Act is repealed.

Substitution of new heading to Chapter V, Act XXII, 1881.

9. For the heading to Chapter V of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"IMPORT OF SPIRIT AND FERMENTED LIQUOR."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 23 A, Act XXII, 1881.

10. (*1*) In section 23A of the said Act the words "or intoxicating drug" are repealed.

(*2*) To the same section the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"When any duty is imposed under this section, the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe the time, place and manner of payment of the same."

A repeal of part of section 36, clause (*d*), Act XXII, 1881.

11. In section 36, clause (*d*), of the said Act, the words "or intoxicating drug," wherever they occur, are repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 38, Act XXII, 1881.

12. For section 38 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

For illegally cultivating or collecting the spontaneous growth of hemp, or preparing, possessing, importing, exporting or transporting intoxicating drugs.

"38. (*1*) Any person, who in contravention of any provision of Chapter IIA or any rule thereunder, or without payment of such duty (if any) as may for the time being be payable in pursuance of a notification under section 11 A,

(*a*) cultivates hemp, or

(*b*) collects the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant, or

(*c*) prepares any intoxicating drug, or

(*d*) possesses any intoxicating drug, or

(*e*) imports, exports or transports any intoxicating drug,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any intoxicating drug in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessel containing the same and any animals and conveyances used in carrying it, shall be liable to confiscation."

Amendment of section 41, Act XXII, 1881.

13. In section 41 of the said Act, for the words and figures "liquor or drug, in contravention of section 21 or section 22," the words and figures "or liquor, in contravention of section 21," shall be substituted, and for the words "liquor or drug", where they next occur, the words "or liquor" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to amend the Excise Act (XXII of 1881) so as to enable the Government to tax and regulate the traffic in hemp drugs in accordance with the recommendations of the Hemp Drugs Commission in so far as they have been approved by the Government of India.

2. It is proposed by sections 3 and 4 of the Bill to substitute for section 11 of the Act a separate chapter, in which are brought together, in an amended and amplified form, those provisions which have special reference to the cultivation of the hemp plant and traffic in intoxicating drugs. In this chapter power is taken to prohibit, absolutely or except under license, the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production of intoxicating drugs or to restrict and regulate the collection of the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant. Power is also taken to impose locally an acreage duty on cultivation and a duty on the preparation, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating drugs. The Government is at the same time empowered to prohibit, absolutely or otherwise than by prescribed routes, the importation of intoxicating drugs, and to establish bonded or other warehouses for the storage of such drugs, postponing until such time as may be fixed by rule the levy of the duty (if any) payable on them when so stored. Provision is further made for the framing of rules for regulating the time and place of payment of duty and, generally, for carrying out the provisions above referred to.

3. The remaining sections purport to make merely consequential amendments, principally with the object of collecting as much as possible in one place the provisions of the Act affecting the production, possession, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating drugs. It will be observed that the form used throughout is permissive.

J. WESTLAND.

The 14th January 1896.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1896, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

NO. 6 OF 1896.

THE COTTON DUTIES BILL, 1896.

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THE SCHEDULE.

DUTIES PAYABLE ON CERTAIN COTTON GOODS.

A Bill to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, and to impose certain duties on cotton goods; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XVII of 1894.

Preliminary.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Duties Act, 1896.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. (1) The Cotton Duties Act, 1894, is hereby repealed. XVII of

(2) But all the provisions in respect of drawback contained in sections 17 to 24 of that Act shall be deemed to be in force in respect of all duty paid thereunder, and all sums recoverable, liabilities incurred, officers appointed or authorised, warehouses licensed and rules and directions made under that Act shall, so far as may be, be deemed respectively to be recoverable, and to have been incurred, appointed or authorised, licensed and made under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "the Principal Act" means the Sea Customs Act, 1878: VIII of

(2) "Chief Customs Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Board of Revenue; in the Presidency of Bombay outside Sind, the Commissioner of Customs; in Sind, the Commissioner; in the Punjab and Burma, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(3) "Collector" means—

(a) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, the Collector of Customs, and

(b) in any other place, the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and includes

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(Preliminary.—Section 4. Part I.—Excise.—Sections 5-8.)

(*c*) every officer for the time being duly authorised by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Act :

(*4*) "cotton yarn" or "yarn" means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres :

(*5*) "cotton goods" or "goods" includes all tissues and other articles (except yarn and thread), woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured, wholly or partly, from cotton yarn :

(*6*) "mill" means any building or place where cotton goods are woven, knitted or otherwise manufactured by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour, and includes every part of such building or place :

(*7*) "warehouse" means a place licensed for the storage of goods under this Act, and includes every public or private warehouse duly appointed or licensed under section 15 or 16 of the Principal Act, or under section 2 of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887 :

f 1887.

(*8*) "customs port," "foreign port," "vessel" and "master" have respectively the meanings defined for them in the Principal Act.

Performance of duties of Customs-officers by subordinate officers.

4. The officers subordinate to a Collector shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise so direct, for the purposes of this Act perform the duties imposed and exercise the powers conferred upon officers of Customs under the Principal Act.

PART I.

EXCISE.

Application of Principal Act.

Modifications to be made in Principal Act as applied to this Part.

5. In the application of the Principal Act or any particular section or sections thereof to this Part the following modifications shall be made therein, namely :—

(*a*) "the owner of the goods" shall include the managing agent or other principal officer of a mill ;

(*b*) for "the bill-of-entry" or "shipping-bill" shall be substituted "the return required by this Act" ;

(*c*) every reference to a warehouse, or warehousing, shall be construed as referring to a "warehouse" as hereinbefore defined.

Duties.

Imposition of duties on cotton goods produced in British Indian mills.

6. There shall be levied and collected at every mill in British India, upon all cotton goods produced in such mill—

(*a*) in the case of the goods specified in the Schedule to this Act, a duty at the rate specified in that Schedule :

(*b*) in the case of all other goods, a duty at the rate of 3½ per centum on the value of such goods.

Explanation.—Goods are said to be produced within the meaning of this section when they are issued out of the premises of the mill.

Power to Governor General in Council to fix tariff values of such goods.

7. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of all such goods as aforesaid or of any particular description or descriptions thereof, and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

(*2*) Such tariff value shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the "real value" of the goods to which it applies, but save as aforesaid all goods shall be assessed under this Act at their real value.

(*3*) For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—

(*a*) the wholesale cash price, less trade discount for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and place of production, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of the amount of the duties payable on the production thereof ;

(*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction, except as aforesaid.

Delivery of half-monthly returns of goods produced by mill-owners.

8. (*1*) The owner of every mill shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector, twice during each month, first for the period from the first to the fifteenth day of the month inclusive, and again for the period from the sixteenth to the last day of the month inclusive, a return of all the cotton goods produced at his mill during the period to which the return relates ; and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such return at the foot thereof.

(*2*) Unless otherwise prescribed by any rules under this Act, every such return shall state for each description of goods the quantity produced during the period to which the return relates, and the real value of such goods.

(*3*) Every such return shall also contain such further information and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

(*4*) Each return shall be delivered to the Collector or posted to his address within three working days, and at most within seven days, of the period to which it relates ; and the first of

The Cotton Duties Bill, 1896.

(Part I.—Excise.—Sections 9-17.)

such returns shall be made for the period ending the fifteenth day of February, 1896, and shall include all goods produced since the commencement of this Act.

Explanation :—"Working day" in this sub-section means every day except a public holiday as defined in section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. XVI of 1881.

9. (*1*) The Collector shall assess the duties payable in respect of the period to which the return relates, and unless the amount thereof is immediately tendered shall cause a notice, in such form as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act, to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

Assessment of duty and notice requiring payment.

(*2*) A notice under sub-section (*1*) may be served on the owner of a mill by delivering or tendering to him or his agent at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice, or, if this cannot be conveniently done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the mill.

10. Sections 31 to 34, 37, and 39 to 41, all inclusive, of the Principal Act, shall apply to the assessment and recovery of the duties imposed by this Act:

Application of certain sections of Principal Act to assessment and recovery of duties under this Act.

Provided that the rate of duty and the tariff valuation applicable to any goods which have not been warehoused as hereinafter provided shall be those in force at the time when the goods were produced, and not when the return was delivered as provided by the said section 37.

11. (*1*) If any duty payable under this Act is not paid within the time fixed by any such notice as aforesaid for the payment thereof, the Collector may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty so unpaid, which he shall, in his discretion, think it reasonable to require.

Recovery of unpaid duty.

(*2*) All sums recoverable under sub-section (*1*) shall be recovered in the manner provided in Act II of 1886, section 30, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*3*), with respect to the sums therein referred to.

Warehousing.

12. (*1*) The Chief Customs Authority may from time to time license any room or place as a warehouse for the storage of cotton goods, and for the purposes of this Act every such room or place shall be deemed to be a warehouse and to have been duly licensed under the Principal Act.

Licensing of warehouses for storage of goods and fees for same.

(*2*) There shall be payable in respect of every such warehouse such and the like licensing fees and other payments as may for the time being be payable in respect of a private warehouse licensed under the Principal Act :

Provided that the Chief Customs Authority may remit the whole or any part of such fees or other payments in respect of any particular warehouse.

13. (*1*) The owner of any mill may apply for leave to deposit in a warehouse any goods in respect of which duty has become leviable under section 6 but has not yet been assessed under section 9.

Permission to deposit goods in warehouses.

(*2*) Such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority.

14. All the provisions of Chapter XI of the Principal Act, so far as the same are applicable to imported goods of a similar description, shall apply to all goods in respect of which an application has been made under section 13.

Application to goods so deposited of provisions of Chapter XI of Principal Act.

15. When any goods have been deposited in a warehouse, the quantity and particulars thereof shall be specified as so deposited in the return made under section 8 for the period in which the goods were produced, or in a separate return for that same period, and the said goods shall be deducted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Exemption from assessment of goods so deposited.

Inspection.

16. (*1*) The Collector, or any officer duly appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill and to any part thereof.

Power to Collector to inspect mills and take copies of records and accounts.

(*2*) Any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records, and accounts of any mill, and take copies of, or extracts from, all or any of the said records or accounts, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules thereunder.

17. (*1*) All such copies and extracts, and all other information acquired by any such officer on the inspection of any mill or warehouse, shall be regarded as strictly confidential, and shall be deemed to be official secrets.

Information acquired to be deemed official secrets within meaning of Act XV, 1889.

(*2*) If any such officer shall disclose to any person other than a superior officer any such official secret as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Customs Authority, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889. XV of 1889.

(*3*) The restriction imposed by section 5 of the last-mentioned Act shall not apply to a

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prosecution for a breach of an official trust under this Act.

Export and Drawback.

Grant of certificate when dutiable goods are to be exported to foreign port.

18. If any dutiable goods are exported by sea to any foreign port before the return in respect of them has been delivered to the Collector under section 8, the owner of the mill in which they were produced may apply in writing to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment, who, on being satisfied that such goods have actually been shipped for export, shall issue a certificate stating the quantity and particulars of such goods and that they have actually been so shipped.

When certificate granted, goods to be exempt from duty.

19. When any certificate has been applied for under section 18, the quantity and particulars of the goods mentioned in the application shall be specified as so shipped in the return made under section 8 for any period not later than that in which they were shipped, and, if the Collector is satisfied that the said goods have been so shipped and that the conditions (if any) imposed by rules under this Act have been complied with, the said goods shall be deducted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Repayment of duty in case of certain cotton goods exported to foreign ports.

20. (1) When any cotton goods manufactured in a mill in British India are exported by sea from any customs port to any foreign port, the exporter may apply to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment for the repayment as drawback of any duty which may have been paid under this Act in respect of such goods.

(2) In every application made under sub-section (1) the applicant must state the description or descriptions of the goods in respect of which drawback is claimed, the mill at which the goods were produced, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which they were produced, and such further particulars, if any, as may be prescribed.

When such refunds may be granted.

21. (1) The drawback shall be allowed by the Collector if it is shown to his satisfaction that the goods in respect of which drawback is applied for have paid duty within twelve months of the date on which they are shipped for export, and that the conditions (if any) imposed by rules under this Act have been complied with.

(2) Drawback shall not cease to be admissible merely by reason of the goods in respect of which it is applied for having been bleached, dyed, coloured or printed after having been produced within the meaning of section 6.

Power to prohibit repayment of duty in case of exportation to certain ports.

22. (1) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit the payment of drawback on the exportation of cotton goods to any specified foreign ports.

(2) Any notification already made under section 22 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, shall be deemed to have been made under this section. XVII o

No repayment of duty to be granted in certain cases.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no drawback shall be allowed in respect of any cotton goods on which duty has been paid—

(a) when the goods are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(b) when the claim is for drawback amounting to less than five rupees in respect of any single shipment.

Application of sections 51 and 52 of Principal Act to claims under this Act.

24. Sections 51 and 52 of the Principal Act shall apply to every claim for drawback under this Act.

Offences and Penalties.

Punishments for offences.

25. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the second column thereof with reference to such offences respectively :—

1. Contravening any rule made under this Act.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
2. Concealing or attempting to conceal, or knowingly permitting or procuring to be concealed, any goods liable to duty under this Act with intent to evade payment of the duty or any part thereof.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and every person convicted of the offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods.
3. Omitting to make any return required by section 8 or refusing to sign or complete the same.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
4. Making and delivering any such return containing any statement not true to the best of the information and belief of the person making the same.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 199, for making a false statement in a declaration. XLV of
5. Altering or falsifying any record or book of account kept in the mill with the intention of defrauding the revenue.	The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 465, for the commission of forgery.
6. Omitting to keep samples as provided in section 28.	A penalty for each offence not exceeding two hundred rupees.
7. Omitting to keep such proper records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rule under this Act.	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees and a further penalty of twenty rupees for every day after the date of the conviction during which the offence is continued.
8. Omitting to make and deliver any return which by any rule under this Act ought to have been made and delivered.	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

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9. Intentionally obstructing any Collector or other officer in the exercise of any powers given under this Act.	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both.
10. If any goods in respect of which a certificate has been obtained under section 18, or any goods on the entry of which for export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported or are unshipped or relanded at any customs port, not having been duly relanded or discharged under the provisions of the Principal Act.	Such goods, together with any vessel used in the unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
11. If any goods are entered for drawback which are of less value than the drawback claimed.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
12. If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any mill and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13. If any goods are found in any mill in excess of the quantity entered in the return or not corresponding with the statement therein contained.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation or to be charged with such increased duty as the Chief Customs Authority may direct.
14. If when any cotton goods are passed by tale or by package any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered.	The person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to the Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector or other officer that the variance was accidental.
15. If any Collector or officer subordinate to a Collector does any act or is guilty of any omission in contravention of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder; or, with intent to cause injury or annoyance to any person, vexatiously and unnecessarily makes use of any power conferred upon him under this Act.	Such Collector or officer shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.
16. The offences described in the Principal Act, section 167, Schedule Nos. 41—53, both inclusive, in reference to warehousing of dutiable goods.	The penalties prescribed in the same Schedule in respect of such offences respectively.

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

26. All offences against this Act may be tried summarily by a District or Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class.

Application of section 168 of Principal Act to cases of confiscation under this Act.

27. Section 168 of the Principal Act shall apply to all cases of confiscation of goods under this Act.

Miscellaneous.

Samples of certain goods to be taken by mill-owners at time of manufacture and to be available for inspection.

28. (*1*) The owner of every mill shall, in the case of any goods other than those specified in the schedule to this Act, take a sample or samples of such goods, at the time of manufacturing the same, and shall preserve such samples for reference for at least six months after the said goods are produced.

(*2*) Such samples shall be at all times available for inspection by the Collector, or by any officer appointed under section 16; and an examination thereof shall, if the goods themselves cannot conveniently be examined, be deemed to be an examination of the goods within the meaning of section 31 of the Principal Act.

Power to Collector to take samples.

29. (*1*) The Collector or any officer appointed under section 16 may at any time take samples of any goods for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof, or for any other necessary purpose.

(*2*) Every such sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, or, at his option, sold by the Collector, and the proceeds accounted for to the owner.

Records and accounts to be kept by mill-owners.

30. The owner of every mill shall keep such records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

Mill-owners to make periodical returns of cotton yarn spun by machinery.

31. The owner of every mill or place where cotton yarn is spun by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour shall make periodical returns to the Collector of the quantity and description of all such yarns, in such form, with such particulars, and at such intervals, as may be prescribed by any rule under this Act.

Application of certain provisions of Principal Act to proceedings under this Act.

32. All the provisions of Chapter XVII of the Principal Act, except sections 169, 170, 177, 182, 184, 185, 187, 190, 191 and 193, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act.

Power to Local Government to reverse or modify orders under this Act.

33. The Local Government may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act, reverse or modify such decision or order.

Certain provisions of Principal Act to be incorporated in this Act.

34. The provisions of sections 198, 201, 204, 205 and 206 of the Principal Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in this Act.

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(Part I.—Excise.—Sections 35-36. Part II.—Inland Customs Duties.—Sections 37-38. Part III.—Transitory Provisions.—Sections 39-40.)

VIII of 1894. Application of section 10, Act VIII, 1894, to duties under this Act.

35. The provisions of section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, shall apply to duties on cotton goods imposed under this Act.

Power to Governor General in Council to make rules.

36. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules under this Act,—

(*a*) prescribing the form of any return required by or under this Act and the particulars to be contained therein respectively, and the manner in which the same is to be verified, and all such other conditions in respect thereof as may be necessary;

(*b*) requiring returns of yarns spun;

(*c*) prescribing the form of the notice to be issued by the Collector under section 9;

(*d*) regulating the inspection of mills, and the powers and duties of Collectors and other officers in respect thereof;

(*e*) regulating the provision of warehouses under this Act, and the deposit and discharge of goods therein and therefrom, and the powers and duties of the Collector in respect thereof;

(*f*) prescribing the records and books of account to be kept by owners of mills under this Act;

(*g*) prescribing the conditions under which alone exemption from duty and repayment as drawback shall be allowed under sections 19 and 21; and,

(*h*) generally, for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(*2*) The application of any such rule may be confined to any place or places specified therein.

PART II.

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Levy of duties on cotton goods passing into British India from foreign territory. VIII of 1894.

37. (*1*) Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, upon cotton goods passing into British India out of any territory declared, under the power hereinafter in this section conferred, to be foreign territory.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that any territory situated within or bordering on, but not forming part of, British India shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section, to be foreign territory.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit or restrict the bringing of cotton goods into British India from any such foreign territory, or prescribe the routes by which alone they may be brought.

(*4*) The provisions of section 19A of the Principal Act shall apply to all goods brought or attempted to be brought into British India in contravention of any such notification.

Application of provisions of Principal Act as to drawback to goods taxed under this Part.

38. The provisions of the Principal Act as to drawback on export shall apply to all goods upon which duty has been paid under this Part.

PART III.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

Drawback in respect of yarns in mills produced, purchased or imported before the 23rd January, 1896.

39. If any mill-owner has in his mill, at the commencement of this Act, any yarns which, before the twenty-third day of January, 1896,—

(*a*) were produced at his mill within the meaning of clause (*b*) of the Explanation to section 5 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, or XVII of 1894.

(*b*) were obtained by purchase or on account from another mill-owner, after having been produced by the latter, within the meaning of clause (*c*) of the said Explanation, or

(*c*) were imported and customs-duty paid thereon,

and have not before the commencement of this Act formed part of any goods produced within the meaning of this Act, he shall be entitled to receive, by way of deduction from the amount of duty payable in respect of any goods produced out of such yarns at any time within three months after the passing of this Act, an amount not exceeding the duty which he may shew to the satisfaction of the Collector to have been paid upon such yarns, under the operation of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, or the Indian Tariff Act, 1894: VIII of 1894.

Provided that the said yarns shall not have been used solely for borders.

Mode of making claims for drawback under section 39.

40. (*1*) Any mill-owner who intends to claim drawback under section 39 shall within a week after the passing of this Act deliver to the Collector a full statement showing,—

with respect to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the said section, the quantity and count of yarn and the monthly returns in which they were included;

with respect to clause (*c*) of the said section, the quantity and count of yarn and the date and particulars of the payment of import duty thereon.

(*2*) Such statement shall be subscribed and verified by the mill-owner, and the Collector

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(The Schedule.—Duties payable on certain Cotton Goods.)

may, by inspection or otherwise, satisfy himself of its correctness.

(3) No deduction shall be allowed under section 39 unless the yarns in respect of which deduction is claimed have been included in the statement prepared under this section.

1894. Return of yarn as under section 7, Act XVII, 1894, to be delivered in February, 1896, but no duty leviable on yarn produced on or after the 23rd January, 1896.

41. The return of yarn prescribed by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, which would, but for the repeal of the said Act, become due for delivery to the Collector on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1896, shall be prepared and delivered as if the said Act were still in force; but no duty shall be assessed or collected in respect of any yarn produced on or after the twenty third day of January, 1896.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 6.)

DUTIES PAYABLE ON CERTAIN COTTON GOODS.

Description of Goods.		Duty in annas per pound avoirdupois.
Chadars, Dhutis, Drills and Jeans, T-cloths, Domestics, and Sheetings	not containing any yarn of counts above No. 30.	0·2625
Shirtings and Long-cloths . . .		0·28
Madapollams and Printers . . .		0·315
Jacconets and Flannelettes . . .		0·3675

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to amend the levy of the excise-duties on Cotton Manufactures in India so as to make them more precisely equivalent to those levied upon imported Cotton Goods.

The 22nd January, 1896.

J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd January, 1896, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 7 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal Schedules II to V, both inclusive, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as amended by Act XVI of 1894, and to substitute other Schedules for them; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VIII of 1894.

Substitution of new Schedules for Schedules II to V, Act VIII, 1894, as amended by Act XVI, 1894.

For Schedules II to V, both inclusive, appended to the said Indian Tariff Act, 1894, as so amended, the Schedules appended to this Act shall be substituted. VIII of 1894.

SCHEDULE II.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores,

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.

of 1878.

Names of Articles.	Duty. R	a.
1. Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	50	0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each . .	30	0
3. Pistols, for each	15	0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each . .	10	0
5. Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	8	0
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each . . .	5	0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry . .	2	8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each .	10	0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each . . .	2	8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely :—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform ;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* ; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

	Tariff valuation. R a.	Rate of duty.
11. Gunpowder, all sorts	*ad valorem.*	10 per cent.
12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores . .	"	10 per cent.

SCHEDULE III.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT AND SALTED FISH.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			R a.
1	LIQUORS— Ale, beer and porter . . . . Cider and other fermented liquors . .	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	0 1
	Liqueurs	" " .	6 0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption . . . . . Spirit when used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent of spirit of the strength of London proof	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of twenty per cent and upwards	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles . .	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	8 0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	6 0 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	2 8
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit .	" " .	1 0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		
2	OPIUM, not covered by a Government pass .	ser of 80 tolas . . .	24 0
3	SALT	Indian maund of 82⅞ lb avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise-duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82⅞ lb avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding twelve annas, as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		R a.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt.	70 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	"	48 0	"
	" in the shell	"	15 8	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	12 0	"
	Cocoanuts	thousand	35 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt.	11 0	"
	Currants, European, in cases	"	10 0	"
	" " in cans	"	22 0	"
	" Persian	"	14 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	5 8	"
	" wet "	"	4 0	"
	" " in pots and boxes	"	8 8	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	8 0	"
	Garlic	"	5 0	"
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	32 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	"	20 0	"
	Raisins, black	"	10 0	"
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf and Red Sea	"	15 0	"
	" Munakka, " " "	"	9 0	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Walnuts	cwt.	10 0	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem*	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND ÆRATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon in canvas and cans, jowls and cheeks	lb	0 14	"
	Beef and Pork	tierce of 3 cwt.	100 0	"
		barrel of 2 cwt.	75 0	"
	Biche de mer	cwt.	50 0	"
	Butter	lb	1 0	"
	Cheese	"	0 14	"
	China preserves	box of six jars	5 8	"
	" fruit preserves, dry candied	lb	0 5	"
	Cocum	cwt.	5 0	"
	Fish-maws	"	100 0	"
	Flour	barrel or sack of 200lb	20 0	"
	Ghi	cwt.	40 0	"
	Groceries not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Pork hams	lb	0 14	"
	Sago	cwt.	8 8	"
	Shark-fins	"	40 0	"
	Singally and sozille	"	25 0	"
	Tapioca	"	9 8	"
	Vinegar, European, in wood	Imperial gallon	1 0	"
	" Persian	"	1 8	"
	" country	"	0 6	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries	...	*ad valorem*	"
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt.	17 0	"
	" —in the husk	thousand	2 0	"
	" —all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Cardamoms, Ceylon	cwt.	150 0	"
	Chillies, dry	"	11 0	"
	Cloves	"	20 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	4 0	"
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	8 8	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—*contd.*		R a	
7	SPICES—*contd.*			
	Ginger, dry	cwt.	16 0	Five per cent.
	Mace	℔	1 8	„
	Nutmegs	„	1 0	„
	„ in shell	„	0 8	„
	Pepper, black	cwt.	16 0	„
	„ long	„	7 0	„
	„ white	„	30 0	„
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem*	„
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt.	20 0	„
	„ loaf	„	21 0	„
	„ crystallised, beet	„	13 0	„
	„ „ and soft, from China	„	13 0	„
	„ „ „ „ Mauritius	„	11 0	„
	„ soft or raw, other than from Mauritius or China	„	10 0	„
	„ all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	...	*ad valorem*	„
9	TEA, black	℔	0 8	„
	„ green	„	0 12	„
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	℔	0 2	„
	Alkali, country (sajji-khár)	cwt.	1 8	„
	Alum	„	5 0	„
	Arsenic	„	21 8	„
	„ China mansil	„	17 0	„
	Bicarbonate of soda	„	7 0	„
	Copperas, green	„	3 0	„
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, and including detonators and blasting fuse	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	37 0	„
	Sulphate of copper	„	15 8	„
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	„	6 0	„
	„ („), roll	„	5 12	„
	„ („), rough	„	4 8	„
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax	...	*ad valorem*	„
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt.	14 0	„
	„ Socotra	„	30 0	„
	Aloe-wood	℔	6 0	„
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	65 0	„
	„ coarse (hingra)	„	21 0	„
	Atáry, Persian	„	15 0	„
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	℔	0 4	„
	Brimstone (amalsára)	cwt.	50 0	„
	Calumba or Colombo root	„	7 0	„
	Camphor, Bhimsaini (barás)	℔	70 0	„
	„ refined, cake	„	1 4	„
	„ crude, in powder	„	0 12	„
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	22 0	„
	China root (chobchini), rough	„	8 0	„
	„ „ („), scraped	„	17 8	„
	Cubebs	„	25 8	„
	Galangal, China	„	7 0	„
	Pellitory (akalkára)	„	40 0	„
	Peppermint crystals, from China and Japan	℔	11 8	„
	Quinine and other alkaloids of chinchona	...	...	Free.
	Salep	cwt.	80 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	„	4 0	„
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes)	„	54 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—*contd.*		R a.	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—*contd.*			
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	Free.
	" manufactured	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III)	...	"	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 7	"
	" " " 50 "	"	1 10	"
	" " " 60 "	"	1 15	"
	" " " 70 "	"	2 2	"
	" " " 80 "	"	2 8	"
	" " " 100 "	"	2 12	"
	" " liquid, 10 "	"	0 5	"
	" " " 16 "	"	0 8	"
	" " " 20 "	"	0 10	"
	Aniline " " indigo blue	"	0 9	"
	" " dry	"	1 8	"
	Avar bark	cwt.	4 8	"
	Buzgand (gulpista)	"	27 0	"
	Cochineal	lb	1 2	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	cwt.	4 0	"
	" Persian	"	35 0	"
	Madder or manjit	"	7 0	"
	Orchilla weed	"	5 0	"
	Sappan wood and root	"	5 8	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, except water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt, all of which are free	...	*ad valorem*	"
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts " (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for— (*a*) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sewing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market; (*b*) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals; (*c*) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine; (*d*) the milling of rice; (*e*) the manufacture of tea in all its stages, from the drying of the leaf to its packing for the market inclusive;	...	...	Free.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*		R a.	
14	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for—(*contd.*) (*f*) the pulping of coffee; (*g*) printing presses; (*h*) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals; (*i*) railway workshops; (*j*) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils; (*k*) the crushing of bones and bricks; (*l*) the manufacture of lac; (*m*) potteries; (*n*) sawmills; (*o*) agriculture, mining, navigation, dredging and pumping; (*p*) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specify; Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. *Note.*—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.	...	...	Free.
	MACHINERY and component parts thereof not included in the foregoing exemptions	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, beads, ghungri, China	thousand	0 12	"
	" foil or dánkpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	1 4	"
	" " " coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	"	1 12	"
	" old	cwt.	26 0	"
	" sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	"	100 0	"
	" wire	lb	0 7	"
	" all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Copper, Australian	cwt.	40 0	"
	" bolt	"	50 0	"
	" brazier's and sheets	"	45 0	"
	" China cash	"	30 0	"
	" Japan	"	39 0	"
	" nails and composition nails	"	50 0	"
	" old	"	33 0	"
	" pigs and slabs	"	38 0	"
	" sheathing, plate, and raised bottoms	"	48 0	"
	" tiles, ingots, cakes, and bricks	"	40 0	"
	" China, white copper-ware	lb	1 2	"
	" foil or dánkpana, white, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	hundred leaves	2 6	"
	" foil or dánkpana, coloured, 10½ in. × 4½ in.	"	3 3	"
	" wire, including wire of phosphor-bronze	lb	0 9	"
	" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	Gold leaf, European	hundred leaves	3 4	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	" angle, T, and channel	ton	110 0	"
	" angle and T (if galvanised)	"	160 0	"
	" " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" bar, plate, and sheet, Lowmoor	ton	310 0	"
	" bar, of any kind not specified in this number	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*contd.*			
			R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Iron, flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch	ton	94 0	One per cent.
	„ flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch (if galvanised)	„	150 0	„
	„ flat, square, and bolt, including Scotch (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ hoop, plate, and sheet, other than Swedish	ton	122 0	„
	„ nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	10 0	„
	„ nails, clasp	„	17 0	„
	„ nails, other sorts, including galvanised	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nail-rod	ton	104 0	„
	„ nuts and bolts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ old	cwt.	2 8	„
	„ pig	ton	60 0	„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ plate (if galvanised)	ton	200 0	„
	„ plates, tinned	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes)	...	„	„
	„ rice bowls	set of ten	6 0	„
	„ „ „	set of six	3 0	„
	„ „ „ not in sets	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rivets and washers	cwt.	10 0	„
	„ „ „ „ (if galvanised)	„	15 0	„
	„ „ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ rod, round, other than Swedish, under half an inch in diameter	ton	105 0	„
	„ sheets and ridging, galvanised	cwt.	10 0	„
	„ „ „ tinned	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ Swedish, flat, square, and bolt	ton	142 0	„
	„ „ nail-rod	„	142 0	„
	„ „ round rod, under half an inch in diameter	„	160 0	„
	„ wire, including fencing-wire and wire-rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	„	Five per cent.
	Lametta	...	„	„
	Lead, ore, galena	cwt.	12 0	„
	„ pig	„	10 0	„
	„ pipes	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ sheets	cwt.	12 0	„
	„ „ for tea-chests	...	...	Free.
	Orsidue and brass leaves, European	℔	1 0	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China	„	0 12	„
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts	cwt.	40 0	„
	Patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and bolts, old	„	27 0	„
	Quicksilver	℔	1 8	„
	Shot, bird	cwt.	16 0	„
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	„	One per cent.
	„ bar and blooms	...	„	„
	„ basic, all sorts (other than galvanised or tinned basic steel sheets)	ton	100 0	„
	„ basic, sheets (if galvanised)	„	210 0	„
	„ „ „ (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridgeworks, and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	„	„
	„ cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this No.	...	„	„
	„ hoops	ton	145 0	„
	„ nails	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ nuts and bolts and nail-rods	...	„	„
	„ old	ton	60 0	„
	„ pipes and tubes	...	*ad valorem*	„
	„ plates and sheets	ton	130 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—*concld.*			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*concld.*		*R a.*	
	Steel, plates and sheets, other than basic (if galvanised)	ton	220 0	One per cent.
	" plates and sheets, other than basic (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" rails, chairs, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 93, also spikes (commonly known as dogspikes)	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers	ton	220 0	"
	" " " (if galvanised)	"	320 0	"
	" " " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" T-bars	ton	105 0	"
	" " (if galvanised)	"	180 0	"
	" " (if tinned)	...	*ad valorem*	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" wire-rope	...	"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt.	72 0	"
	" foil, China	℔	0 12	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	cwt.	20 0	"
	" " plates and other shapes, soft	"	18 0	"
	" " plates and other shapes, hard	"	13 0	"
	" " sheet or sheathing	"	19 0	"
	" " all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"
	Oils.			
16	OILS—			
	Cajeputi	quart	1 4	"
	Cassia	℔	2 8	"
	Cocoanut	cwt.	16 0	"
	Earthnut	"	16 0	"
	Grass	℔	1 12	"
	Jinjili or til	cwt.	16 0	"
	Linseed, European	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	Otto of sorts	ounce	15 0	"
	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	" which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Sandalwood	℔	7 0	"
	Whale (except spermaceti) and fish	cwt.	15 0	"
	Wood	"	25 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	AMBER, AND ARTICLES MADE OF AMBER, including imitation amber	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
18	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 44) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 70) and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
19	ART, WORKS OF, except statuary and pictures intended to be put up in a public place, which are free	...	„	„
20	ASBESTOS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF ASBESTOS not otherwise described	...	„	„
21	BAGS, CASKS, BOXES, and other packages, empty, of all kinds	...	„	„
22	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.
23	BEADS, of all materials except glass, for which see No. 58, and brass, for which see No. 15.			
	Beads, China, Ankdána	133⅓ lb	35 0	Five per cent.
	„ „ Dagri	„	30 0	„
	„ „ Gadgadia	„	24 0	„
	„ „ Kamrakhi	„	32 0	„
	„ „ Lálri	„	44 0	„
	„ „ Naksi	„	38 0	„
	„ „ Pakhaváji	„	30 0	„
	„ „ Sulemáni	„	34 0	„
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
24	BELTING of cotton, leather, or other material, for driving machinery	...	...	Free.
25	BONE, INCLUDING WHALEBONE, articles made of	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
26	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	Free.
27	BRISTLES AND FIBRE for brushes and brooms	...	...	„
28	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
29	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	„	„
30	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	„	„
31	CANDLES, paraffin	lb	0 6	„
	„ spermaceti	„	0 7	„
	„ wax	„	1 0	„
	„ all other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
32	CANES AND RATTANS, ARTICLES MADE OF CANE OR RATTAN, AND BASKET WORK—			
	Canes, Malacca	dozen	5 0	„
	Rattans	cwt.	10 0	„
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
33	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, Bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof	...	„	„
34	CASES (EMPTY) for spectacles, opera-glasses, jewellery, and other articles	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		*R a.*	
35	CELLULOID, ARTICLES MADE OF, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
36	CHALK, common	...	"	"
	" French, knife and plate powder, Bath bricks, emery powder, and whiting . . .	...	"	"
37	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 47)	...	"	"
38	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	"	"
39	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
40	COIR AND ARTICLES MADE OF COIR, EXCEPT CABLES AND ROPE (for which see No. 42)—			
	Yarn of all kinds	cwt.	9 0	Five per cent.
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
41	CORAL, real	...	"	"
42	CORDAGE, ROPE, and Twine made of any vegetable fibre—			
	Coir, cables, tarred	cwt.	17 0	"
	" rope	"	10 0	"
	Cordage, hemp, European	"	25 0	"
	" " Manila	"	28 0	"
	Twine, sail, European	lb	0 9	"
	All other sorts of cordage, rope, and twine .	...	*ad valorem*	"
43	CORK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF CORK—			
	Bottle-corks	gross	1 8	"
	Vial corks	"	0 8	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
44	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	" raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" Sewing thread	...	...	"
	" Piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described—			
	Grey (unbleached)—			*Annas.*
	Chadars, Dhutis, Drills and Jeans, T-cloths, Domestics, and Sheetings . . . (not containing any yarn of counts above No. 30.)	lb	...	0·2625
	Shirtings and Long-cloths . . . (not containing any yarn of counts above No. 30.)	"	...	0·28
	Madapollams and Printers . . . . (not containing any yarn of counts above No. 30.)	"	...	0·315
	Jacconets and Flannelettes . . . (not containing any yarn of counts above No. 30.)	"	...	0·3675
	All other sorts of grey (unbleached) goods	...	*ad valorem*	Three and one-half per cent.
	White (bleached) all sorts	...	"	"
	Coloured or dyed, and printed, all sorts	...	"	"
45	DISINFECTING AND DEODORISING FLUID AND POWDER	...	"	Five per cent.

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
46	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
47	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 29), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
48	EGGS, ostrich and other, not mounted	...	„	„
49	EMERY PAPER AND CLOTH, AND SAND-PAPER	...	„	„
50	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	„	„
51	FEATHERS, including bird-skins	...	„	„
52	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	„	„
53	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	„	„
54	FLOWERS, ARTIFICIAL, not otherwise described	...	„	„
55	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	„	„
56	FUR, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FUR, not otherwise described	...	„	„
57	GELATINE	...	„	„
58	GLASS, GLASS-WARE, AND FALSE PEARLS—			
	Glass, China, all colours	133⅓ ℔	32 0	„
	„ crown, coloured	100 superficial feet	15 0	„
	„ „ of sizes	„	6 0	„
	Pearls, false, bájria	lákh	3 0	„
	„ „ boria	thousand	0 10	„
	„ „ jauria	lákh	6 0	„
	„ „ lolakh	thousand	0 8	„
	„ „ nathia	„	0 3	„
	„ „ táchia	„	0 8	„
	„ „ wattanah	lákh	10 0	„
	All other sorts of glass and manufactures of glass, including false pearls and glass beads	...	*ad valorem*	„
59	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt.	70 0	„
	Cutch and gambier	„	20 0	„
	Gamboge	℔	1 4	„
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	15 0	„
	„ Arabic	„	18 0	„
	„ Bdellium (common gum)	„	8 0	„
	„ Benjamin	„	40 0	„
	„ Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	„	16 0	„
	„ Olibanum or frankincense	„	11 0	„
	„ Persian (false)	„	11 0	„
	„ Kino	„	10 0	„
	Myrrh	„	33 0	„
	Rosin	„	6 0	„
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem*	„
60	HAIR of all kinds, and articles made of hair	...	„	„
61	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom (except cordage, rope, and twine, for which see No. 42)	...	„	„
62	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—			
	Hides, border	each	33 0	„
	„ buffalo	score	70 0	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		R a.	
62	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free)—*contd.*			
	Hides, cow	score	60 0	Five per cent.
	Skins, including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions	...	*ad valorem*	„
63	HORN	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
64	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof—			
	Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Type-writers, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, which are free	...	„	„
65	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—			
	Unmanufactured—			
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350 0	„
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres and points each weighing 10lb and over	„	800 0	„
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres and points each weighing less than 10lb	„	680 0	„
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres and points)	„	525 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb	„	200 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3lb and under 4lb	„	185 0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3lb	„	135 0	„
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	*ad valorem*	„
66	JET, ARTICLES MADE OF	...	„	„
67	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—			
	Silverware, plain } other than European	tola	1 0	„
	„ embossed or chased } other than European	„	1 4	„
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	„
68	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	„ articles made of, except second hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
69	LAC, all sorts, and articles made of lac	...	„	„
70	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery	...	„	„
71	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
72	MARINE AND NAVAL STORES, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
73	MATCHES, all sorts	...	„	„
74	MATS AND MATTING—			
	Floor-matting, China and Singapore, of all sorts	hundred	60 0	„
	All other sorts, except coir-matting (for which see No. 40)	...	*ad valorem*	„
75	MICA AND TALC, and articles made therefrom	...	„	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		*R a.*	
76	MINERALS NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
77	MODELS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS	...	„	„
78	MOULDERS' BLACKING AND SAND	...	„	„
79	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	Free.
80	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
81	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—			
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	cwt.	1 8	„
	Paints, composition	„	65 0	„
	„ patent driers	„	10 0	„
	Prussian blue, China	℔	0 8	„
	„ „ European	„	1 0	„
	Red lead	cwt.	14 0	„
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	2 0	„
	Verdigris	cwt.	70 0	„
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	95 0	„
	White lead	cwt.	16 0	„
	White zinc	„	25 0	„
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	*ad valorem*	„
82	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old news-papers for packing	...	„	„
	„ articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	„	„
83	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	35 0	„
	Kapurkachri (zedoary, China)	„	9 8	„
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	„	9 8	„
	Rose-flowers, dried	„	16 0	„
	Rose-water	Per carboy	5 0	„
		Per 100 flasks	32 0	„
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem*	„
84	PIPES and other implements used in the consumption of tobacco and other narcotics	...	„	„
85	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	„	„
	Dammer	cwt.	5 8	„
	Pitch, American and European	„	7 0	„
	„ coal	„	2 8	„
	Tar, American and European	„	6 0	„
	„ coal	„	3 0	„
	„ mineral	...	*ad valorem*	„
86	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
87	PLASTER OF PARIS, and articles made of plaster of Paris, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
88	PLUMBAGO, and articles made of plumbago	...	„	„
89	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset	...	...	Free.
90	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	„
91	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...	„

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*contd.*		*R a.*	
92	RAGS	...	...	Free.
93	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State under the suzerainty of Her Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specifically include therein	...	...	"
94	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt.	5 0	Five per cent.
	Cummin	"	24 0	"
	" black	"	24 0	"
	Linseed	"	7 8	"
	Methi	"	4 8	"
	Mustard, rape or sarson	"	6 0	"
	Poppy	"	8 8	"
	Quince, bihidána	"	60 0	"
	Sozirá	"	24 0	"
	Til or jinjili	"	7 0	"
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	"
95	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	hundred	7 0	"
	" white, live	"	8 0	"
	" " dead	"	4 0	"
	Cowras	"	0 10	"
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt.	3 8	"
	" Maldive	"	8 0	"
	" sankhla	"	70 0	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	4 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	"	45 0	"
	Nakhla	"	60 0	"
	Tortoise-shell	lb	10 0	"
	" nakh	"	4 0	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	"
96	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections .	...	...	Free.
97	SILK, AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Floss	lb	7 8	Five per cent.
	Piece-goods	...	*ad valorem*	"
	Raw silk—			
	Chéharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb	4 8	"
	Mathow	"	3 4	"
	Other kinds of China	"	6 8	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	1 4	"
	Panjam	"	2 0	"
	Persian	"	5 0	"
	Siam	"	3 0	"
	Produced from the tasar or other wild worm .	"	4 0	"
	Sewing thread, China	"	9 0	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem*	"
98	SIZING for cotton, paper, or any other material .	...	"	"
99	SOAP	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concld.*

GENERAL DUTIES—*concld.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—*concld.*		R a.	
100	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
101	SPONGE AND SPONGES	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
102	STARCH	...	"	"
103	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 82)	...	"	"
104	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	"	"
105	STRAW PLATTING, and articles made of straw, not otherwise described	...	"	"
106	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	cwt.	20 0	"
107	TEA-CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk.	...	...	Free.
108	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
109	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	"	"
110	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	"	"
111	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"
112	VULCANITE AND EBONITE, articles made of, not otherwise described	...	"	"
113	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	"	"
114	WAX, and articles made of wax, excluding candles (for which see No. 31)	...	"	"
115	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described.	...	"	"
116	WOOL, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
117	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	"	"

SCHEDULE V.—(EXPORT TARIFF.)

Name of Article.	Rate of duty.
RICE, husked or unhusked, including RICE-FLOUR, but not including RICE-BRAN and RICE-DUST, which are free.	Three annas per Indian maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lb avoirdupois weight.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to reduce the duties levied on imported Cotton Goods from five per cent. on their value to about three and a half per cent.

The opportunity is taken to re-enact the Tariff with amendments up to date.

The 22nd January, 1896. J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 6th February, 1896 :—

No. 8 of 1896.

A Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

XXVI of 1881.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 : It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Substitution of new section for section 72, Act XXVI of 1881.

1. For section 72 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely :—

"72. (*1*) A cheque must be presented for payment at the Bank upon which it is drawn—

(*a*) in order to charge the drawer within a reasonable time after its date or delivery to the payee or before the relation between the drawer and the banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer, whichever of these periods shall last expire;

(*b*) in order to charge any person except the drawer within a reasonable time after its delivery by such person."

Repeal of section 73, Act XXVI of 1881.

2. Section 73 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 84, Act XXVI of 1881.

3. For section 84 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby.

"84. (*1*) When the holder of a cheque fails to present it for payment within a reasonable time after its delivery to him, and the drawer or the person on whose account it is drawn had, at the time when it ought to have been presented in due course, a right as between him and the banker to have the cheque paid, and suffers actual damage from the delay in such presentment, he is thereby discharged from liability to the holder to the extent of such damage, that is to say, to the extent to which he is a creditor of the banker to a larger amount than he would have been had the cheque been paid.

(*2*) When the holder of a cheque in respect whereof the drawer has been wholly or partially released from liability under sub-section (*1*) is an indorsee thereof for valuable consideration, his indorser and all prior indorsers thereof are thereby, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, released from liability to him in respect of such consideration to the extent to which the drawer has been so released from liability as aforesaid.

(*3*) The holder of a cheque in respect whereof the drawer is released from liability under sub-section (*1*) shall, to the extent of such release, be a creditor, in lieu of the drawer, of the banker on whom the cheque is drawn, and shall be entitled to recover the amount from him."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER section 84 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881), when a cheque is not presented for payment within a reasonable time to the banker on whom it is drawn, and the drawer sustains loss or damage through the delay, the holder has no claim in respect of the cheque against the drawer, nor does the Act enable him to recover over as a creditor of the banker's estate. The object of this Bill is to assimilate the law of this country to the provisions of section 74 of the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1881 (45 & 46 Vict., cap. 61), by limiting the extent of the discharge of the drawer in such cases to the amount due on the cheque: provided that it does not exceed the balance which would have been available in the bank to meet it had it been presented in proper time, and by enabling the holder to prove against the estate of the banker for the sum he is precluded from recovering from the drawer. The opportunity has also been taken to afford similar protection to intermediate indorsers against loss or damage caused by delay in presentment on the part of their indorsees.

The 6th February, 1896. ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th February, 1896:—

No. 9 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

IX of 1890. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of section 7, Act IX, 1890.

1. In section 7, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), of the said Act, after the word "roads," in the second place in which it occurs, the words "lines of railway" shall be added.

Amendment of section 10, sub-section (2), Act IX, 1890.

2. In section 10, sub-section (*2*), of the said Act, for the latter part of the sub-section after the words "so far as may be" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"with the provisions of sections 11 to 15, both inclusive, sections 18 to 34, both inclusive, and sections 53 and 54 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the provisions of sections 51 and 52 of that Act shall apply to the award of compensation." I of 1894.

Amendment of section 59, sub-section (3), Act IX, 1890.

3. In section 59, sub-section (*3*), of the said Act, for "sub-section (*1*)" "sub-section (*2*)" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 73, sub-section (1), Act IX, 1890.

4. In section 73, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, before the word "camels" the word "mules," and before the word "sheep" the word "donkeys," shall be added.

Repeal of section 81, Act IX, 1890.

5. Section 81 of the said Act is repealed.

Amendment of section 114, Act IX, 1890.

6. In section 114 of the said Act, for the words "the return half" the words "any half," and for the words "the return journey" the words "the journey," shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 136, sub-section (1), Act IX, 1890.

7. In section 136, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after the word "Court" the words "or of any local authority or person having by law power to attach or distrain property or otherwise to cause property to be taken in execution" shall be added.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ON a representation made by certain river steamer companies it has been decided, in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to propose the repeal of section 81 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890) with a view to removing the inequality existing between such companies and railway administrations carrying passengers or goods on inland waters by vessels which are not "railways" within the meaning of section 3. The main object of this Bill is, by clause 5 thereof, to give effect to this decision; but the opportunity has been taken to make certain other amendments in the Act of an unimportant character.

2. As the word "roads" is not defined and might be held not to cover "lines of railway," it is deemed advisable to refer specifically to the latter in clause (*a*), sub-section (*1*), section 7 of the Act. The first clause in the Bill purports to make the necessary addition.

3. The slight amendments proposed in sections 10 and 59 of the Act seem to require no explanation.

4. Section 114 of the Act penalizes the fraudulent sale, or attempted sale, of the return half of a return ticket; but cases have been brought to notice in which similar fraud has been practised in respect of the first half of such a ticket, and clause 6 of the Bill aims at removing the defect.

5. Although section 136, sub-section (*1*), of the Act prevents the seizure, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, of certain railway property in execution of any decree or order of a Court, it does not prohibit distraint by municipal and such other bodies in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by various special laws. By the last clause of the Bill it is proposed to extend the provision referred to so as to cover such cases also.

The 8th February, 1896. ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th February, 1890:—

NO. 11 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

IX of 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition of new sections after section 69, Act IX, 1872.

1. After section 69 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely:—

Charge on immoveable property preserved from alienation by payment made by person interested.

"69A. If any such payment as is mentioned in the last foregoing section is made by a person possessing an interest in any immoveable property and is, by reason of the default of the person bound by law to make it, necessary for the purpose of preserving such property from alienation and has the effect of so preserving it, the person making the payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the property so preserved for reimbursement of the sum so paid, with interest at such rate as the Court may direct.

"Such charge shall have priority over all charges on, and rights in, such property, which would have been defeated if such alienation had taken effect, and shall be subject to all such charges and rights as would have remained unaffected notwithstanding such alienation.

Charge on immoveable property preserved by payment made by one of two or more persons jointly interested.

"69B. When two or more persons are jointly interested in any immoveable property, and one of such persons, in order to its preservation, makes any payment in respect thereof to which they are jointly and severally liable, or to which they ought by law or in equity to contribute either equally or in any definite proportions, the person making such payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the interest or respective interests of the other or others of them for reimbursement to him of the proportion or respective proportions of the sum so paid to the payment of which he or they respectively was or were so liable as aforesaid, together with interest thereon at such rate as the Court may direct.

Charge on immoveable property preserved by payment made at the request of person interested.

"69C. If any person, at the request, made in writing and signed by a person having an interest in any immoveable property, and in order to preserve such property from alienation, pays any charge or demand affecting such property which such last-mentioned person was bound by law to pay, the person making such payment shall be entitled to a charge on the property so preserved for reimbursement to him of the sum so paid, with interest thereon at such rate as the Court may direct.

The person entitled to such charge shall have the same priority in respect thereof as between himself and the other persons interested in such property, as the person whose charge or demand was so paid as aforesaid was entitled to at the time of such payment.

Suit to declare existence and extent of charge under three last foregoing sections.

"69D. Any person claiming to be entitled to a charge on any property under any of the three last foregoing sections may maintain a suit against the

owner of the property for a declaration of the existence and extent of such charge.

"69E. Nothing in sections 69A, 69B and 69C shall affect the right of the Government to sell an estate free from all encumbrances and charges under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue and other public demands, and, notwithstanding anything contained in the sections aforesaid, no charge of the nature therein described shall enure as against a *boná fide* transferee for value of immoveable property unless prior to the transfer to such transferee there has been registered in British India, under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents, either an agreement by the predecessor in title of such transferee acknowledging, or a certified copy of the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction declaring, the existence and extent of such charge:

Saving of right of Government to sell free of encumbrances.

Provided that, notwithstanding such registration, no such charge shall be valid as against a *boná fide* transferee for value of the property who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that at the time when he parted with his purchase-money he was in fact ignorant of the existence of the charge and could not by reasonable diligence have discovered its existence.

Explanation.—In the construction of this section 'purchase-money' shall include any valuable consideration given for the transfer of the property in question."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill aims at the incorporation into the law of British India of provisions, founded upon the old rule of equity adopted by the English and Irish Courts, which will enable persons making payments with the object and effect of preserving immoveable property from alienation to acquire in certain circumstances a lien or charge on such property in respect of the payments so made.

2. Section 69 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, provides that a person interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and making payment in the default of such other, is entitled to be reimbursed by him. Thus the person making the payment is given, under the circumstances indicated by the section, a right of recovery against the person on whose behalf the payment has been made, but no right as against the property preserved by the payment is here conferred. The question of the expediency of undertaking legislation in order to give such a right of recovery has come before the Government of India in connection with the divergent rulings of the several High Courts in cases in which the nature and extent of liens created by payments of this kind came under consideration. Full Benches of the Calcutta and Allahabad Courts have held that there is no general rule of equity to the effect that, whoever, having an interest in an estate, makes a payment in order to save it, obtains a charge thereon, and that, therefore, in the absence of a statutory declaration to the contrary, a co-sharer who has paid the whole revenue and thus saved the estate from sale, does not by reason of such payment acquire a charge on the shares of his defaulting co-sharers. Neither of these rulings was, however, unanimous, and the opposite view taken by the dissentient minorities in Calcutta and Allahabad have commended themselves to Divisional Benches of the Bombay and Madras High Courts. In these circumstances it has been decided to propose legislation on the subject. The provisions of the Bill appear to need no further explanation beyond this that it has been deemed necessary to save the right of Government to sell estates free of all encumbrances to recover arrears of the land-revenue or of any other public demand.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

The 20th February, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1896:—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have suggested certain verbal amendments in the second of the new sections (69B) which it is proposed to insert in the Act, with the object of assimilating the wording with that of the first (69A) and making it clear that the scope of the provision is intended to be confined to cases of preservation from alienation. The paragraph in new section 69A which defines the priority of the charge contemplated, has at the same time been reproduced as an addition to new section 69B.

3. Section 69C proposed by the Bill as introduced in Council has been omitted, it being in our opinion a provision possibly calculated to give rise to practical difficulties and to lead to transactions of a covinous character.

4. We have thought it desirable to safeguard the measure by limiting in the proposed new section 69D (now 69C) the period within which a declaratory suit of the kind there provided for may be instituted, and we have extended the right of suit against all parties, as well as the owner, interested in the immoveable property charged.

5. New section 69E (now 69D) has been amended so as to make it clear that the intention is to cover transfers, not only of immoveable property but also of any interest therein, made subsequently to the payment in respect of which the charge is claimed and without notice of such payment.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	22nd February, 1896.
Fort Saint George Gazette	10th March, 1896.
Bombay Government Gazette	27th February, 1896.
Calcutta Gazette	26th February, 1896.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	29th February, 1896.
Punjab Government Gazette	5th March, 1896.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th February, 1896.
Burma Gazette	7th March, 1896.
Assam Gazette	7th March, 1896.
Coorg District Gazette	Not reported.
Sind Official Gazette	Not reported.

7. We are not prepared to recommend that the Bill as amended be at once taken into consideration with a view to its being passed without further delay, but think that it should be circulated in its present form for opinion and criticism before it is further proceeded with in Council.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
J. WOODBURN.
A. CADELL.
MOHINY MOHUN ROY.
P. ANANDA CHARLU.
G. H. P. EVANS.
G. P. GLENDINNING.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition of new sections after section 69, Act, IX, 1872.

1. After section 69 of the said Act the following sections shall be added, namely:—

Charge on immoveable property preserved from alienation by payment made by person interested.

"69A. If any such payment as is mentioned in the last foregoing section is made by a person possessing an interest in any immoveable property and is, by reason of the default of the person bound by law to make it, necessary for the purpose of preserving such property from alienation and has the effect of so preserving it, the person making the payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the property so preserved for reimbursement of the sum so paid, with interest at such rate as the Court may direct.

"Such charge shall have priority over all charges on, and rights in, such property, which would have been defeated if such alienation had taken effect, and shall be subject to all such charges and rights as would have remained unaffected notwithstanding such alienation.

Charge on immoveable property preserved *from alienation* by payment made by one of two or more persons jointly interested.

"69B. When two or more persons are jointly interested in any immoveable property, and one of such persons, in order to *preserve it from alienation and with the effect of so preserving it*, makes any payment in respect thereof to which they are jointly and severally liable, or to which they *are bound* by law to contribute either equally or in any definite proportions, the person making such payment shall be entitled to a charge upon the interest or respective interests of the other or others of them for reimbursement to him of the proportion or respective proportions of the sum so paid to the payment of which he or they respectively was or were so liable as aforesaid, together with interest thereon at such rate as the Court may direct.

"*Such charge shall have priority over all charges on, and rights in, such property, which would have been defeated if such alienation had taken effect, and shall be subject to all such charges and rights as would have remained unaffected notwithstanding such alienation.*

Suit to declare existence and extent of charge under *two* last foregoing sections.

"69C. Any person claiming to be entitled to a charge on any property under *either* of the *two* last foregoing sections may, *at any time within twelve months after the payment in respect of which the charge is claimed, but not afterwards*, maintain a suit against the owner of the property *and all other parties interested* for a declaration of the existence and extent of such charge.

Saving of right of Government to sell free of encumbrances.

"69D. (*1*) Nothing in section 69A *or section* 69B shall affect the right of the Government to sell an estate free from all encumbrances and charges under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue and other public demands.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the sections aforesaid, no charge of the nature therein described shall enure as against a *bonâ fide* transferee for value of immoveable property *or any interest therein transferred subsequently to the payment in respect of which the charge is claimed*, unless prior to the transfer to such transferee there has been registered in British India, under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents, either an agreement by the predecessor in title of such transferee acknowledging, or a certified copy of the decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction declaring, the existence and extent of such charge:

Provided that, notwithstanding such registration, no such charge shall be valid as against *any such bonâ fide* transferee for value who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that at the time when he parted with his purchase-money he was in fact ignorant of the existence of the charge and could not by reasonable diligence have discovered its existence.

Explanation.—In the construction of this section 'purchase-money' shall include any valuable consideration given for the transfer of the property in question."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th March, 1896:—

NO. 13 OF 1896.

A Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon Community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan Law.

WHEREAS there is in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere a class of persons known as Memons, and questions have from time to time arisen as to the law by which such persons are in certain particulars governed;

And whereas some of such persons consider that they are, or desire that they should be, governed in those particulars by the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School;

And whereas it is expedient to provide a procedure whereby the applicability of that law to such persons in those particulars may be placed beyond dispute;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Memons Act, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Muhammadan law to apply to Memons on declaration made by them.

2. (*1*) When any Memon who has attained his majority has declared, in manner next hereinafter provided, that he desires to be governed by the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School, that law shall thereupon, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding, apply to him, and to his children (if any), being minors at the time of such declaration or born thereafter, and to all property of which he or they shall then be or thereafter become absolutely entitled, in each part of British India, in the same particulars and to the same extent as it applies in the same part of British India to other Muhammadans and their property.

(*2*) No declaration made as aforesaid shall be capable of being revoked.

Form of declaration.

3. A declaration to take effect under section 2 shall be made by a written instrument signed by the declarant and in the form set forth in the schedule or in a like form, and shall,—

(*a*) if made in any part of British India in which the Indian Registration Act, 1877, is for the time being in force, be registered under that Act during the lifetime of the declarant; and, III of

(*b*) if made elsewhere, be executed before, and authenticated by, a notary public or a Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India.

Declarations made by two successive generations of Memons to bind future generations.

4. When declarations under the foregoing provisions have been made by a Memon and by any one of his sons, the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School shall thereupon, any custom to the contrary notwithstanding, apply to all the lineal descendants of such son in the same manner and to the same extent as to other Muhammadans governed by it in the same part of British India.

Saving.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to prevent any person being or becoming subject to any form of the Muhammadan law in any manner other than that herein provided, or

(2) to affect the rights of any member of a declarant's family other than such children and lineal descendants as are referred to in sections 2 and 4.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF DECLARATION.

I, A. B., son of C. D., being a Memon and of the age of not less than years, hereby declare that I desire to be governed, to the extent provided by the Memons Act, 1896, by the Muhammadan law as established in the Hanafi School.

Given under my hand this day of 18 .

A. B.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE persons belonging to what is known as the Memon community are persons of Hindu extraction whose ancestors embraced Muhammadanism, but, although they are now generally regarded as Mussulmans, it has been held by the Courts that certain sections of them are in some particulars still governed by Hindu custom instead of by Muhammadan law. It has on more than one occasion been represented to the Government of India that this position is unsatisfactory, and that it should be declared by legislation that Memons are governed by the Muhammadan law of the Hanafi School. The Government of India do not think it would be right to take this course unless it were shown to be in accordance with the wishes of the entire Memon community, and they are not satisfied that that community is unanimous on the subject. At the same time it seems perfectly reasonable and open to no objection that individual Memons, who are so minded, should be enabled to secure to themselves, by means of a declaration, the application of the Muhammadan law on the footing of ordinary Muhammadans, and so to avoid the risk of being held to be governed by a customary law which they repudiate. With this object a Bill was prepared in 1885, and was actually introduced in Council; but a difference of opinion arose as to whether the onus of making a declaration should be made to rest upon the innovators or upon the conservative party, *i.e.*, upon those Memons who desired to be governed by the Muhammadan law, or upon those who preferred to be regarded as Hindus like their remoter ancestors; and in consequence the measure was not further proceeded with. The proposal has lately been revived on the submission through the Government of Bombay of another petition on the subject, and it is proposed to re-introduce the Bill of 1885 with four amendments and additions, providing (1) that a declaration made by a father shall bind his children (if any) who are minors at the time of such declaration or are born thereafter, (2) that a declaration once made shall be irrevocable, (3) that, after similar declarations have been made by the father and also by the son, all the lineal descendants of the latter shall be bound thereby, and (4) that nothing in the proposed enactment shall affect the rights of any member of a declarant's family other than the children and lineal descendants just referred to.

The 19th March, 1896.

J. WOODBURN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th March, 1896:—

NO. 14 OF 1896.

THE REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

18. Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.
19. Cancellation of license.
    If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.
20. Determination of license.
21. Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.
22. Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.
    Power to apprentice youthful offender.
23. Duties of Committee of Visitors.
24. Powers of Board of Management.
25. Power to appoint Trustees or other Managers of a school to be a Board of Management.
26. Power of Board to make rules.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

SECTIONS.

27. Penalty for introduction or removal or supply of prohibited articles.
28. Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.
29. Arrest of escaped youthful offender.

V.—Miscellaneous.

30. Application of Act XV of 1869 to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools.
31. How youthful offenders may be otherwise dealt with.
32. Amendment of section 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders.

WHEREAS it is expedient to *amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders;* It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

Sec. 1.] Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Reformatory Schools Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force in each Province of British India *in which the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, is now in force, at once, and in each other Province* on such day as the Local Government *may*, by notification in the local official Gazette, *direct* in *this* behalf. 1876.

New.] 1876. Repeal of Act V of 1876.

2. (*1*) *The Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, is hereby repealed.*

(*2*) *But all proceedings taken, orders passed, officers appointed or authorised and rules made under the said Act shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively passed, appointed or authorised and made under this Act.*

(*3*) *Any enactment or document referring to the said Act shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act, or to the corresponding portion thereof.*

[Sec. 2.] [of] 1882. Section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, repealed on issue of a notification under section 1, sub-section (3).

3. *Section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, is hereby repealed with effect, as regards any Province of British India in which it is now in force, from the date of the issue of a notification under section 1, sub-section (3), bringing this Act into force therein.*

[Sec. 3.] Definitions.

4. In this Act, *unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,*—

(*a*) "youthful offender" means any boy *who has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation and who, at the time of such conviction, was under the age of sixteen years; and*

(*b*) "Inspector-General" includes any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties imposed by this Act on the Inspector-*General* of *Prisons.*

II.—Reformatory Schools.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatory Schools. [S

5. With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may—

(*a*) establish Reformatory Schools at such places as it *may* think fit;

(*b*) use as Reformatory Schools schools kept by persons willing to act in conformity with such rules, consistent with this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf;

(*c*) direct that any school so established or used shall cease to exist as a Reformatory School or to be used as such.

Requisites of schools. [S

6. Every school so established or used must provide—

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water-supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such *youthful* offenders industrial training;

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such *youthful* offenders when sick.

Inspection of Reformatory Schools. [Se

7. (*1*) Every *school intended to be established or used as a* Reformatory School shall, before being used as such, be inspected by the Inspector-General, and if he *finds* that the requirements of section 6 have been complied with, and that, in his opinion, such school is fitted for the reception of such youthful offenders as may be sent there under this Act, he shall certify to that effect, and such certificate shall be published in the local official Gazette, *together with an order of the Local Government establishing the school as a Reformatory School or directing that it shall be used as such,* and the school shall thereupon be deemed *to be* a Reformatory School.

(*2*) Every such school shall from time to time, and at least once in every year, be visited by the said Inspector-General, who shall send to the Local Government a report on the condition of the school in such form as the Local Government may prescribe.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory Schools. [Sec

8. (*1*) Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, and is, in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced, a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, the Court may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall

be sent to such a school, and be there detained for a period which shall be,—

(*a*) *in no case, less than two or more than seven years;*

(*b*) *if the offender is at the date of his conviction under the age of ten years, seven years;*

(*c*) *if he has then attained the age of ten years, not less than five years, unless he would, in the opinion of the Court, sooner attain the age of eighteen years; and,*

(*d*) *in such last mentioned case, until he shall attain the age of eighteen years.*

(2) The powers so conferred on the Court *by this section* shall be exercised only by (*a*) the High Court, (*b*) *a* Court of Session, (*c*) *a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate,* (*d*) a Magistrate of the first class *specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf,* and (*e*) a Presidency Magistrate in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

[New.] **Procedure where Magistrate is not empowered to pass an order under section 8.**

9. (*1*) *When any Magistrate not empowered to pass an order under the last foregoing section is of opinion that a youthful offender sentenced to imprisonment by him is a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, he may record such opinion and submit his proceedings and forward the youthful offender to the District or Sub-divisional Magistrate to whom he is subordinate.*

(2) *The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are so submitted, may make such further inquiry (if any) as he may think fit and pass such order for the detention in a Reformatory School of the youthful offender, or otherwise, as he might have made if such youthful offender had been originally tried and sentenced by him.*

Power of Magistrates to direct boys under sixteen sentenced to imprisonment to be sent to Reformatory Schools.

10. (*1*) Whenever any youthful offender under the age of sixteen years has been, or shall be, sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the *prison* in which such *youthful* offender is confined, may bring him before the *District or Sub-divisional* Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such prison is situate; and such Magistrate *may*, if *such youthful* offender appears to be a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School, direct him to be sent to a Reformatory School, and to be there detained for a period which shall be *subject to the same limitations as are mentioned in section 8, sub-section (1), with reference to the period of detention thereby authorised.*

"Magistrate" defined.

(2) In the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay a Presidency Magistrate *shall be deemed to be a District or Sub-divisional Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the prison is situate for the purposes of this section.*

[New.] **Preliminary enquiry and finding as to age of youthful offender.**

11. (*1*) *Before directing any youthful offender to be sent to a Reformatory School under section 8, section 9 or section 10, the Court or Magistrate shall inquire into the question of his age and, after taking such evidence (if any) as may be deemed necessary, shall record a finding thereon.*

(2) *In passing an order under section 8 or section 10, the Court shall in determining the period for which the youthful offender is to be detained, have regard to the finding as to his age recorded under sub-section (1) of this section, and shall frame such order accordingly.*

[Sec. 9.] **Government to determine Reformatory School to which such offenders shall be sent.**

12. Every youthful offender directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory School shall be sent to such Reformatory School as the Local Government may appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate:

Provided, that, if accommodation in a Reformatory School is not immediately available for such youthful offender, he may be confined in the juvenile ward or such other suitable part of a prison as the Local Government may direct pending his removal to a Reformatory School, and the period of imprisonment so undergone shall be treated as detention in a Reformatory School.

[Sec. 10.] **Persons other than youthful offenders not to be detained in Reformatory Schools.**

13. Nothing contained in section 8, *section* 10 or *section* 12 shall be deemed to authorize the detention in a Reformatory School *of any person after he is found to be above the age of eighteen years.*

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

14. The Local Government may at any time order any youthful offender—

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory School;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of *his original sentence, to be confined in such place as the Local Government may appoint until such sentence would have expired by effluxion of time, or for such shorter period as the Local Government may direct; or*

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory School to another such school situate within the territories subject to such Government: *Provided* that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory School shall not be increased by such removal.

Orders under sections 8, 9 or 10 not subject to appeal or revision.

15. *Nothing contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be construed to authorize any Court or Magistrate to alter or reverse any order passed under section 8, section 9 or section 10 for the detention of a youthful offender in a Reformatory School: Provided that, if the sentence of imprisonment in substitution for which detention in a Reformatory School was directed by any such order, is set aside on appeal or revision, such order for detention shall forthwith become inoperative and cease to have effect.*

Provisions of Act to be applicable in case of boy under sixteen years of age liable to imprisonment on failure to give security for good behaviour.

16. *When a boy under the age of sixteen years is liable to be committed to prison under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on failure to give security for his good behaviour, the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to him as if he were a youthful offender within the meaning of section 4, clause (a).*

III.—Management of Reformatory Schools.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors or Board of Management.

17. (*1*) For the control and management of every Reformatory School, the Local Government shall appoint either (*a*) a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors, or (*b*) a Board of Management.

(*2*) Every Committee and every Board so appointed must consist of not less than five persons, of whom two at least shall be Natives of India.

(*3*) The Local Government may suspend or remove any Superintendent or any Member of a Committee or Board so appointed.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

18. (*1*) Every Superintendent so appointed may *by license under his hand* permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School who has attained the age of fourteen years, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license, or any officer of Government or of a Municipality, being an employer of labour and willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such *youthful* offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

(*2*) The license shall be in force for three months and no longer, but may, at any time *and from time to time until* the expiration of the period for which the *youthful* offender has been directed to be detained, be renewed for three months *at a time.*

Cancellation of license.

19. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license;

If complaint of employers just, no fresh license until expiry of twelve months.

and, *should it be cancelled in consequence of* any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender, *and should the Superintendent be of opinion that such complaint was well-founded and afforded just grounds for such cancellation*, no other license in respect of the same *youthful* offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

20. If during the term of the license the employer named therein dies, or ceases from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory School expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

21. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the *youthful* offender, or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Superintendent to be deemed guardian of youthful offenders.

22. (*1*) The Superintendent of a Reformatory School shall be deemed to be the guardian of every youthful offender detained in such school, within the meaning of Act No. XIX of 1850 (*concerning the binding of apprentices*).

Power to apprentice youthful offender.

(*2*) If it appears to the Superintendent that any *youthful* offender licensed under section 18 has behaved well during one or more periods of his license, the Superintendent may apprentice him under the provisions of the said Act, and on such apprenticement the right to detain such *youthful* offender in *a Reformatory School* shall cease and the unexpired term (if any) of his sentence shall be cancelled.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

23. (*1*) Every Committee of Visitors appointed under section 17 for a Reformatory School shall, at least once in every month,—

(*a*) visit the school, to hear complaints and see that the requirements of section 6 have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects;

(*b*) examine the punishment-book;

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of the Inspector-General; and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the school.

(*2*) *If any member of a Committee of Visitors so appointed fails or neglects, during a period of six consecutive months, to visit the school and assist in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, he shall cease to be a member of such Committee.*

4. If, in exercise of the power conferred by section 17, the Local Government appoints a Board of Management for any Reformatory School, such Board shall have the powers and perform the functions of the Superintendent under sections 18 to 22, both inclusive; and the license mentioned in section 18 may be under the hand of their chairman; and they shall be deemed to be the guardians of the youthful offenders detained in such school.

Powers of Board of Management.

25. The Local Government may declare any body of Trustees or Managers of a school, who are willing to act in conformity with the rules referred to in section 5, clause (*b*), to be a Board of Management under this Act, and thereupon such body or Managers shall have all the powers and perform all the functions of such Board of Management.

Power to appoint Trustees or other Managers of a school to be a Board of Management.

26. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Local Government, every Board of Management of a Reformatory School may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act—

Power of Board to make rules.

(*i*) *to prescribe the articles which are to be deemed to be "prohibited articles"; and*

(*ii*) *to regulate—*

(*a*) the conduct of business of the Board;

(*b*) the management of the school;

(*c*) the education and industrial training of youthful offenders;

(*d*) visits to, and communication with youthful offenders;

(*e*) *the terms and conditions under which any articles declared by the Board to be "prohibited articles" may be introduced into the school;*

(*f*) *the manner in which such articles are to be removed when introduced without due authority;*

(*g*) *the conditions and limitations under which such articles may be supplied outside the school to any youthful offender under order of detention therein;*

(*h*) *the conditions on which the possession by any such youthful offender of such articles may be sanctioned;*

(*i*) *the penalties to be imposed for the supply or possession of such articles when supplied or possessed without due authority;*

(*j*) *the* punishment *of* offences committed by youthful offenders; *and*

(*k*) the granting of licenses for the employment of youthful offenders.

(*2*) In the absence of a Board of Management, the Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate for any Reformatory School the matters mentioned in *any* clause of sub-section *1*), *other than clause* (*ii*) (*a*), and also the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business.

IV.—Offences in relation to Reformatory Schools.

27. *Whoever, contrary to any rule made under section 26, introduces or attempts by any means whatever to introduce into any Reformatory School, or supplies or attempts to supply outside the limits of any Reformatory School to any youthful offender under order of detention therein, any prohibited article,*

Penalty for introduction or removal or supply of prohibited articles.

and every officer or person in charge of a Reformatory School who, contrary to any such rule, knowingly suffers any such article to be introduced into any Reformatory School, to be possessed by any youthful offender detained therein, or to be supplied to any such youthful offender outside its limits,

and whoever abets any offence made punishable under this section,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

28. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, or from the employer of such *youthful* offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both. [Sec. 23.]

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offender.

29. A Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory School under this Act, who has escaped from such school or from his employer, and take him back to such school or to his employer. [Sec. 24.]

Arrest of escaped youthful offender.

V.—Miscellaneous.

30. *The provisions of the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, shall be applied, so far as they can be made applicable, to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools as if they were persons confined in jail within the meaning of that Act.* [New.] XV of 1869.

Application of Act XV of 1869 to youthful offenders detained in Reformatory Schools.

31. *Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other enactment for the time being in force, any Court may, if it shall think fit, instead of sentencing any youthful offender to transportation or imprisonment or directing him to be detained in a Reformatory School, order him to be—* [New.]

How youthful offenders may be otherwise dealt with.

(*a*) *discharged after due admonition, or*

(*b*) *delivered to his parent or to his guardian or nearest adult relative, on such parent, guardian or relative executing a bond, with or without sureties, as the Court may require, to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding twelve months.*

32. *To section 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—* [New.] X of 1882.

Amendment of section 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

"For the purposes of this section, a person detained in a Reformatory School shall be deemed to be a person undergoing a sentence of imprisonment."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN 1889 it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the law did not admit of the confinement of a youthful offender in a Reformatory School situated in a province other than that in which such youthful offender had been convicted and sentenced. A circular was accordingly issued consulting Local Governments and Administrations on the subject and at the same time asking for suggestions as to any further amendments in the law relating to Reformatory Schools which experience might have shown to be desirable. The replies to this reference, the recommendations made by the Prison Conference in 1892, certain representations made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma and papers regarding reformatories in the Colony of Victoria and the Straits Settlements have been considered by the Government of India, and, although the administrative difficulty referred to above has been removed by the passing of Act VII of 1894, which amended the Prisoners Act, 1871, it has transpired that numerous other amendments in the Reformatory Schools Act (V of 1876) are called for. Under the circumstances, it is now proposed to repeal and re-enact the latter Act so as to remove existing defects and incorporate all the emendations which have commended themselves to the Government of India, and with that object this Bill has been prepared for introduction.

2. The principal amendments in the Act of 1876 suggested by the Bill are briefly summarised below.

Clause 4 (a).—The expression "youthful offender" is defined in section 3 of the Act as meaning "any boy who, being at the time under the age of sixteen years, has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment or transportation." If this definition be, as seems probable, intended to refer to a boy who at the time of his conviction is under the age of sixteen, the words "under the age of sixteen" in section 7 are obviously redundant. The point is made clear by the definition drawn in this clause.

Clauses 8 and 10.—Sections 7 and 8 of the Act provide, *inter alia*, that the period for which a youthful offender is sent to a Reformatory School must be "in conformity with any rules made (by the Governor General in Council) under section 22." It is thought that the discretion of the Courts in a matter of this kind ought not to be fettered by rules made by the Executive Government, and it is proposed, therefore, to remove section 22 and the reference thereto in sections 7 and 8 of the Act from the Statute-book and to incorporate in the new law the existing rules on the subject.

An alteration in the second paragraph of section 8 of the Act has at the same time been suggested with a view to confining the exercise of the powers there referred to to District and Subdivisional Magistrates and Magistrates of the first class specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf. A consequential amendment in section 8 (*2*) of the Act is proposed by clause 10 (*2*) of the Bill.

Clause 9 is a new provision inserted with the object of enabling Magistrates who are not themselves competent to direct detention in a Reformatory School, to submit cases in which they consider that such detention is the appropriate punishment, for the orders of the District or Subdivisional Magistrate, as the case may be, on the analogy of the procedure prescribed by section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, when a subordinate Magistrate cannot himself pass a sufficiently severe sentence.

Clause 11 is another new provision expressly requiring the Court, before making an order for detention in a Reformatory School, to inquire into, and record a finding in respect of, the age of the youthful offender concerned.

Clause 12.—It has been represented that it should be provided that, in the event of accommodation not being at once available for a youthful offender sentenced to be detained in a Reformatory School, such youthful offender should be liable to be confined in the juvenile ward or other suitable part of a prison until accommodation in a school can be provided for him, the period so passed in prison being taken into account as detention in a Reformatory. By clause 12 of the Bill it is proposed to add a proviso to section 9 of the Act to give effect to this recommendation.

Clause 14.—Under section 11 (*b*) of the Act, if the Local Government wishes to remove a youthful offender from a Reformatory School, but does not wish to discharge him absolutely from detention in custody, it must direct him to be confined elsewhere for "the residue of his sentence." The exact meaning of the words just quoted is by no means free from doubt, and it is proposed to get rid of all ambiguity by recasting the whole provision so as to declare, *totidem verbis*, that the Local Government may in such a case order confinement in a place other than a Reformatory for any period not exceeding that within which the original sentence would have expired by effluxion of time.

Clause 15.—It is thought that the powers of an Appellate Court should be confined to dealing with the original sentence of imprisonment or transportation passed and that the order for detention in a Reformatory School should be maintained or quashed according as such sentence stands or falls. An explicit provision to that effect is proposed by this clause.

Clause 16 purports to render the provisions of the Act applicable to youths liable, under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be imprisoned on failure to give security for good behaviour. It seems only reasonable that, should there be any such youthful delinquents, power should be taken to deal with them in precisely the same way as with youths convicted of an "offence."

Clause 23.—It is desirable to provide for the removal of a Visitor who is flagrantly remiss in the performance of his duty as such, and it is, therefore, proposed to add to section 18 of the Act a sub-section declaring that, if any Visitor fails during six consecutive months to visit the school for which he is appointed, or to assist in its management, he shall *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the visiting Committee.

Clauses 26 and 27.—By these clauses it is intended to amplify section 21 of the Act so as to adapt to Reformatory Schools, which are not "prisons" within the meaning of section 3 of the Prisons Act (IX of 1894), the provisions of section 42 of that Act regulating the introduction, removal and supply of such articles as may be declared to be "prohibited."

Clause 30.—Provisions such as those contained in the Prisoners' Testimony Act (XV of 1869) are likely to be of use in connection with youthful offenders confined in Reformatory Schools, and it is here proposed to introduce a new section declaring that those provisions shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be deemed to apply.

Clause 31.—The substance of this clause has been taken from the Ordinance relating to Reformatories and Industrial Schools in the Straits Settlements. It provides for the discharge with a mere admonition of a youthful offender convicted of an offence, or for his being handed over to the custody of a parent, relative or guardian on the latter's executing a bond for the culprit's good behaviour for a limited period.

Clause 32.—To meet a difficulty brought to notice by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, this clause of the Bill aims at making it clear that, for the purposes of section 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, which provides for the infliction of a sentence on an offender already sentenced for another offence, a person detained in a Reformatory School shall be deemed to be a person undergoing a sentence of imprisonment.

3. The remaining amendments which it is proposed to make in the Act, are as usual shown by means of italics, and it is thought that they are not of such a character as to require explanation.

The 20th March, 1896. J. WOODBURN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 26th March, 1896:—

NO. 15 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XX of 1879.

Amendment of section 1, Act XX, 1879.

1. In section 1 of the said Act, as amended by Act XXIV of 1886, the words "except the territories respectively administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" are repealed.

Amendment of sections 7 and 8, Act XX, 1879.

2. In sections 7 and 8 of the said Act for the word "Surgeon," wherever it occurs, the word "Practitioner" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IT has been decided that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, should extend to the whole of British India, and clause 1 of this Bill accordingly repeals that part of section 1 of the Act, as amended by Act XXIV of 1886, which exempts from its operation the Provinces of Bengal and Madras. This will not, *per se*, cause the Act to come into operation in these Provinces, inasmuch as a further notification under section 3 by the Local Government concerned is necessary to bring its provisions into force in any part of the territories administered by such Local Government.

2. Objection has been taken on behalf of members and fellows of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, who alone under the 44th and 45th Victoria, Chapter 62, would seem to be intended to be known as "Veterinary Surgeons," to the use of that style in sections 7 and 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, in pursuance of the provisions of which persons other than those covered by the English Statute may be appointed "Veterinary Surgeons." The opportunity has, therefore, been taken to substitute the word "Practitioner" for the word "Surgeon" in the Indian Act.

The 23rd March, 1896. J. WOODBURN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th March, 1896:—

NO. 12 OF 1896.

A Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the recognition in British India of probates and letters of administration granted by the Courts in the United Kingdom; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the United Kingdom Probates Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India (inclusive of Upper Burma, except the Shan States), and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) the expression "Court of Probate" means any Court or authority, by whatever name designated, having jurisdiction in matters of probate, and in Scotland means the Sheriff Court of the County of Edinburgh:

(*b*) the expressions "probate" and "letters of administration" include confirmation in Scotland and any instrument having in the United Kingdom the same effect as under the law of British India is given to probate and letters of administration respectively:

(*c*) the expression "probate duty" includes any duty payable on the value of the estate and effects for which probate or letters of administration is or are granted:

(*d*) the expression "High Court" has the same meaning as it has in the Indian Succession Act, 1865. X of 1865.

Sealing in British India of probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom.

3. (*1*) Where a Court of Probate in the United Kingdom has granted probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate of a deceased person, the probate or letters so granted may, on being produced, and a copy thereof deposited, in a High Court, be sealed with the seal of such High Court, and thereupon shall be of the like force and effect and have the same operation in British India as if granted by such High Court:

(*2*) Provided that, before any such probate or letters of administration is or are sealed under the section, the High Court—

(*a*) shall be satisfied that the court-fees payable under article 11, Schedule I of the Court-fees Act, 1870, or otherwise, and all other probate duty (if any) payable in respect of so much (if any) of the estate as is liable to probate duty in British India in the case of probates and letters of administration granted by such High Court, have been duly paid, and VII of 1870.

(*b*) may, in the case of probates, and shall, in the case of letters of administration, require that an administration-bond, with one or more sureties and in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by it, be given for the due collection, getting in and administering so much of the estate as is in British India.

(*3*) The High Court may also, if it shall think fit, on the application of any creditor of the deceased, require, before such probate or letters of administration is or are sealed as aforesaid, that adequate security be given for the payment of debts due from the estate to creditors residing in British India.

(*4*) For the purposes of this section a duplicate of any probate or letters of administration sealed with the seal of the Court granting the same, or a copy thereof certified as true by, or under the authority of, the Court granting the same, shall have the same effect as the original.

(5) The power to make rules as to procedure given to a High Court by any enactment for the time being in force shall extend to the making of rules for regulating the procedure and practice, including fees and costs on, or incidental to, an application for the sealing under this section of a probate or letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom. Such rules may also provide for the hearing of all or any of such applications by the Registrars of such Courts.

(6) The provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, and of every other enactment for the time being in force relating to probate duty (including the penal provisions thereof), shall apply as if the person applying for sealing under this section were a person applying for probate or letters of administration under the law for the time being in force in British India.

VII of 1870.

Address for service of notices, etc.

4. Every person applying to a High Court to have a probate or letters of administration sealed under the last preceding section shall, on making such application, file in the Court an address at a place not more than five miles from the Court-house where notices and other documents relating to the estate of the deceased person may be left, and every such notice or other document left at such address shall be deemed to have been duly served upon the executor or administrator, as the case may be, by or on behalf of whom such application is made.

Application of Act to probates, etc., already granted.

5. This Act shall apply to probates and letters of administration granted in the United Kingdom either before or after the passing thereof.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Statute 55 Vict., c. 6, provides for the recognition in the United Kingdom of probates and letters of administration granted in any British possession in which the Legislature has made adequate provision for the recognition of probates and letters of administration granted by the Courts of England and Ireland and of confirmation granted by the Courts of Scotland. The object of this Bill is to make such provision in British India and so to pave the way for the reciprocity contemplated by the English Statute.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

The 9th March, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT FO INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July, 1896:

No. 17 OF 1896.

A Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Lepers Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; but

(*3*) It shall not come into force in any part thereof until the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, has, by notification in the local Gazette, declared it applicable thereto.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "leper" means any person suffering from any variety of leprosy in whom the process of ulceration has commenced; and

(*2*) "pauper leper" means a leper—

(*a*) who has in a public place solicited alms or exposed or exhibited any sores, wounds, bodily ailment or deformity with the object of exciting charity or of obtaining alms, or

(*b*) who is at large without any ostensible means of subsistence.

Appointment of leper asylums by Local Government.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the local Gazette, appoint any place to be a leper asylum for the purposes of this Act and define the local areas from which lepers may be sent to such asylum, and may, in like manner, alter or cancel any such notification.

Appointment of Inspectors of Lepers and Superintendents of Asylums.

4. The Local Government may appoint, either by name or by virtue of his office, any Medical Officer of the Government to be an Inspector of Lepers and any person to be a Superintendent of a Leper Asylum with such establishment as may, in its opinion, be necessary, and every officer or person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Constitution of Board.

5. The Local Government shall constitute for every leper aslyum appointed under section 3 a Board consisting of not less than three members, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer of the Government.

Arrest of pauper lepers.

6. Within any local area which has been notified under section 3 any police-officer may arrest without a warrant any person who appears to him to be a pauper leper.

Person arrested how to be dealt with.

7. Every person arrested under the last foregoing section shall forthwith be taken before an Inspector of Lepers, who,—

(*a*) if he finds that such person is not a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, whereupon such person shall be immediately released from arrest;

(*b*) if he finds that such person is a leper within the meaning of section 2, shall give to the police-officer in whose custody the leper is, a certificate in Form B set forth in the schedule, whereupon the leper shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Act.

Procedure with regard to pauper lepers.

8. When it appears to any Magistrate authorized in this behalf by the Local Government, upon the certificate in writing, in Form B set forth in the schedule, of an Inspector of Lepers, that any person is a leper, and if it further appears to the Magistrate that the person is a pauper leper, he shall, after recording such further evidence (if any) as he may think fit to require and his order thereon, send the pauper leper in charge of a police-officer, together with an order in Form C set forth in the schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper

shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board constituted for the asylum under section 5.

Practice by leper of certain occupations.

9. Whoever, being a leper, pursues within any local area which has been notified under section 3, any of the following callings or does any of the following acts, namely,—

(*a*) practises as a medical practitioner, or works as a barber, washerman, water-carrier, baker, confectioner, tailor, draper, haberdasher or domestic servant;

(*b*) sells any food, drink or drug intended for human consumption;

(*c*) bathes at a public well or bathing-place or takes water from any public drinking fountain, well, hydrant, tank or reservoir; or

(*d*) rides in any public conveyance;

shall be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty rupees:

Provided that, when any person is accused of an offence under this section, the Magistrate before whom he is accused, shall cause him to be examined by an Inspector of Lepers and shall not proceed with the case unless such Inspector furnishes a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, in respect of such person.

Conviction after previous conviction.

10. Whenever any leper who has been convicted of an offence punishable under the last foregoing section, is again convicted of any offence punishable under that section, the Magistrate may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any punishment to which such leper may be liable,—

(*a*) require him to enter into a bond, with one or more sureties, binding him to depart forthwith from the local area notified under section 3 in which he is, and not to enter that or any other local area so notified until an Inspector of Lepers shall have given him a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule; or

(*b*) may send him in charge of a police-officer, with an order in Form D set forth in the schedule, to a leper asylum, where such leper shall be detained until discharged by order of the Board appointed for the asylum under section 5.

Re-arrest of escaped lepers.

11. Whoever, having been sent to a leper asylum under an order of a Magistrate in Form C or Form D set forth in the schedule, escapes from, or leaves, the asylum without the permission in writing of the Superintendent thereof, may be arrested by any police-officer without a warrant, and upon arrest shall be forthwith taken back to the leper asylum.

Inspection by Board.

12. The Medical Officer and one or more other members of the Board constituted for any leper asylum under section 5 shall, once at least in every quarter, inspect the leper asylum for which such Board is constituted, and shall see and examine, as far as circumstances will permit, every leper detained therein under the provisions of this Act and the order for admission of every leper so detained since the last visit of the Board, and shall enter in a book to be kept for the purpose any remarks which they may deem proper in regard to the management and condition of the asylum and the lepers so detained.

Order of discharge by Board.

13. The Medical Officer and not less than two other members of the Board constitued for any leper asylum under section 5 may at any time, by an order in writing in Form E set forth in the schedule and signed by them, direct the discharge from the leper asylum of any leper detained therein under the provisions of this Act.

Appeals.

14. Any person other than a pauper leper in respect of whom an Inspector of Lepers has issued a certificate, in Form B set forth in the schedule, declaring him to be a leper, or has refused to issue a certificate in Form A set forth in the schedule, may appeal to such officer as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, and the decision of such officer shall be final.

Power of the Local Government to make rules.

15. The Local Government may, by notification in the local Gazette, make rules—

(*a*) for the guidance of all or any of the officers discharging any duty under this Act;

(*b*) for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, a leper asylum; and

(*c*) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act;

and may, in like manner, alter or cancel any rules so made.

SCHEDULE.

A.—CERTIFICATE.

(*Section 7.*)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of person examined*) and that the said is not a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 1896.

Given under my hand this day of 189 .

(*Signature.*)

Inspector of Lepers.

B.—CERTIFICATE.

(*Sections 7, 8, 9 and 14.*)

I, THE undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of leper*) and that the said is a leper as defined by the Lepers Act, 1896, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely,—

(*Here state the grounds.*)

Given under my hand this day of 189 .

(*Signature.*)

Inspector of Lepers.

C.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(*Section 8.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEPER ASYLUM AT

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that (*name and description*) is a pauper leper as defined in the Lepers Act, 1896:

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said into your custody together with this order and $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ safely to keep in the said asylum until $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ shall be discharged by order of the Board constituted therefor under section 5 of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .

Seal.

(*Signature.*)
Magistrate.

D.—WARRANT OF DETENTION.

(*Section 11.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEPER ASYLUM AT

WHEREAS (*name and description*) has this day been convicted by me of an offence punishable under section 9 of the Lepers Act, 1896, and whereas it has been proved before me that the said (*name and description*) was previously convicted of an offence punishable under the same section:

This is to authorise you, the said Superintendent, to receive the said into your custody together with this order and $\frac{\text{him}}{\text{her}}$ safely to keep in the said asylum until $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ shall be discharged by order of the Board constituted therefor under section 5 of the said Act.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of 189 .

Seal.

(*Signature.*)
Magistrate.

E.—ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

(*Section 11.*)

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
LEPER ASYLUM AT

WHEREAS (*name and description*) was committed to your custody under an order dated the day of 189 and there have appeared to us sufficient grounds for the opinion that $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ can be released without hazard or inconvenience to the community:

This is to authorise and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody.

Given under our hands this day of 189 .

1 (*Signature.*)
2 (do.)
3 (do.)

Members of the Asylum Board.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE expediency of segregating pauper lepers under suitable safeguards and of forbidding lepers generally from following certain trades and callings connected with the bodily requirements of human beings was urged by the Leprosy Commission which visited India six years ago, and since then steps have been taken in some provinces to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission. Last year an Act was passed by the Bengal Council to provide for the arrest, examination and segregation in properly appointed asylums of lepers having no ostensible means of subsistence beyond begging for charity; for enabling local bodies to assist in furnishing funds for the maintenance and medical treatment of pauper lapers so secluded; and for restraining lepers from engaging in certain occupations of the kind already referred to. The present Bill has been prepared on the lines of the Bengal Act, but so as to extend to the whole of India and to apply to any part thereof on, and not before, the issue of a notification by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declaring it to be applicable thereto. Where, as in Bengal, adequate provision on the subject has already been made, the proposed Act will not be so applied and the local law will be allowed to continue in force.

The 30th July, 1896.

J. WOODBURN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 30th July, 1896 :

No. 18 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

III of 1893. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Amendment of description of Act III, 1893. 1. (*1*) In the description of the said Act immediately preceding the preamble, the word "certain" is repealed.

Amendment of preamble to Act III, 1893. (*2*) In the preamble to the said Act the word "certain" and the words "and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals" are repealed.

Amendment of section 3, Act III, 1893. (*3*) In section 3 of the said Act the words "and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government" are repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

ACT No. III of 1893 was prepared with special reference to the agricultural colony on the Chenab Canal, and its operation was therefore limited to lands irrigable from Government canals. There is no reason for this limitation, and, as the Act has been found useful, it is proposed to extend it to all Government lands. This extension is effected by the provisions of the present Bill.

C. M. RIVAZ.

The 31st July, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th August, 1896:

No. 19 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Post-office Act, 1866.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian
XIV of 1866. Post-office Act, 1866; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Addition of new section after section 66, Act XIV, 1866.

1. After section 66 of the said Act (as amended by section 7 of Act III of 1895) the following section shall be added, namely:

Recovery of duty of customs paid by postal authorities.

"67. When a letter, parcel or other article on which any duty of customs is payable, has been received by post from any place beyond the limits of British India and such duty has been paid by the postal authorities at any Customs-port or elsewhere, the amount of such duty shall be recoverable in the same manner as postage under this Act."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

AS the officers of the Customs Department cannot release articles arriving from abroad without realization of any customs-duty due upon them it is the practice of the Post-office to pay the customs-duty leviable on articles received with the mails from abroad and to recover the amount as if it were postage from the addressees on delivery. The postal authorities have, however, no legal authority to enforce such recovery, and cases have occurred in which the addressees, though taking delivery of the articles, have refused to pay the charge. This is a state of things which clearly ought not to be allowed to continue, and the object of this Bill is to add to the Indian Post-office Act (XIV of 1866) a provision which has become necessary by reason of the Post-office undertaking a class of business which was not contemplated at the date of the Act in question.

The 19th August, 1896.

J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1896:

NO. 20 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title for Act XXXVII, 1850.

1. The said Act XXXVII of 1850 may be called the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.

Amendment of preamble to Act XXXVII, 1850.

2. In the preamble to the said Act, for the words "the East India Company" the word "India" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 2, Act XXXVII, 1850.

3. In section 2 of the said Act, for the words "the East India Company, not removable from his office without the sanction of the same Government," the word "Government" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23, Act XXXVII, 1850.

4. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Powers of Government under this Act by whom exerciseable.

"23. The powers of Government under this Act may in all cases be exercised by the Governor General in Council, and, when the person accused can be removed by the Local Government, those powers may also be exercised by the Local Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 23 of Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) defines the expression "Government" as used in that enactment so as to mean "the Governor General in Council, the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, whose sanction is necessary for the removal of the person accused". The language of this section is obscure, and refers to an obsolete state of facts. The object of this Bill is to remove doubts which may arise on the construction of this section, and to declare by whom the powers of "Government" may be exercised.

2. The opportunity has been taken to furnish Act XXXVII of 1850 with an appropriate title.

The 8th September, 1896.

M. D. CHALMERS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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A Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants).

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*); It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title for Act XXXVII, 1850.

1. The said Act XXXVII of 1850 may be called the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850.

Amendment of preamble to Act XXXVII, 1850.

2. In the preamble to the said Act, for the words "the East India Company" the word "India" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 2, Act XXXVII, 1850.

3. In section 2 of the said Act, for the words "the East India Company, not removable from his office without the sanction of the same Government," the word "Government" shall be substituted.

Substitution of new section for section 23, Act XXXVII, 1850.

4. For section 23 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:

Powers of Government under this Act by whom exerciseable.

"23. The powers of Government under this Act may in all cases be exercised by the Governor General in Council, and, when the person accused can be removed by the Local Government, those powers may also be exercised by the Local Government."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

SECTION 23 of Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the behaviour of Public Servants*) defines the expression "Government" as used in that enactment so as to mean "the Governor General in Council, the Governor or Deputy Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the Governor in Council of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal, whose sanction is necessary for the removal of the person accused". The language of this section is obscure, and refers to an obsolete state of facts. The object of this Bill is to remove doubts which may arise on the construction of this section, and to declare by whom the powers of "Government" may be exercised.

2. The opportunity has been taken to furnish Act XXXVII of 1850 with an appropriate title.

The 8th September, 1896.

M. D. CHALMERS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1896:

No. 21 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab
1887. Land-revenue Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Amendment of section 28, Act XVII, 1887.

1. For sub-section (*2*) of section 28 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(*2*) When the Government undertakes to pay the zaildárs and inámdárs in any district, tahsil or other local area from the land-revenue realized in that local area, a rule under sub-section (*1*) may direct that from every person, to whom the land-revenue of any land in that local area has been released or assigned, or who has redeemed or compounded for the same, there shall be levied as a contribution towards the payment of such zaildárs and inámdárs a rate not exceeding one-and-a-half per cent. on the land-revenue which has been, or, but for such release, assignment, redemption or composition, would have been, assessed on such land; and, in any case in which land-revenue is collected on account of such land by any Revenue-officer for any such person, such officer may deduct that percentage from the amount payable by him to that person."

Substitution of new section for section 29, Act XVII, 1887.

2. For section 29 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Village-officers' cess.

"29. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification, impose on all or any estates in the territories for the time being administered by it a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, at such rate or rates not exceeding one anna for every rupee of the annual value as it may think fit, for remunerating village-officers in those territories and for defraying other expenditure directly connected with the supervision of those officers or with the performance of their duties.

(*2*) 'Annual value' in sub-section (*1*) has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; that is to say— XX of 1883.

(*a*) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether the assessment is leviable or not; or,

(*b*) where the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption, would have been leviable; or,

(*c*) where no land-revenue has been assessed, double the amount which would have been assessed if the average village-rate had been applied:

Provided that, in any tract in which, under the settlement for the time being in force, the improvement of the land due to canal-irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, and a rate has been imposed in respect of such improvement, that rate shall be added to the land-revenue for the purpose of computing the annual value.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may make rules for the collection, control and expenditure of the village-officers' cess.

(*4*) All cesses now levied in any local area for the purposes mentioned in sub-section (*1*) shall be deemed to have been lawfully imposed and shall, until the village-officers' cess is imposed in that local area under that sub-section, be deemed to be lawfully leviable and, for the purposes of this section, to be that cess."

Repeal of sub-section (2), section 145, Act XVII, 1887.

3. Sub-section (*2*) of section 145 of the said Act is repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to remedy a few defects which have been found in the working of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.

Clause 1.—The alteration in sub-section (*2*) of section 28 of the Act is designed to remove the obstacle which the present wording of the sub-section presents to the funding for each district, tahsil or other local area of the percentages appropriated for the payment of zaildárs.

As the sub-section now stands, it has been held that the percentage appropriated in any zaildár's circle must be devoted to the payment of the zaildár of such circle, and that no part of it may be utilized to enhance the emoluments of zaildárs of other circles. For administrative reasons it is considered desirable to provide for the remuneration of zaildárs by grades according to merit and services rendered, and for this purpose it is necessary to remove the obstacle to a funding system which, as noted above, the present wording of sub-section (*2*) of section 28 presents. So far as Government land-revenue is appropriated for the remuneration of zaildárs, legislation could be entirely dispensed with, but legislation is necessary in order to legalize the contribution which jágírdárs have, in accordance with the past custom of the Province, been required to make towards the emoluments of zaildárs. This is done in clause 1 of the present Bill, and, as the contribution comes to something varying from a little under, to a little over, one per cent., the maximum has been put at one-and-a-half per cent.

Clause 2.—This clause merely re-enacts section 29 of the Act with certain amendments in sub-section (*1*), the object of which is similar to that just explained in the case of the proposed amendment of section 28. The patwárí-cess is included in the village-officers' cess, which is at present levied under section 29 (*1*) of the Act, and, as that section is understood, the proceeds of the cess derived from any local area must be used in and for that area, while the rate of cess within the area must be uniform. In other parts of India the patwárí-cess has been provincialized, and, it being considered desirable to take power to treat it similarly in the Punjab, the amendment now proposed has been drafted with that end in view.

It has been considered expedient to re-enact the remainder of section 29 so as to prevent all doubts as to the date from which sub-section (*4*) will operate.

Clause 3. The portion of section 145 of the Act which it is proposed to repeal, provides that, when a list of village-cesses has been prepared under that section for any estate, any village-cess not comprised therein shall not be recoverable by suit in any Court. When the question of preparing such lists was brought under consideration in the case of settlements concluded after the passing of the Act, it was realised that the legal effect of taking action under the section might result in certain persons being deprived of the right to recover by suit cesses which, but for the preparation of the list contemplated by the section, they would have continued to enjoy. The section assumes that it is possible for the Settlement-officer to draw up an exhaustive list of village-cesses, whereas a reference to the cases reported from time to time in the Punjab Record suffices to show that claims to such cesses are constantly being established, and the existence of the cesses is often a matter of considerable doubt involving inquiry and adjudication in the Civil Courts. In these circumstances the Punjab Government has decided not to take action under section 145, and the provision has up to the present remained a dead-letter. The repeal of sub-section (*2*) will, however, remove the obstacle to putting the provision in force, and although, so far as legal consequences go, the retention of the remainder of the section will in practice have but little effect, the lists of village-cesses will, it is believed, prove to be useful documents for purposes of reference to both judicial and executive officers.

The 8th September, 1896. C. M. RIVAZ.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th September, 1896:

No. 22 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (hereinafter called "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:

of 1891.

Partial repeal of sections 69 and 70, Act XX, 1891.

1. In section 69 of the said Act the words "octroi or", wherever those words occur, and in section 70 of the said Act, the words "or its lessee for the collection of octroi," are repealed.

Addition to section 137, Act XX, 1891.

2. In section 137, sub-section (*1*), of the said Act, after clause (*d*) the following clauses shall be added, namely:

"(*e*) prohibit the sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the committee";

(*f*) prohibit the import into the municipality for sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the committee;

(*g*) fix the conditions on which licenses under this section are to be granted and may be revoked."

Addition of new section after section 137, Act XX, 1891.

3. After section 137 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:

Penalty for selling food or drink not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser.

"137A. (*1*) Whoever sells, to the prejudice of any purchaser, any article of food or drink which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say:

(1) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to food or drink in order to the production or preparation of the same as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure or conceal the inferior quality thereof;

(2) where food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(*2*) In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold by him, or that the purchaser, having bought such article only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale:

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section, if the vendor proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he had purchased the article sold by him as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it.

(*3*) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially extended thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee."

Partial repeal of section 144, clause (*c*), Act XX, 1891.

4. In section 144, clause (*c*), of the said Act the words "within bazárs" are repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make certain amendments in the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891) which the experience of the last five years has shown to be desirable. The details of the Bill are explained in the annexed Notes on Clauses.

The 9th September, 1896. C. M. RIVAZ.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 1.—Both the Secretary of State and the Government of India have declared against the policy of the farming of octroi, and it appears to have been due to some oversight that the practice was expressly legalised by section 69 of the Punjab Municipal Act (XX of 1891). The present opportunity is taken to repeal the offending words in that section and in section 70.

Clause 2.—The additions which it is here proposed to make to section 137 of the Act are designed to empower municipal committees to prohibit the sale of milk or butter except in accordance with the conditions of a license so as to enable them to regulate the quality of the milk or butter to be sold, the kind of vessels to be used for holding such articles, the furnishing (on payment) of samples for analysis, and so on. It is further proposed to empower committees in like manner to regulate the importation of milk and butter.

Section 137 as it at present stands, so far as it affects the *sale* of articles of food and drink, only enables committees to prohibit sale at other than places set apart for the purpose. In the case of milk and butter, which cannot be said to be sold at the cow-houses or at any particular premises, and which are not in general sold at shops, such powers of supervision as it may be desirable to exercise must be obtained by a provision affecting not premises for sale, but the persons who sell, and, in the particular circumstances of Simla, the persons who import for sale. Clause (*g*) seems necessary on the analogy of clause (*e*) of section 144. As to the taking samples it is understood that the Simla Committee is not desirous that samples should be delivered free, and the English Act (38 & 39 Vict., c. 63) contains no provision for procuring samples otherwise than on payment; but some provision is necessary to give committees even this limited power. The matter can, it is thought, be regulated in the case of milk and butter by imposing an obligation to sell for the purpose of analysis as a condition of the license.

Clause 3.—This closely follows section 364 of the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888 (Bengal Act II of 1888), and similar provisions are to be found in section 251 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 (Bengal Act III of 1884), as amended by section 2 of Bengal Act III of 1886, and in section 116 of the Central Provinces Municipal Act (XVIII of 1889). A proviso has, however, been added to paragraph (2) to protect, as is done by section 25 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., c. 63), a vendor selling an article which he has himself purchased as being, and *bonâ fide* believes still to be, of the same nature, substance and quality as that demanded of him by his purchaser. In accordance with the suggestion of the Punjab Government it is proposed to provide that the section shall apply to those municipalities only to which it may be specially extended.

Clause 4.—In view of the powers conferred by clause (*e*) of section 144 of the Act, there does not appear to be any reason why conditions prohibiting the keeping of milch cattle in an unhealthy state should not be attached to licenses under clause (*c*) of the same section. These licenses, however, are, as the provision at present stands, necessary only for premises within bazár limits, and by the amendment now proposed this limitation is withdrawn; but it does not by any means follow that licenses will be required for all premises outside bazár limits. Whatever committees may propose on the subject will take the form of a bye-law requiring the sanction of Government, and it is understood that the Simla Committee have no intention of interfering with private cow-houses outside bazár limits, wishing to exercise some control over those premises alone which belong to persons who trade in milk and butter.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1896:

NO. 25 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provident Funds Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "Provident Fund" means a fund in which the subscriptions or deposits of any class or classes of employees are received and held on their individual accounts, and includes any contributions credited in respect of, and any interest accruing on, such subscriptions or deposits under the rules of the Fund:

(*2*) "Government Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government of India for the benefit of any class or classes of its employees:

(*3*) "Railway Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government of India or of any company which administers a railway in British India, either under a special Act of Parliament or under contract with the Government of India, for the benefit of any class or classes of the employees on, or in connection with, such railway: and

(*4*) "compulsory deposit" means a subscription or deposit which is not repayable on the demand, or at the option, of the subscriber or depositor, and includes any contribution which may have been credited in respect of, and any interest which may have accrued on, such subscription or deposit under the rules of the Fund.

Payment from Government or Railway Provident Fund on death of subscriber or depositor.

3. (*1*) When a subscriber to, or depositor in, any Government or Railway Provident Fund dies and the sum standing to his credit in the books of the Fund does not exceed two thousand rupees, the officer whose duty it is to pay such sum to the person entitled may pay it as follows:

(*a*) he may pay it to any executor of the deceased subscriber or depositor who has proved the will;

(*b*) if he is satisfied that there is no will, or if no will is produced to him within three months after the death of the subscriber or depositor, he may pay it to any person entitled to receive it according to the rules of the Fund or, in the absence of any rule of the Fund to the contrary, to any person nominated in writing by the deceased subscriber or depositor to receive it;

(c) in any case not hereinbefore provided for he may pay it to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) may be applied to any sum which, at the commencement of this Act, stands to the credit of any subscriber or depositor already deceased.

Government and Railway Provident Funds not to be attached.

4. After the commencement of this Act, the compulsory deposits in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice against a subscriber to, or depositor in, such Fund.

Protection for anything done in good faith under this Act.

5. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Power to extend Act to other Provident Funds.

6. The Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to any other Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by any local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879. XI o

Saving as to estates of soldiers.

7. Nothing in section 3 shall apply to money belonging to the estate of any European officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in India, or of any European who at the time of his death was a deserter from such service.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law as it stands does not provide for the disbursement of the assets, however small, standing to the credit of a member of a Provident Institution at the time of his death without the production of probate or letters of administration or a succession-certificate. In a very large number of cases such assets are small, and, owing partly to ignorance and partly to the trouble and expense involved in obtaining such authority, it is probable that a large proportion of them may remain unclaimed, much hardship to the representatives of the poorer class of subscribers for whose benefit these Provident Institutions are maintained, being caused thereby. The proposal is to remove the difficulty in the case of assets not exceeding a certain amount, as is done as regards deposits in Government Savings Banks.

2. Again, the Government of India have been advised that, as the money standing to the credit of a member of a Provident Institution is a debt which is due by the Institution to him or his estate, as the case may be, on the happening of any of the following events, *viz.*, his retirement, death, dismissal or default, it cannot be attached by a Court, under section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure, until the debt becomes due, *i.e.*, till the happening of any one of the above events. Consequently, if a member dies, the sum at his credit may be attached, and thus the object of the Institution may be frustrated and those in whose interests he subscribed, may reap no benefit whatever. It is intended, therefore, to protect such moneys from attachment.

3. The Bill applies in the first instance to Government and Railway Provident Funds only, but clause 6 provides for the extension of its provisions to any other Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by any local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act (XI of 1879).

The 26th September, 1896.

M. D. CHALMERS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

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Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1896:

NO. 26 OF 1896.

A Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Buildings Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act the expression "Municipal Committee" includes a Municipal Corporation or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any law or enactment for the time being in force; and the expression "Government" includes a Local Government as well as the Government of India.

Exemption of Government buildings from municipal laws to regulate the erection, etc., of buildings within municipalities.

3. (*1*) Nothing contained in any law or enactment for the time being in force to regulate the erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance of buildings within the limits of any municipality shall apply to any building which is the property, or in the occupation, of Government, or which is to be erected on land which is the property, or in the occupation, of Government:

(*2*) When the erection, re-erection or alteration of any such building as aforesaid is contemplated, reasonable notice of the proposed work shall be given to the Municipal Committee before the work of erection, re-erection or alteration is commenced.

Control over the erection, etc., of Government buildings within municipalities.

4. (*1*) In the case of any such building as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Municipal Committee of such municipality, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, with the permission of the Local Government previously obtained, but not otherwise, and subject to any restrictions or conditions which may, by general or special order, be imposed by the Local Government, inspect the said land and building and all plans connected with its erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance, as the case may be, and may submit to the Local Government a statement in writing of any objections or suggestions which such Municipal Committee may deem fit to make with reference to such erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance.

(*2*) Every objection or suggestion submitted as aforesaid shall be considered by the Local Government, which shall, after such investigation, if any, as it shall think advisable, pass orders thereon, and the building referred to therein shall be erected, re-erected, constructed, altered or maintained, as the case may be, in accordance with such orders:

Provided that, if the Local Government overrules or disregards any such objection or suggestion as aforesaid, it shall give its reasons for so doing in writing.

(*3*) Every order passed by the Local Government under this section shall be subject to revision by the Governor General in Council, but not otherwise, and the decision of the Governor General in Council thereon shall be final.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE provisions of the various Acts in force regarding the regulation of buildings in municipalities rest in the main on the necessity for controlling building and the maintenance of buildings with due regard to engineering and sanitary exigencies, and the powers conferred upon Municipal Committees with this object in the several Municipal Acts are wide and more or less absolute. It has been on several occasions represented to the Government of India that in the case of Government buildings this necessity does not exist, as the requirements in question are secured by departmental regulations and the advice of the experts who are employed by the State for the proper execution and supervision of public works. Moreover, as regards works relating to imperial defence, it is evident that, if direct control is to be effectively exercised by Municipal Committees, the power of inspection must extend to the examination, on demand, of plans and records, which may be of a strictly confidential character, and this examination is inconsistent with the secrecy which, for obvious reasons, is essential in these matters. It will be generally admitted that the Government cannot permit its designs for the improvement of its coast batteries, magazines or arsenals to become practically public property merely because such designs have to be carried out within a municipal area in which the local law requires their submission to the municipal authorities and admits of extraneous and, it may be, arbitrary interference with them.

2. The object of this Bill is, therefore, to exempt from such regulations all buildings which are situate within municipalities and are, or are to be erected upon land which is, the property, or in the occupation, of the Government. The Government of India have, however, no desire to ignore the internal arrangements and general administration of municipalities. On the contrary, they consider it incumbent on the Administration to frame its projects with full consideration for the general plans of any municipal body concerned; and they consider it reasonable and right that municipal bodies should have opportunities of criticizing such projects; but the final judgment on objections and suggestions must rest with the Local Government which has undertaken them, and not with a Municipal Board, which is itself under the control of the Local Government. It is proposed in the Bill, therefore, to provide that reasonable notice of any work which it is intended by the Government to undertake, shall be given to the municipality concerned; that the Municipal Committee shall be permitted, subject to suitable safeguards, to inspect the land and the plans; that any representation such municipal Committee may think fit to make with reference thereto shall be received and considered by the Local Government; that the work shall be executed in strict accordance with the orders passed by the Local Government on such a representation; and that every order so passed shall be liable, in the last resort, to revision by the Governor General in Council.

The 10th October, 1896. J. WOODBURN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th December, 1896:—

No. 27 of 1896.

A Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, application and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Bills of Sale Act, 1896;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force only in such local areas and with effect from such dates as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "bill of sale" means any document recording the sale, mortgage or other transfer of goods, or creating any charge thereon, and includes a license to seize goods;

(*2*) "goods" mean all corporeal moveable property other than money; and

(*3*) "assignee in bankruptcy" includes any person in whom the estate of an insolvent or bankrupt is vested by any law for the time being in force.

Avoidance of certain transactions unless registered.

3. Subject to the provisions of section 4, where the owner of goods (hereinafter called the grantor) sells, mortgages or otherwise transfers the property therein, or creates any charge thereon, or gives a license to seize the goods, and such grantor remains in the apparent possession of the goods, such sale or other disposition as above-mentioned shall be void as against an execution-creditor or the assignee in bankruptcy of such grantor unless the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

(*1*) the sale or other disposition must be recorded in a bill of sale;

(*2*) the bill of sale must be registered within seven days of the completion of such sale or other disposition.

Explanation.—Goods shall be deemed to be in the "apparent possession" of a grantor so long as they remain or are in or upon any house, warehouse, building, works, land or other premises occupied by him, or are used or enjoyed by him in any place whatsoever, notwithstanding that formal possession thereof may have been taken by, or given to, any other person. [*Cf.* 41 & 42 Vict., c. 31, s. 4.]

Illustration.

A and B are husband and wife. A by an unregistered instrument transfers his household furniture to B. As long as A and B are living together, the furniture remains in A's apparent possession, and can be taken in execution for his debts.

[Cf. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 31, s. 4.]

Saving for mercantile transactions, etc.

4. Nothing in this Act shall apply to or affect the operation of—

(1) any mercantile document of title to goods, that is to say, any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by endorsement or delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented;

(2) any ante-nuptial marriage settlement;

(3) any bill of sale executed outside British India;

(4) any right of distress for rent, revenue or otherwise, or any right of priority given by law:

nor shall anything in this Act apply to or affect the transfer or other disposition of any ship or share therein, which is required to be registered under any Merchant Shipping Act for the time being in force.

Power to make rules.

5. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules—

(a) for the publication of registered bills of sale, or such particulars thereof as it may be expedient to publish;

(b) for applying, with any necessary modifications, the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in regard to bills of sale, and for fixing fees for the registration and publication thereof;

(c) for extending, under special circumstances, the time for registration; and,

(d) generally, for carrying out the objects of this Act.

(2) Any rule so made may from time to time be in like manner varied or rescinded.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India was in 1894 directed to the case of a merchant who had given to his bankers by way of security a bill of sale over his entire stock in trade, the bill, which had apparently run for years without the knowledge of the grantor's other creditors, never having been registered by him. The "reputed ownership clause" (section 23) of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), which applies only to the Presidency-towns and to creditors in insolvency, contains a provision inserted with but little variation in every English Bankruptcy Act since the reign of James I; but technical and somewhat narrow interpretations have been placed upon it by the Courts at home, and it has been found necessary in England to supplement it by the Bills of Sale Acts and other legislation. In India sections 108 and 178 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), in so far as they are relevant, merely enable the apparent owner of goods to sell or pledge them, although he has not obtained the consent of the true owner, while they do not touch the case of creditors, who, it follows, are, save for the very limited and rather uncertain protection afforded by section 23 of the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848, entirely left out in the cold in this country. It seemed, therefore, to the Government of India that a *primâ facie* case for legislation had been made out, and the whole question has since formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State and the various Local Governments and Administrations, who have been consulted upon it, with the result that there appears to be a general consensus of opinion that a law is required in India to safeguard execution-creditors and creditors in insolvency against such secret assignments of property as that referred to above. The form which legislation should take has been carefully considered, and it is thought that the Bill which it is now proposed to introduce in Council will be found to proceed on sound lines and to accomplish the object in view. Its main provision is to the effect that, where a person sells or charges his moveable property, but remains in ostensible possession under such circumstances as to be the apparent owner thereof, such property shall be liable to be taken in execution or by the assignee in bankruptcy unless the assignment or charge is in writing and is duly registered; but the Bill in no wise interferes with the validity of any transaction, as between grantor and grantee. In order to avoid interference with the ordinary course of trade, mercantile documents of title, such as bills of lading, dock-warrants, etc., must continue to be exempt from registration and are, therefore, removed from the operation of the proposed enactment along with ante-nuptial marriage settlements, bills of sale executed outside British India, rights of distress and rights of priority specially conferred by law. Power is at the same time taken by clause 5 of the Bill for the Governor General in Council to make rules to supplement its provisions where necessary.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 15th December, 1896.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.